

THE
PANJAB
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1936-1937



LAHORE

1936

Price Rs. 5/8/0

BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA.

I. ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANJAB UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

NOTE:—*The list has been rearranged. The old serial numbers are indicated in italics, after the new ones.*

I. SANSKRIT, PĀLI, PRAKRITS, AND VERNACULARS.

A. Vedic

1 (8). **The Nighaṇṭu and the Nirukta.** The oldest Indian treatise on Etymology, Philology and Semantics. Critically edited from the original manuscripts by DR. LAKSHMAN SARUP, M.A., D.PHIL. (Oxon.), OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE (France), Professor of Sanskrit in the Panjab University.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 39+292 Bombay, 1927. Rs. 3-6-0.

The text is preceded by a brief introduction¹ describing the manuscript material utilized in constituting the text, its different recensions, stages of interpolation, etc. In the appendix the text of the Nirukta is compared with that of the Brāhmaṇas, Prātisākhya, Aṣṭādhyāyī, Mahābhārata, etc.

*2 (3). **The Nighaṇṭu and the Nirukta.** English translation and notes by DR. L. SARUP.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. iv+259. Oxford, 1921. Rs. 6-0-0.

On account of numerous derivations and etymological explanations, the Nirukta had never been translated before. This is the very first translation of the Nirukta into any European language.

¹ A detailed introduction was published separately by the Oxford University Press. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 80⁺; 1920

3 (11). **Indices and Appendices to the Nirukta**, compiled with an introduction by DR. L. SARUP

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 76+394 Allahabad, 1929. Rs. 4-8-0

The commentary of Skandasvāmin on the Nirukta has been discovered and edited for the first time.

4, 5, 6 (16, 18, 24). **Commentary of Skandasvāmin and Maheśvara on the Nirukta**. Critically edited by DR. L. SARUP.

Part I (Comm. on Chap. I); $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 15+139. Lahore, 1927 As 15

Part II (Comm. on Chaps II, VII), $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 18+508. Lahore, 1931 Rs. 3-12-0.

10 Parts III and IV (Comm. on Chaps. VII-XIII), $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 101 (Introduction)+176 (part III)+626 (part IV), Lahore, 1934. Rs. 6-12-0

7 (5) **The Atharva-Prātiśākhya** or the Phonetico-grammatical Aphorisms of the Atharva Veda, critically edited with introduction for the first time from original manuscripts by VIŚVABANDHU VIDYĀRTHI, SHĀSTRĪ, M A, M O.L.

Part I, $\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. 80. Lahore, 1923. Rs. 2-4-0.

Contents. Description of manuscripts History and Title of the Text *Atharvavedaprātiśākhya and the Caturadhyāyikā*. Nature of the treatise. Its authorship and date Pānini and Prātiśākhyas Division and subject-matter. *Text*. Appendices

8 (17). **Vārāhaṛṇyasūtra** with short extracts from the *paddhatis* of Gangādhara and Vasiṣtha critically edited by DR RAGHUVIRA, M.A., PH D, D.LITT. ET PHIL.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 21 (Introduction)+64. Lahore, 1932. Rs 3-12-0.

B. Sanskrit (Classical).

*1 (6). **The Mahāvīra Caritam.** A drama by the Indian poet Bhavabhūta, edited with critical apparatus, introduction and notes by the late Todar Mall, revised and prepared for the press by A. A. MACDONELL.
 $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp liv+351. Oxford, 1928. Rs. 7-8-0

Contents. Part I. Preface, detailed account of 18 MSS and their mutual relationship Bhavabhūti's life and ancestry, his date, writings, style, etc. Bhavabhūti and Kālidāsa Part II. Text. Part III. Illustrative notes. Part IV. Supplementary passages, variants in acts VI-VII, appendices, Sanskrit and Prakrit word-indices

*2 (15). **The Saundarananda of Aśvaghōṣa**, critically edited with notes by E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.
 $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp xvi+171. Oxford, 1928 12s 6d. net.

*3 (22). **The Saundarananda or Nanda the Fair** translated from the original Sanskrit of Aśvaghōṣa by E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.
 $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp xii+123 Oxford, 1932. 12s. 6d. net.

This is the first *complete* translation of the poem in a European language.

4 (13) **Thirteen Trivandrum Plays attributed to Bhāsa** translated into English by A. C. WOOLNER and LAKSHMAN SARUP

2 Vols. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, Vol I, pp. xii+200, Vol II, pp. 181. Oxford, 1930, 1931 Each Vol. 9s. net or Rs 6-12-0; Vols. 1 and 2 together 15s net or Rs 11-4-0

5 (27) **The Jasmine Garland or Kundamālā** translated into English by A. C. WOOLNER.
 $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. xvi+50. Oxford, 1935. Rs. 4-0-0

Kundamālā is a play written somewhere between the seventh and eleventh centuries. It is based on the conclusion of the Rāmāyana though it is of a more sophisticated sentiment and has heightened and complicated the simpler pathos of the epic.

6 (26). **Kapphiṇābhyudaya**, an hitherto unpublished Buddhist Kāvya of Śivasvāmin, critically edited with an introduction and notes by GAURISHANKAR, M.A., B.LITT. (Oxon.). (*In the Press.*)

*7 (31). **Buddhacarita of Aśvaghoṣa** critically edited by DR. E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A., D.LITT. Part I. Rs. 4 or 6 shillings.

8 (32). **Buddhacarita of Aśvaghoṣa.**

Part II. Cantos 1-14 English translation with the Tibetan version by DR. E. H. JOHNSTON.

9 (29). **Udaipur Inscription**, 1082 Sanskrit verses with historical notes by PROF. SIRI RAM SHARMA, M.A. (*In the Press.*)

C. Pāli and Prakrits.

*1 (7) **Aśoka Texts and Glossary** by ALFRED C. WOOLNER, M.A. (Oxon.), *Professor of Sanskrit at the Panjab University and Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.*

$\frac{20 \times 26}{4}$, 2 parts. Part I. pp. xxxvii+52.

Part II. iv+53. Oxford University Press, 1924. Rs. 10.

Contents. Part I: Preface and Introduction describing edicts of Aśoka, their decipherment and interpretation; outline of Aśoka Grammar. The text of the Inscriptions of Aśoka (Roman characters).

Part II: Glossary, Index of Sanskrit roots.

2 (1). **Introduction to Prakrit** by ALFRED COOPER WOOLNER, M.A. (Oxon.), *Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.* (2nd edition revised.)

$\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. xvi+235. Lahore, 1928. Rs. 3.

Contents. Preface Introduction to the subject as a whole, an account of three stages of Prakrit, a description of the chief literary forms and their general characteristics. Chapters on phonetics, accentuation, the dialects, and Prakrit Literature (pp. 1-92). Thirty-five specimens of various Prakrits—Śaurasenī, Māhārāṣṭrī, Māgadhī, Ardhamāgadhī, Jaina-Śaurasenī, Jaina-Māhārāṣṭrī, Pāli, Aśoka, and Apabhraṃśa with translation and notes Index-vocabulary. Student's Bibliography.

3 (28). **Prākṛit Praveśikā** being a Hindi translation of Dr. Woolner's *Introduction to Prakrit* translated into Hindi by BANARSI DAS JAIN

$\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. 22+356. Lahore, 1933. Rs. 2-4-0.

4 (4). **Ardhamāgadhī Reader** by BANARSI DAS JAIN, M.A., PH.D.

$\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. lxv+180. Lahore, 1923. Rs. 2-4-0.

Contents. A brief account of the Ardhamāgadhī language and literature, Thirteen Ardhamāgadhī Texts from the Jaina Sūtras with English translation.

D. *Vernacular Languages and Literatures (Panjabi and Hindī).* (For Urdu see Persian.)

1 (12). **Phonology of Panjābī** as spoken about Ludhiana, and a Ludhiānī Phonetic Reader by BANARSI DAS JAIN

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. vii+226. Lahore, 1934. Rs. 3-12-0.

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Some of the characteristics are :—

- (i) The discovery of the law of accentshift in the Central languages, Hindī, Panjābī, Gujarātī and Rājasthānī. By its help have been explained such forms as second irregular hitherto
- (ii) It defines the limits of the period in which the *anusvāra*, the parent of the so-called 'spontaneous nasalisation' was inserted.
- (iii) It affords new strength to the regularity with which the phonetic laws work in a language.
- (iv) It contains a number of minute phonetic observations.

2 (12a). **Ludhiānī Phonetic Reader** (A part of the previous volume printed separately also). As 0-12-0.

3 (25). **The Padumāwati** of Malik Mohammad Jāisi edited with an etymological word index by DR. SŪRYAKANTA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., Vol. I, Cantos 1-25

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. xviii + 123 + 261. Lahore, 1935 Rs 5-4-0.

Contents. Foreword and Preface, Text 1-123, Index 1-261.

4 (28). **Word-Index of Tulsi Rāmāyaṇa** by SŪRYAKANTA SHASTRI, M.A., D.LITT. (*In the Press.*)

All the books, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, can be had of Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mitha Bazar, Lahore. Those marked with an asterisk can be had from the Oxford University Press, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

II. ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND URDU.

1 (10) **Iqlid al-Khizana** or Index of the titles of works referred to or quoted by 'Abdul Qādir al-Baghdādī in his **Khizanat al-Adab**. Prepared by M. 'ABD-AL-'AZIZ MAIMAN, *Lecturer in the Muslim University, Aligarh*. Printed in Lahore, 1927. Pp. 19+130 Price: paper cover Rs. 1-0-6, bound 1-5-0.

2 (19). **Majmua-i-Naghz** or the **Tadhkira-i-Shuara-i-Urdu** (in Persian) by Mir Qudratullāh Qāsim Edited by H. M. SHAIRĀNĪ, *Lecturer in Urdu in the Panjab University*, from the author's autograph copy Two volumes in one Lithographed Price: bound Rs. 3-12-0, unbound Rs. 3-6-0

3 (20) **Tatimma Siwan al-Hikma** or **Akhbar al-Hukama'** of 'Ali b. Zaid al-Baihaqi (d. 565 A.H.). Arabic Text and the Persian version, with copious notes and full indices. Edited by PRINCIPAL MOHAMMAD SHAFFI, M.A. (*Canlab.*), *Panjab University Oriental College, Lahore*, from Berlin, Istambol and Lahore MSS. Printed in Lahore, 1935. (In 2 pts.) Price Rs. 11.—Part 3 (Introduction). (*In the Press.*)

4 (21). **Akhbar al-Dawlat al-Saljukiya** also known as **Zubdat al-Tawarikh**. Edited by DR. MOHAMMAD IQBĀL, M.A., PH.D (*Canlab.*), *Professor of Persian, Panjab University* The text is based on the unique copy in the British Museum. Printed in Lahore, 1933. Pages viii+228. Price: cloth bound Rs. 4-5-0, paper cover Rs. 3-12-0.

5 (9). **Analytical Indices of the Kitab al-Ikd al-Farid** of Ahmad B. Muḥammad B 'Abd Rabbihi (Cairo edn. A.H. 1321) Prepared by PRINCIPAL MOHAMMAD SHAFFI, M.A., *Panjab University Oriental College, Lahore*.

Index I—Names of Poets cited in the work.

Index II—Rhymes.

Index III—Names of Persons, Tribes, etc.

Index IV—Names of Places

With a conspectus of the pagination of the contents in the various editions of the '*Ikā*'. Pages lxxiii+1044. Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1935. Price Rs. 26. Vol. II (Notes). (*In the Press.*)

6 (30). **Life and Works of Amir Khusrau** by DR. MOHAMMAD WAḤID MIRZĀ, M.A. (*Panjab*), PH.D. (*London*), *Professor of Arabic in the Lucknow University*. Price Rs. 4 or 6 shillings.

Under Preparation.

7 (14). **Letters of Rashid ud-Din Faḍlullah**. Persian text and abridged translation, by PRINCIPAL MOHAMMAD SHAFI', M.A. (*Cantab.*).

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MOTILAL BANARSI DASS,
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DATES OF INCORPORATION OF VARIOUS INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

1. University of Calcutta .. 24th January, 1857.
2. University of Bombay .. 18th July, 1857.
3. University of Madras .. 5th September, 1857.
4. University of the Panjab 14th October, 1882.
5. University of Allahabad 16th November, 1889.
6. Benares Hindu University 1st April, 1916.
7. University of Mysore .. 22nd July, 1916.
8. University of Patna .. 1st October, 1917.
9. Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan .. 28th August, 1919.
10. University of Dacca .. 23rd March, 1920.
11. University of Rangoon .. 1st December, 1920.
12. Muslim University, Aligarh 1st December, 1920.
13. University of Lucknow.. 2nd December, 1920.
14. University of Delhi .. 1st May, 1922.
15. University of Nagpur .. 4th August, 1923.
16. Andhra University .. 26th April, 1926.
17. Agra University .. 1st July, 1927.
18. Annamalai University .. 1st July, 1929.

The Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) was passed on the 24th of March, 1904.

Calendar for 1936, *from Oct. to Dec*

OCTOBER.

S		4	11	18	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	31

NOVEMBER.

S	1	8	15	22	29
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	
W	4	11	18	25	
Th	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	

DECEMBER.

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
Th	3	10	17	24	31
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

Calendar for 1937.

JANUARY.

S		3	10	17	24/31
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
Th		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

FEBRUARY.

S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	
T	2	9	16	23	
W	3	10	17	24	
Th	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

MARCH.

S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	31
Th	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

APRIL.

S		1	12	18	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	

MAY.

S		2	9	16	23/30
M		3	10	17	24/31
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
Th		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

JUNE.

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
Th	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

JULY.

S		4	11	18	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	31

AUGUST.

S	1	8	15	22	29
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
W	4	11	18	25	
Th	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	

SEPTEMBER.

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

OCTOBER.

S		3	10	17	24/31
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
Th		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

NOVEMBER.

S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	
Th	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

DECEMBER.

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	31
S	4	11	18	25	

**List of holidays to be observed in Public Offices under
the Punjab Government during the year 1937.**

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days including Sundays.
General	Proclamation Day.	1st January	Friday ..	1
Hindu ..	Basant Panchmi	15th February	Monday ..	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha ..	22nd February.	Monday ..	1
Hindu ..	Sheoratri ..	11th March..	Thursday..	1
Mohammadan	Muharram ..	22nd to 24th March.	Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.	3
Hindu ..	Holi ..	26th March..	Friday ..	1
Sikh ..	Hola Mohalla ..	27th March..	Saturday..	1
Christian ..	Easter holidays	26th, 27th and 28th March.	Friday, Saturday and Monday.	3
Hindu ..	Basakhi ..	13th April ..	Tuesday ..	1
Mohammadan	Id-i-Milad ..	24th May ..	Monday ..	1
General	*King-Emperor's Birthday.	..	..	1
General	Bank holiday	30th June ..	Wednesday	1
Hindu ..	Solono	21st August	Saturday ..	1
Hindu ..	Janam Ashtmi	29th August	Sunday ..	1
Hindu	Dussehra ..	11th to 14th October.	Monday to Thursday.	4
Mohammadan	Shab-i-Barat ..	20th October	Wednesday	1
Hindu ..	Dewali ..	2nd November.	Tuesday ..	1
Sikh ..	Guru Nanak Dev's Birthday.	18th November.	Thursday	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Fitr	5th December	Sunday ..	1
Christian ..	Christmas holidays.	24th to 31st December.	Friday to Friday	8

1. Every Sunday in the year is a holiday

2. Local holidays have been omitted from the list

* The date fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1937.

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SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.	Last date for applications to reach Controller's Office	Approximate dates of the commencement of Examinations
Matriculation Examination and School-Leaving Certificate Examination (School candidates) ..	3rd January, 1937	10th March, 1937
Do. (Private candidates) ..	2nd December, 1936	Do
Intermediate Examination ..	13th February, 1937	12th April, 1937.
B.O.L., B.A., B.Sc., M.O.L., M.Sc. and M.A. Examinations ..	Do.	Do
Bachelor of Teaching Degrees Examination ..	19th February, 1937	19th April, 1937
Prajna, Visharada, Shastri, Maulvi, Maulvi Alum and Maulvi Fazil Examinations ..	21st March, 1937	3rd May, 1937.
Munshi, Munshi Alum and Munshi Fazil Examinations ..	Do.	Do.
Examinations in Vernacular Languages ..	Do.	Do.
First Examination and Final Examination in Agriculture ..	6th March, 1937	15th April, 1937.
M.Sc. Agriculture Examination ..	15th April, 1937	16th August, 1937.
First Examination in Law ..	Do.	1st May, 1937.
LL.B. Examination ..	Do.	Do.
The Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings ..	Do.	To be decided by the Syndicate
Special Test in Law Examination ..	5th January, 1937	1st May, 1937
LL.M. Examination ..	30th April, 1937	10th May, 1937
Medical Examinations (First and Second M.B.B.S.) ..	Do.	April and October, 1937.
Do (Third and Final M.B.B.S.) ..	Do.	October, 1937.
M.D. and M.S. Examinations ..	7th September, 1937	1st October, 1937.
Bachelor of Dental Surgery (First, Second, Third and Final Professional) ..	20th March, 1937	1st May, 1937.
Bachelor of Commerce Examination ..	Do.	June, 1937.
Engineering Examinations (First, Second and Final)	Do.	Do.

IV. ACTS.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XIX OF 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor-General on
5th October, 1882.)*

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short Title and Commencement.
2. Establishment and Incorporation of University.
3. Property of Panjab University College to vest in University
4. Chancellor.
5. Vice-Chancellor.
6. Fellows.
7. First Fellows.
8. Cancellation and Vacation of appointment of Fellow.
9. Constitution and Powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.
13. Functions of Syndicate.

14. Power to confer Degrees, etc , after Examination.
15. Power to confer Degrees on persons who have passed Examinations at the Panjab University College in 1882.
16. Power to confer Honorary Degrees.
17. Power to levy Fees.
18. Power to make Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Acts, Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts.
22. Temporary provision as to Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICERS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (b) OR (c)

An Act to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjab.

Whereas an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College, but subsequently the Panjab University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869, with the special objects of promoting the diffusion of European Science, as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjab, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government, in the promotion and supervision of popular education;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that, in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction;

And whereas this Institution was by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the *Panjab Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December, 1869, declared to be so established, in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles, and influential classes of the Panjab, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour,

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and the property, movable and immovable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for, the said Institution, should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, the property or any part thereof to be applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1 This Act may be called the
 'Short Title and Commencement. Panjab University Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Lahore,
 Establishment and Incorporation of Uni- and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the University of the Panjab, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to

transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

3. All the property, movable and immovable, held at the date at which the University comes into existence by, or in trust for, the Panjab University College, shall, on that date, become the property of the University, to be administered by it for the purposes of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purpose to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University; and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umphers-ton Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws

5. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Vice-Chancellor. Fellows as the Chancellor may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be reappointed.

(3) But if a Vice-Chancellor leaves India, without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor.

(4) James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjab, shall be deemed to have been appointed the Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December, 1884.

6 **Repealed.**7. (1) **Repealed.**

(2) The persons named in Part II of that schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 6, be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause (b) or (c) of section 6.

8 (1) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate for the time being in India cancel the appointment of any Fellow.

(2) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management, and exercise that superintendence, in accordance with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force.

10 **Repealed.**11. **Repealed.**12. (1), (2), (3), (4), (a) and (b). **Repealed.**

The first Registrar shall be Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Barrister-at-Law.

13. **Repealed.**14. **Repealed.**15. **Repealed.**16. **Repealed.**

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance in the University, and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the

University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the Rules or Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

18 Repealed.

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under the same, and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may (among other things) annul, by notification in the official Gazette, any such proceeding, which is not in conformity with this Act and the said Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

20. All appointments made under section 5, all Notification in certain cases. appointments cancelled under section 8, all degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles or licenses conferred, and all Statutes, Rules and Regulations made under section 18,* shall be notified in the official Gazette, wherein, also, the record of the proceedings of every meeting of the Senate shall duly be published.

21. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted Annual Accounts. once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

22. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjab University College shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to be Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University, and shall remain in force for two years from the date on which the University comes into existence, unless they are sooner repealed by a Statute made in accordance with section 18.

* Now made under the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

THE SCHEDULE

(See Section 7.)

PART I.—REPEALED.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under Section 6, Clause (b) or (c).—

- His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir,
c.o.s.i., c.i.e., Counsellor of the Empress of India;
His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Singh of Patiala,
His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur,
c.o.s.i.,
His Highness Raja Raghub Singh of Jhind, c.o.s.i., c.i.e.,
Counsellor of the Empress of India;
His Highness Raja Hira Singh of Nabha, c.o.s.i.;
His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala,
Raja Bije Sen of Mandi;
Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan of Maler Kotla;
Raja Bikrama Singh of Faridkot;
Nawab Abdul Majid Khan,
Saidar Ajit Singh, c.i.e., Atariwala;
Munshi Amin Chand, Sardar Bahadur;
Malaz-ul-Ulma-Fuzala Sardar Atar Singh, c.i.e., of Badhaur;
Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late
Deputy Commissioner, Panjab;
David Graham Barkley, Esquire, M.D., Bengal Civil Service,
Barrister-at-Law;
Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellow, c.s.i.;
Right Reverend Edward Bickersteth, D.D.;
Charles Boulnois, Esquire, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
Sardar Bikrama Singh, c.s.i., Ahluwalia;
Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal
Civil Service and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab,
Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.;
John Scarlet Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service,
and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab,
Reverend Robert Clark, M.A.,
John Graham Coidery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service,
Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
Judge of the High Court, Calcutta;
Surgeon-General Alexander Morrison Dallas;
Mansel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor
of the Panjab and its Dependencies;
Colonel William George Davies, c.s.i.;

Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A., C.B.,
 Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the
 Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and its
 Dependencies;
 Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-
 at-Law;
 Reverend C. W. Forman, D.D.;
 The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop
 of Lahore;
 Munshi Ghulam Nabi Khan;
 Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B.;
 Lt.-Col. Leopold John Henry Gray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps,
 Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service,
 Pandit Guri Prāsada;
 Khan Bahadur Sayyid Hadī Husain Khan,
 Raja Harbans Singh;
 Kaur Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia,
 Thomas Hastings, Esquire, M.D., late Deputy Inspector-General
 of Hospitals;
 Edward Piercy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Bar-
 rister-at-Law;
 Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D.;
 Mir Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur;
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Raco Morland Holroyd;
 Reverend W. Hooper, M.A.,
 Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D.,
 Munshi Hukm Chand, Rai Bahadur,
 Sodhi Hukm Singh;
 Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Raja Jahandad Khan Bahadur, Gakhar,
 Khan Bahadur Agha Kalbahad Khan,
 Fakir Sayyid Qamar-ud-din Khan,
 Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal, M.A.C.E.;
 Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Shah;
 Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.;
 John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire, C.I.E.;
 Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.D.,
 Gottlieb William Lester, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., D.O.L.;
 Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esquire, M.A.;
 Charles Robert Landsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil
 Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab,
 James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 General Robert MacLagan, R.R., late Secretary to Government,
 Panjab Public Works Department;
 Major-General Charles Arthur McMahon;
 The Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore;
 Colonel Julius George Medley, R.R.,
 Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil
 Service, and Governor-General's Agent, Baroda;

John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire;
 Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju;
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan;
 Mashu-ud-Daula Muntaz-ul-Mulk Khalifa Sayid Muhammad
 Hussain;
 Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.;
 Rai Mul Singh;
 Nasir Ali Khan, Kaziabash;
 Babu Navina Chandra Rai;
 Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., Kaziabash;
 Major Edward Newbery;
 Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Henry Edward Perkins, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service,
 Henry Meredith Plowden, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge,
 Chief Court, Panjab;
 Major-General Charles Pollard, R.N.;
 Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Ser-
 vice, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjab;
 Honorary-Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur;
 Diwan Ram Nath;
 William Henry Rattigan, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law;
 Pandit Bikhi Kesh;
 Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I.,
 Rai Bahadur Sahib Singh;
 Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Brigade-Surgeon John Bailly Scriven, late Civil Surgeon,
 Lahore,
 David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and
 Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
 John Sime, Esquire, M.A.;
 Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian
 Medical Service;
 John Watt Smyth, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-
 Law;
 Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law;
 Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.O.L., C.S.I., late of the
 Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
 Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service,
 Barrister-at-Law,
 Charles Lewis Tupper, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service;
 Major Isaac Peat Westmorland, R.E.;
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Young;
 William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
 Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT.

1904 (VIII OF 1904).

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Interpretation.

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3. Incorporation and powers of the University.
4. Constitution and powers of the Senate.

Fellows.

5. *Ex-officio* Fellows.
6. Ordinary Fellows
7. Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates
8. Ordinary Fellows elected by Senate
9. Election by the Faculties.
10. Nomination by the Chancellor
11. Vacating of office.

Transitory Provisions.

12. Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

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13. Honorary Fellows.

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14. Faculties.
15. Syndicate.

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16. Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour.
17. Honorary degrees.
18. Cancellation of degrees and the like.

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19. Certificate required of candidates for examination.
20. Existing Colleges.
21. Affiliation.
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24. Disaffiliation.

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25. Regulations.
26. New body of regulations.

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27. Territorial exercise of powers.
28. Rector.
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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

ACT No. VIII OF 1904.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor-General on
the 24th March, 1904.)*

**An Act to amend the law relating to Universities
of British India.**

Whereas by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887, Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad,

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904; and
 Short title and com- (2) It shall come into force on
 mencement. such date as the Government may
 fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of
 India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each
 Interpretation. of the Acts by which the said five
 Universities were respectively es-
 tablished and incorporated.

(2) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) the term "College" or "affiliated College" includes any collegiate institution affiliated to or maintained by the University:

(b) the expression "the Government" means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government: and

(c) the expressions "the University" and "the Act of Incorporation" and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or bye-law of the University, shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint

Incorporation and powers of the University.

University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums; to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution and Act of Incorporation, the Body powers of the Senate Corporate of the University shall consist of—

- (a) the Chancellor;
- (b) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector,
- (c) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (d) the *ex-officio* Fellows; and
- (e) the Ordinary Fellows—
 - (i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,
 - (ii) elected by the Faculties, and
 - (iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years :

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(3) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act.

(4) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

Fellows.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule to this Act or added to the said list under sub-section (2) shall be the *ex-officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule :

Provided that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates;
- (b) ten shall be elected by the Faculties; and
- (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Panjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates;
- (b) five shall be elected by the Faculties; and

(c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Ordinary Fellows Chancellor may appoint in this be elected by registered half, there shall, if necessary, be Graduates. an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(a) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or

(b) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act, or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled.

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears.

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum proscribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A Graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Panjab* or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Panjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

9. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Election by the Chancellor may appoint in this Faculties. behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications

* Applies to the Panjab University with effect from the 1st April, 1909. *Vide* Panjab Government Notification, No 1465 (Home), dated the 4th December, 1908.

of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

10 Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

Transitory Provisions.

12. In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications:—

(a) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates, shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(b) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (a) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed

to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c)

(c) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties

(d) In the case of the Universities of the Panjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (c).

(e) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (d), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (d), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(f) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) shall as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(g) An election under clause (c) or clause (f) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

(h) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (a), (b) and (c), or under clauses (d), (e) and (f), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall

append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor-General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the Gazette of India.

(i) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (h) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.

(j) Until the said declaration is published under clause (h), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.

(k) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

(l) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (h), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—

- (i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (a) or clause (e) as the case may be;
- (ii) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (c) or clause (f), and
- (iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor,

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (h) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (h), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

(m) At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (l), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.

(n) An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.

(o) The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act, continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.

(p) The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.

(q) The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the provisional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.

(r) University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act, subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment, except in so far as

such conditions may be altered by competent authority.

(s) The statutes, regulations and bye-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act, shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and bye-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.

Honorary Fellows.

13. (1) (a) A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a Fellow.

(b) Where a Fellow included in clause (a) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(c) Where a Fellow included in clause (a) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall, whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (b).

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University, or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority, shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

Faculties and Syndicate.

14. (1) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any ex-

isting Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—

(a) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, and

(b) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty:

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

(3) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section (2), clause (b), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman;

(b) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the headquarters of the University are situated; and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces; and

(c) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(2) The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) If in the case of any election the question is

raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

Degrees.

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted* of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title, or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly.

* See *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th Feb., 1914, para. 6.

Affiliated Colleges.

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, Certificate required of candidates for examination. and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College[†] affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation.

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(a) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body;

(b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College;

(c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence,

[†] See the interpretation given by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Syndicate (*vide* paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th November, 1935).

[†] For affiliation of further degree classes outside Lahore, see letter No. 21005 dated the 4th December, 1929, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Education), given as appendix to paragraph 24 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th December, 1929.

in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(d) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(e) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students,

(g) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(h) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and

(i) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated, any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under subsection (1), the Syndicate shall—

(a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(b) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, and

(c) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (a) and (b).

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter

(3) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College.

(2) The Syndicate shall cause every such College to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in

respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1).

24. (1) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(2) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (1) to the Head of the College concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College, will be considered by the Syndicate.

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) On receipt of the report under sub-section (3), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(5) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Whereby an order made under sub-section (3) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

Regulations.

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary Fellows;

(b) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex-officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted;

(c) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(d) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(e) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University,

(f) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(g) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19, and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted;

(h) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University, and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register;

(i) the inspection of Colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges;

(j) the register of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University;

(k) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students;

(l) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University;

(m) the residence and conduct of students;

(n) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University;

(o) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognised schools or not;

(p) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University; and

(q) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or bye-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act

26. (1) Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—
New body of regulations.

(a) the Senate, as constituted under this Act, shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government;

(b) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft

submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section (1), the Government may, within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (1).

Miscellaneous.

27. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits* within which, and specify the Colleges in respect of which any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta, and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

* The following order was issued by the Governor-General in Council on the subject of territorial limits:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

The 20th August, 1904.

No. 717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised:—

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

29 The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

TERRITORIAL LIMITS		UNIVERSITY
Province (including any State in India which on the 20th August, 1904 was in political relations with the local Government of the province, and any foreign possession included within its boundaries).	State in India or Colony.	
Bengal, Burma & Assam Madras and Coorg ...	..... Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon.	Calcutta. } Madras
Bombay and Sind ...	Baoda ...	Bombay.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Berar and Ajmer-Mer- wara).	The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agen- cies	} Allahabad.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan	Kashmir, Baluchistan	Punjab.

Under proviso to Section 5 (I) of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (Act No VIII of 1922), the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, continues its affiliation with the University of the Punjab, and under Government of India Notification No. 2080-Edn., dated the 20th November, 1930, the Haicourt Butler School, New Delhi, is under the territorial jurisdiction of the University of the Punjab.

Under Notification No F 94-5/32-E, dated the 30th March, 1933, issued by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (VIII of 1922) do not apply in the case of the St Thomas's High School for Girls, New Delhi.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Section 5.)

*Ex-Officio FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.**The University of Calcutta.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma, and Assam.

The University of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

The University of Madras.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

The University of the Panjab.

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab.

The representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf

The University of Allahabad.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 29.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1857	II	The Calcutta University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that" In section 5, the words "in the Calcutta Gazette." Section 6 Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
1857	XXII	The Bombay University Act, 1857	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6 Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
1857	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that" Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1860	XLVII	The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860	The whole Act.
1882	XIX	The Panjab University Act, 1882	<p>Section 6.</p> <p>In section 7, sub-section (1)</p> <p>In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section and in sub-section (2), the words from the word "appointed" to the words "this Act."</p> <p>In section 9, the words "under this Act."</p> <p>Sections 10 and 11.</p> <p>Section 12, except the last paragraph.</p> <p>Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18.</p> <p>In section 20, the words "made or," "section 6, clauses (b) and (c), and" and "under sections 14, 15, and 16."</p> <p>In the Schedule, Part I.</p>
1884	I	The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	<p>Section 5.</p> <p>In section 6, sub-section (1).</p> <p>In section 7, sub-section (1), and in sub-section (2), the</p>

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
			<p>words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section.</p> <p>Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17.</p> <p>In section 20, the words and figures "appointments made and," "under section 5, sub-section (I), clauses (b) and (c)," "under sections 14 and 15" and "under section 17"</p> <p>In the Schedule, Part I.</p>

V. REGULATIONS.

PRELIMINARY REGULATIONS.

All Statutes, Rules and Regulations heretofore in force are hereby cancelled.

Provided that with the exception of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching, of the examination in the Faculty of Law, and of any Examination for the Degree of Doctor, no examination shall be held under these Revised Regulations, Part 4, XII, until the year 1908, but examinations shall continue to be held under the old Regulations, pages 53 to 122, pages 127 to 143, pages 145 to 161, pages 185 to 211, and pages 215 to 236 of the Panjab University Calendar (Edition for 1904-05) until the year 1908.

Provided further that any person who has joined the Law College at any time previous to the 1st October, 1905, may be examined under the old Regulations, pages 164 to 173 of the Panjab University Calendar (Edition for 1904-05) relating to the Preliminary Examination in Law, the First Certificate Examination, the Licentiate in Law Examination, and the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, if such person appear not later than the month of December in the year 1908. *Exception.*—Regulation 7 on page 165, Regulation 7 on page 167, Regulation 7 on page 171, and Regulation 8 on page 172, shall be deemed to be cancelled on the 1st April, 1906.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.**I.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.***

1. Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows to be elected by Registered Graduates.

2. No person unless his name is borne on the Register of Graduates shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at any election held under Regulation (1).

A.—REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

3. The Registrar shall be the authority responsible for the preparation of Register of Graduates

4. The Registrar shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for election, cause a notice to be issued in the Local Government Gazette notifying the date on which an election is to take place calling upon the Registered Graduates to co-operate in the preparation and revision of the Register of Graduates. A copy of the notice shall also be posted up at the Hailey Hall, Lahore.

5. The Syndicate shall maintain a register, on which any graduate of the Panjab University, who has—

(a) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, or

(b) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained subject to the regulations following.

* Regulations under Section 25, sub-section (2), clause (a) of the Indian Universities Act.

6. Any graduate satisfying the conditions of Regulation 5—who wishes to have his name entered on the Register, shall fill up a form of application, obtainable from the Registrar and shall forward the same to the Registrar along with the initial fee of rupees ten, and either the first annual fee of rupees two or a composition fee of rupees fifteen. The Registrar shall thereupon cause his name to be entered on the Register. The date on which a graduate has taken a degree or graduated in any Faculty shall be the date on which he is admitted to the degree. All applications for fresh enrolment shall continue to be received up to 15 days before the date of election after which date no application shall be entertained on any account.

7. Every Registered Graduate who has not compounded for his annual fee, shall pay an annual fee of rupees two, not later than the 31st of December of each calendar year. Should any such Registered Graduate fail to pay the annual fees on or before the prescribed date, his name shall be removed from the Register, but it may be re-entered thereon on payment of all arrears of annual fees provided that the payment is made at least 15 days before the date of election.

8. Any graduate, at any time while his name is on the Register, shall become entitled to the retention of his name on the Register for life by completing the payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of rupees twenty-five including what he has already paid as initial fee and annual fee.

9. Printed copies of the preliminary Register of Graduates shall be made available to Registered Graduates on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 at least 30 days before the date of election.

10. The Registrar shall publish the preliminary Register of Graduates by causing a copy of it to be posted in the Hailey Hall, Lahore, at least 30 days before the date of election. All claims and objections

shall be received and scrutinised by the Registrar up to fifteen days before the date of election. The Registrar shall be the Revising Authority and his decision in all cases shall be final.

11. The supplementary Register of Graduates shall be made available at least ten days before the date of election, after which date no additions or modifications shall be made in the Register.

12. The Register of Graduates shall bear the date of its publication.

13. Registered Graduates shall notify to the Registrar every change of their address.

B.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES

The following procedure shall be observed at elections of Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates under Section 7 of the Indian Universities Act.—

(i) When any Ordinary Fellows are to be elected by the Registered Graduates, the Registrar shall issue a notice in such a *manner as may be decided by the Syndicate from time to time, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice. Such time shall be not less than a fortnight from the date of issue of the notice.

†(ii) The nomination of every candidate shall be by a Registered Graduate, supported by another Registered Graduate on a prescribed

* The Syndicate has decided that the fact of election be advertised in the University Gazette, in newspapers and by a notice posted on the public notice board in the University Office (paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

† If the candidate or proposer or seconder is defaulter on the day the nomination paper is submitted, then the nomination paper shall be considered invalid

form* obtainable from the Registrar and forwarded to the Registrar by name under a registered cover. Each Registered Graduate shall be entitled to nominate as many persons for election as there are vacancies.

The candidate proposed shall sign his Nomination Form as a token of his consent to stand for election

On the day succeeding the date fixed for the receipt of nomination papers, the Registrar shall post at his office a list of all the candidates who have been *duly* proposed and seconded.

Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing subscribed by him and delivered to the Registrar before three o'clock of the afternoon of the seventh day succeeding the date fixed for the receipt of nomination papers. No person who has thus withdrawn his candidature shall be allowed to cancel his withdrawal

- (iii) At least seventeen days before the date of the election, the Registrar shall send under a registered cover to every Registered Graduate resident in India on the address as given in the Register of Graduates a list of candidates duly nominated printed in alphabetical order, a voting paper sealed with a prescribed seal after noting on its counterfoil the number of the Elector on the Register of Graduates with a covering letter containing a statement of the date appointed by the Chancellor for the election, and of the hours between which votes may be recorded.

* Though the nomination is to be made on a prescribed form, it is not necessary that the form should be a printed one

- (iv) The election shall not be invalidated because an Elector to whom a voting paper has been duly forwarded failed to receive it in time to enable him to return it to the Registrar not later than the day prescribed
- (v) Each Elector shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies, but he shall not record more than one vote for any one of the candidates. If more than one vote be recorded by any Elector for the same candidate such votes shall be reckoned as one vote. If the Elector records more votes than the number of vacancies, his votes shall be cancelled by the Registrar.
- (vi) The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election
- (vii) An Elector who has inadvertently dealt with his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used as a voting paper, or who has lost his voting paper, may, after delivering such voting paper to the Presiding Officer and satisfying him of such inadvertence or after satisfying the Presiding Officer as to the loss of the voting paper, as the case may be, obtain another voting paper in place of the spoilt or lost paper, and the latter, together with its counterfoil, shall be marked as cancelled and the new one supplied together with its counterfoil shall be marked as duplicate.
- (viii) An Elector resident in Lahore* shall sign the covering letter at the Hailey Hall on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with clause (iii) in the presence

* An Elector ordinarily resident in Lahore, who is not in Lahore at the time of the election, could be regarded for this purpose as an Elector not resident in Lahore (*Syndicate*, 15th February, 1911).

of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with clause (vi), or the Registrar, and put the covering letter along with the closed envelope, containing his voting paper but bearing no mark outside, in a second envelope and deliver the envelope and the covering letter to the Registrar or the member of the Senate who shall cause it to be deposited in a ballot-box, provided that no account will be taken of the voting paper in the closed envelope unless the covering letter which accompanies it bears on it the signature and the serial number of the Elector and is countersigned by the Registrar or a member of the Senate appointed under clause (vi). No such voting paper shall be received after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with clause (iii).

An Elector resident in Lahore shall also have the option of following, for purposes of voting, the procedure laid down in clause (ix).

- (ix) *An Elector not resident in Lahore or such Elector resident in Lahore who desires, under clause (viii), to follow the procedure laid down in this clause, shall sign his covering letter in the presence of a Magistrate of rank not lower than that of a Magistrate of the second class, and put the covering letter along with the closed envelope, containing his voting paper but bearing no mark outside, in a second

* An Elector ordinarily not resident in Lahore, who is in Lahore at the time of the election, could be regarded for this purpose as an Elector resident in Lahore (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

envelope, provided that no account will be taken of the voting paper in the closed envelope unless the covering letter which accompanies it bears on it the signature and the serial number of the Elector and is countersigned by a Magistrate (of rank not lower than that of a Magistrate of the second class) who shall authenticate the covering letter with his signature and designation. In case of an Elector residing in a Native State, the covering letter in the closed envelope shall be signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the Native State whose signature shall be authenticated by the counter-signature of the Chief Judge of the Native State, or of a Political Officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Political Agent. The Elector shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such voting papers, deposit them in the ballot-box. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any voting paper received with a forwarding letter unsigned or not properly authenticated or otherwise than by Registered Post shall be regarded as invalid.

- (x) On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with clause (iii) the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with clause (vi) shall open the ballot-box, scrutinise the voting papers rejecting those which do not fulfil the conditions of these regulations and shall count the votes recorded.

- (xi) After the scrutiny is completed, the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval and if approved, shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*
- (xii) In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

C.—BY THE FACULTIES.

7 The following procedure shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, be observed at elections of Fellows by the Faculties:—

- (i) When an Ordinary Fellow is to be elected by a Faculty, the Registrar shall circulate to all members of that Faculty resident in India a notice setting forth the directions (if any) given by the Chancellor under Section 9, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, and stating that candidates should be nominated in accordance with such directions, if any, within a time to be named in the notice. This time shall not be less than a fortnight from the date of the issue of the notice
- (ii) Every nomination of a candidate shall be made by a member of the Faculty supported by another member of the Faculty and forwarded to the Registrar. The members nominating a person for election shall certify that they have ascertained that he is willing to be elected.
- (iii) The Registrar shall prepare a list of candidates duly nominated and send it to all members of the Faculty resident in India, stating the date appointed by the Chancellor on which the election will take place.

- (iv) The election shall take place at the meeting of the Faculty upon the date so appointed, and the voting shall be by ballot.

A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of votes makes this necessary. In case of equality after a second vote, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

- (v) The name of the person elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval, and if approved, shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

8. Of the five Ordinary Fellows to be elected by the Faculties, one shall be elected by each of the five Faculties. As each of the five Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (f) of Section 12 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 ceases to be a Fellow, his successor shall be elected by that Faculty by which he was nominated for appointment.

II — FACULTIES.*

1. In these Regulations the expression "member of a Faculty" includes a member added to the number of a Faculty under Section 14, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

2. There shall be eight Faculties, namely, (1) Oriental Learning, (2) Arts, (3) Law, (4) Medicine, (5) Science, (6) Agriculture, (7) Commerce, and (8) Engineering.

3. Fellows shall be assigned to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, with reference to their special qualifications after considering the recommendations made by the Syndicate in this behalf. The lists of Fellows assigned to the several Faculties shall be revised annually.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) and (c), and Section 14 (2)(b) of the Indian Universities Act.

4. The Vice-Chancellor shall be deemed to be *ex-officio* a member of every Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall appoint its own Dean in November or December of each year to take office from the 1st January following. The Syndicate may from time to time determine the Faculties of which the Assistant Registrar shall act as Secretary. The other Faculties shall appoint the Secretary at the time of appointing the Dean.

Should a vacancy in the above offices occur during the year, it shall be filled by the Faculty concerned and the new officer shall continue to act until the next annual election.

6. The Fellows assigned to each Faculty may add to their number Graduates in that Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by that Faculty.

Provided that the number of persons so added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to that Faculty.

7. The nomination of every person for addition to a Faculty shall be made by a Fellow assigned to that Faculty, supported by another such Fellow and forwarded to the Registrar at least ten days before the date of meeting. Such Fellows shall certify that they have ascertained that the nominee is willing to serve on the Faculty for which he is proposed.

The Registrar shall cause this proposal to be circulated not less than seven days before the meeting at which it will be considered.

8. A meeting of the Fellows assigned to each Faculty shall be held in the first half of *March to elect added members. The number of members added to a Faculty at this meeting shall not exceed one-quarter

* If it is impossible to hold a meeting of the Fellows for this purpose in the first half of March the meeting may be held later on (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th May, 1934).

of the number of Fellows assigned to that Faculty. Another meeting of such Fellows* shall be held in *November at which vacancies may be filled.

9. A person so nominated shall be duly elected if he receives at least one-half of the votes of the Fellows present, provided that the number of Fellows taking part in such election shall not be less than the quorum prescribed for that Faculty in Regulation 13.

Provided that if on a vote being taken, there remain one or more vacancies, a †second vote may be taken to fill these vacancies if a majority of the Fellows present so desire. A person elected to a Faculty in March shall become an added member of that Faculty on the 15th April following, and shall cease to be a member on the 15th April two years later. A person elected in November shall become an added member at once, and shall cease to be a member of the Faculty on the fifteenth day of April in the second year following.

In either case such person shall be eligible for re-election.

10. An Added Member of a Faculty who leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the University for the remaining period of his term shall be considered as having vacated his seat.

11. The Vice-Chancellor, and in his absence the Dean, shall be Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty. In the absence of Vice-Chancellor and Dean the members present at each meeting shall elect a Chairman. At a meeting of two or more

* The number of vacancies is to be determined by subtracting the number of available added members elected in March of the year from one-quarter of the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty (*vide* paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th November, 1926).

† Whenever a second vote is necessary it is to be taken on the names of all the persons who had been duly nominated previously but failed to be elected in the first vote (*vide* paragraph 6 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th May, 1936).

Faculties the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside; in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor the members present at such meeting shall elect a Chairman.

12 Meetings of the members of each Faculty shall be convened by the Secretary of the Faculty, as occasion may require, or as the Dean may direct. Notice of meetings of any Faculty shall be given to the members of the Faculty, provided that the proceedings at any meeting shall not be invalidated because a member did not receive notice of the meeting.

13. Eight members shall form a quorum* at meetings of the Arts Faculty, seven of the Oriental Faculty, five at meetings of the Law Faculty and of the Science Faculty, and four at meetings of the Medical Faculty, the Agricultural Faculty, the Commercial Faculty, and of the Faculty of Engineering. At a meeting of more than two Faculties and at a meeting of the Arts and Oriental Faculties ten members, and at a meeting of any other two Faculties eight members, shall form a quorum.

The order of speaking and conduct of business at meetings shall be regulated by the Chairman, and, in the absence of any regulation to the contrary, all matters shall be determined in accordance with the vote of the majority of members present, and, when the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. Copies of proceedings at all meetings of Faculties shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar, who shall lay them before the Syndicate for submission to the Senate.

14. Each Faculty shall, subject to what is stated in the proviso below, from time to time, report on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for examinations of the University, other than the

* The quorum prescribed applies also to the meetings of the Fellows assigned to the Faculties held for the election of representatives on the Syndicate or of the Added Members (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th May, 1934).

Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, on the Examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for Degrees, Diplomas, Titles, Licenses and marks of favour and on any question referred to it by the Syndicate or Academic Council.

The recommendations of the Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts and Science on the Courses of Reading, the Syllabuses and the outlines in each paper for the examination in those Faculties shall be reported to the Academic Council, which shall have power to sanction them, but shall not alter them without referring them back to the Faculty for reconsideration. Provided that if any proposals of the Faculty involve additional expense to the University, the approval of the Academic Council shall be subject to the sanction of the Syndicate.

Similar recommendations of other Faculties shall be reported to the Syndicate, which shall have power to sanction them but not to alter them without first referring them back to the Faculty concerned.

The recommendations of the School Board relating to the Courses of Reading, Syllabus and outline in each paper for the M. & S.L.C. Examinations shall be circulated without delay to the members of the Faculty concerned and shall be reported to the Syndicate thirty days after the receipt of the proceedings of the Board, together with any objections made by a Faculty in a special meeting convened for this purpose at the request of five members of the Faculty.

If no objection has been received from any Faculty the Syndicate shall have power to sanction the proposals of the Board, but shall not alter them without referring them back to the Board for reconsideration.

If an objection has been received from a Faculty, the School Board shall have an opportunity to meet the objection, after which the Syndicate shall have power to decide the matter.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.*

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE.

1 The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, and fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion:—

Four	by the Faculty of Oriental Learning.
Four	„ „ „ of Arts.
Two	„ „ „ of Law.
Two	„ „ „ of Medicine.
Three	„ „ „ of Science.

A new Syndicate shall be elected in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following.

1-A. †The Fellows assigned to each Faculty, except the Agricultural Faculty, Commercial Faculty and the Engineering Faculty shall, at an annual meeting in November, elect from their number Syndics to represent that Faculty, and shall each be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are Syndics to be elected.

Each candidate shall be proposed and seconded. The voting shall be by ballot. A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of votes makes this necessary. If the votes are equal after a second vote is taken, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

2. At least two of the Syndics elected by the Arts Faculty, at least two elected by the Oriental Faculty, at least two elected by the Science Faculty, and at

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) and (c), Section 15 (1) (c) and Section 15 (2) of the Indian Universities Act.

† The quorum prescribed for the Faculties applies to meetings of the Fellows assigned to the Faculties held for the election of representatives on the Syndicate.

least one elected by the Medical Faculty, shall be Heads of, or Professors in, affiliated Colleges.

3. Should a vacancy occur in the Syndicate during the year, it shall be filled by the election of a new member by the Fellows assigned to the Faculty, whose representative has ceased to act on the Syndicate, and the new Syndic shall continue to act until the next annual election.

4 The duties of the Syndicate shall be—

- (1) To submit from time to time for the orders of the Senate recommendations regarding the following matters:—

The affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges;
the appointment of University Readers, Lecturers, or Professors;
the staffs of the Oriental, Law and Commerce Colleges;
the appointment of the Registrar and Assistant Registrar;
the grant of degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses, marks of honour, and rewards for the encouragement of literature.

- (2) To consider and report upon matters to be submitted to the Senate, subject to what is stated in Regulation 5 below.
- (3) To carry on the current business of the University, and generally to carry out the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Regulations of the University, and orders of the Senate.
- (4) To appoint Examiners in accordance with Rules approved by the Senate and to submit list of Examiners so appointed to the Senate.

5. No proposal, except such recommendations of the Academic Council as in accordance with the Regulations are submitted by the Academic Council direct to the Senate, shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first submitted to the Syndicate. Provided that, if a proposal submitted by a Faculty is not approved by the Syndicate, the resolution of the Syndicate, with that of the Faculty, shall be submitted to the Senate: Provided further that no matter affecting any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Academic Council, Syndicate or Senate without having been referred to the Faculty for opinion. In case of doubt the Vice-Chancellor shall decide what matter shall be referred under this rule to any Faculty.

6. As regards expenditure, the Syndicate shall have power to transfer sums (other than those voted for salaries, or given by the Donors for special objects), not exceeding Rs. 2,000, to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, to transfer sums, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, to meet new expenditure on any one object for which no provision has been made and to sanction unforeseen expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in a year. All such transfers for the purposes of new expenditure and all such sanctions shall be reported at the next meeting of the Senate.

7. The Syndicate shall appoint annually Standing Committees to deal with cases of the alleged use of unfair means in connection with examinations, of deficiencies in attendances at lectures, and other matters affecting the discipline of students. When such Standing Committee is unanimous its decision shall be final. If the Standing Committee is not unanimous the matter shall be referred to the Vice-Chancellor who shall either decide the matter or refer it to the Syndicate for decision.

8. The Syndicate shall, except in cases provided by Regulation 12 in Chapter II—Faculties, upon the

recommendations of the Faculties, and subject to the approval of the Senate, from time to time, prescribe the courses of reading for the University examinations.

Provided that early in March every year, in the absence of the recommendations by the Faculties, the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate, may prescribe the same courses of reading for the next year.

9. Meetings shall be convened by the Registrar as occasion may require or as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor.

10. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at all meetings of the Syndicate at which he may be present. In his absence the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman. The order of speaking and conduct of business shall be under the control of the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

11. Five members shall form a *quorum*, and the decision of the majority shall prevail. When the votes are equal, the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

12. All proceedings at meetings shall be recorded in writing and signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman. Any Fellow of the University shall be entitled to inspect in the University Office, during office hours, the proceedings at any meeting of the Syndicate.

IV.—THE SENATE.*

MEETINGS.

1. An ordinary meeting of the Senate shall be held not later than the month of November of each year, at which the accounts of the year shall be submitted. An ordinary meeting of the Senate shall be

* Regs. under Section 25 (2) (b) of the Indian Universities Act.

held not later than the month of March of each year, at which the Budget for the ensuing year shall be submitted.

2. The Senate shall meet in Convocation for the purpose of conferring such degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses, and marks of honour, as have been previously sanctioned by the Senate on such date and time as may be fixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor from time to time in that behalf.

3. Such other ordinary meetings shall be held as may be convened by the Registrar under the direction of the Syndicate for the due disposal of business.

4. Should the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, or six Fellows consider a special meeting of the Senate to be necessary, he or they shall inform the Syndicate, intimating the purpose for which such meeting is deemed to be necessary, who shall forthwith fix a date, and the Registrar shall circulate the notice of such date, together with the proposals to be discussed, to the Fellows of the University at least seven days before the date fixed for such meeting.

5. The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside at all meetings of the Senate at which he may be present; but in the absence of both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.

6. At a meeting of the Senate fifteen members shall form a *quorum*.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

7. Proposals submitted by the Syndicate, or, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Academic Council, for the decision of the Senate, and entered upon the notice of meeting, shall be dealt with as motions before such meeting without being proposed and seconded at such meeting.

Every other motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and read out by the mover, and shall be delivered to the Registrar. Every such motion that is not seconded shall drop.

In the event of no member wishing to speak on the motion or in respect of any amendment, or after such discussion on any such motion or amendment as the Chairman considers sufficient, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

8. When there is an amendment, the amendment shall be first put to the vote; if the amendment is lost, and no further amendment is proposed, the original motion shall be put to the vote.

9. Should any amendment be carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive proposal to which further amendments may be proposed and dealt with as hereinbefore provided. Not more than one amendment shall be taken to be before the meeting at any one time.

10. Any motion or amendment may be withdrawn if the mover states his wish to withdraw.

ORDER OF SPEAKING.

11. The Chairman shall control the order in which members may address the meeting, and the manner in which the business shall be conducted. No member shall address the meeting after the Chairman has called for a vote.

12. Members, when speaking, shall stand, and shall address the Chair. No member shall, without the leave of the Chairman, speak more than once to any proposition.

VOTING.

13. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for a show of hands for the affirmative or negative, and shall declare the result.

14. Any member may then demand a division, which shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs.

REGULATIONS.

15. In making Regulations under Section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the following procedure shall be observed:—

- (i) The Syndicate shall, after framing any proposed Regulations, cause them to be printed and circulated to all Fellows of the University resident in India, and shall invite them to transmit their opinions thereupon to the Registrar by a date to be entered in the notice: such date shall allow not less than fourteen days from the date of the issue of the notice.
- (ii) On the date fixed in the notice, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall consider the replies received, and after making such alterations as to them may seem fit, shall submit the said Regulations in the usual manner to the Senate.
- (iii) After such Regulations have been passed by the Senate, they shall be submitted to Government for sanction.
- (iv) After the necessary sanction has been received, the Common Seal shall be affixed to the Regulations so made and sanctioned, and they shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.
- (v) All Regulations shall take effect from the date of such publication, unless any other date shall be named therein as the date upon which they are to come into force.

PROCEEDINGS.

16. The proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded by the Registrar, and shall be submitted to

the Chairman of the meeting for approval and counter-signature, and shall then be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

V-A —BOARDS OF STUDIES *

1. For the purposes of all examinations, except the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, for the subject of Military Science and for the examinations in the Faculty of Commerce and in the Faculty of Engineering, there shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

(1) English; (2) Latin and Greek; (3) French and German; (4) Sanskrit and Hindi; (5) Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Pashto; (6) Hebrew; (7) Panjabi; (8) Bengali; (9) Philosophy; (10) History; (11) Economics; (12) Mathematics and Astronomy; (13) Physics; (14) Chemistry; (15) Botany; (16) Zoology and Physiology; (17) Geology; (18) Teaching; (19) Law; (20) Medicine; (21) Agriculture; (22) Political Science; (23) Geography

Each Board shall consist of—

- (a) the University Professor or Professors, or if there is no University Professor, the University Reader or Readers, or the Head of a Department of University teaching in which there is neither a Professor nor a Reader, in the subject or subjects with which the Board is concerned; and
- (b) six members to be elected every alternate year in the manner laid down herein below, provided that on the recommendation of the Syndicate, the Senate may increase the number of any Board from six to seven.

* Regs under Section 25 (3) (d) of the Indian Universities Act.

† The number of the members of the Board of Studies in English, History and Geography, and Agriculture, increased to seven (*vide Senate Proceedings*, dated the 12th December, 1925, 30th March, 1931, and 4th December, 1931, respectively).

2. Boards of Studies shall be elected every alternate year in time to take office on the 15th April following: Provided that a person who has been elected in March to become an added member in April shall be eligible for election to Boards of Studies that April. Boards of Studies shall be elected in the following manner:—

- (i) The Dean of each Faculty shall fix a date or dates on which meetings of the Faculty will be held for the purpose of electing the Boards of Studies.
- (ii) All members of the Board for the previous term, including co-opted members, shall be eligible for re-election unless they have ceased to be members of the Faculty or Degree Teachers, and their names shall be put on the list of candidates, without being formally proposed, unless any such member notifies to the Registrar, at least 14 days before the date of election, his intention of not seeking re-election.
- *(iii) Any member of any Faculty, who is not a member of the Board for the previous term, or any teacher teaching at least for half of his time the Degree Classes in the subject or subjects in the Faculty electing the Board, may be proposed as a candidate. All such proposals must reach the Registrar at least 14 days before the date of meeting, together with a statement of the qualifications of each candidate. It shall not be necessary to have these proposals seconded.

* *Ex-officio* members of the Faculties are eligible to propose names for election. A member cannot propose his own name for election to a Board of Studies (*vide* paragraph 12 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 26th April, 1935).

† This means working time (*vide* paragraph 23 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

(iv) At least seven days before the date of election, the Registrar shall circulate to all the members of the Faculty—

(a) A list containing the names of the members of the Board for the previous term showing the number of meetings attended by each of them during the term.

(b) A list containing the names and qualifications of the new candidates.

(v) At the meeting of the Faculty votes for the candidates, whose names have been so circulated, shall be taken by ballot and those who secure the highest number shall be declared to have been elected. If the names proposed do not exceed the maximum number of the Board, then no meeting of the Faculty shall be held and the proposed candidates shall be declared, by the Dean of the Faculty, to be duly elected as members of the Board of Studies concerned.

(v) At the meeting of the Faculty votes for the Faculties as specified below.—

No.	Board.	Faculty
1.	English ...	Arts.
2.	Latin and Greek	Arts.
3.	French and German	Arts
4.	Sanskrit and Hindi	Oriental.
5.	Arabic, etc. ..	Oriental.
6.	Hebrew ...	Arts.
7.	Panjabi ..	Oriental
8.	Bengali ..	Arts.
9.	Philosophy ...	Arts
10.	History ..	Oriental and Arts.
11.	Economics ..	Arts.
12.	Mathematics and Astronomy	
	my	Arts and Science.
13.	Physics ...	Science.

No.	Board.	Faculty.
14.	Chemistry .	... Science.
15.	Botany ...	.. Science.
16.	Zoology and Physiology ...	Science.
17.	Geology ...	.. Science.
18.	Teaching ..	... Arts.
19.	Law ...	. Law.
20.	Medicine .	... Medical.
21.	Agriculture ...	.. Agriculture.
22.	Political Science	... Arts.
23.	Geography ..	... Arts and Science

At least half the number of the members of a Board of Studies in the Oriental, Arts and Science Faculties shall be teachers in the subject if such are proposed for election.

Each Board shall have power to fill up any vacancy that occurs during the term, by co-opting any person who, in accordance with the Regulations under this chapter, would have been eligible for election to a Board of Studies

Co-opted members shall have the right of voting.

Each Board shall appoint its own Convener.

2-B. A member of the Board of Studies who leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the University for the remaining period of his term shall be considered as having vacated his seat

3. At a meeting of a Board of Studies, three members, in the case of a Board consisting of five members, and four members, in the case of a Board consisting of more than five members, shall form a *quorum*.

4. The duties of each Board of Studies shall be to recommend Courses of Study and Reading, to frame, where necessary, Model Papers for the guidance of Examiners, to suggest to the Syndicate Examiners in its special subjects and to consider and determine in consultation with the Examiner all objections raised by candidates or by the Principal of any affiliated

College to questions set at any examination held by the University. Provided that if the Board of Studies and the Examiner are not able to agree upon the course to be adopted, the decision of the Board of Studies shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor, and if the Vice-Chancellor does not confirm the decision of the Board, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final.

5. Each Board of Studies shall act as a consultative body in regard to all questions referred to it, and may bring to the notice of the Faculty or Faculties concerned any matters connected with the examinations in its special subjects.

Any Board of Studies in a subject included in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination may bring to the notice of the School Board dealing with that examination any matters connected therewith.

Except as otherwise provided the Boards of Studies shall in all cases report to the Faculty or Faculties concerned.

6. No book shall be recommended by a Board of Studies unless on the written report of a member of the Board who has read it.

7. For the subject of Military Science the functions of a Board of Studies shall be discharged by a Committee consisting of five members appointed by the Syndicate from time to time.

8. The duties of a Board of Studies in the Faculty of Commerce shall be assigned to the Hailey College of Commerce Committee.

9. The duties of a Board of Studies in the Faculty of Engineering shall be assigned to the Faculty.

10. For the purpose of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, the functions of a Board of Studies shall be discharged by a Committee appointed by the Syndicate every two years.

V-B.—SCHOOL BOARD.

1 For the purposes of the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination there shall be a School Board, which shall consist of:—

The Director of Public Instruction, Panjab (*ex-officio*) as chairman.

Four members to be elected by the Arts Faculty from among the members of that Faculty.

Two members to be elected by the Science Faculty from among the members of that Faculty.

Two members to be elected by the Faculty of Oriental Learning from among the members of that Faculty;

and Three members to be nominated by Government from among the members of any Faculty.

2. Ordinarily a new Board shall be appointed in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following. If a member is absent from the University area for more than three consecutive months (except during the summer vacation) he shall cease to be a member of the Board. If any vacancy occurs among the elected members during the year, the Faculty concerned shall have power to elect a new member, who shall continue to act for the remainder of the year. Similarly Government may fill a vacancy among the nominated members.

3 At a meeting of this Board five members shall form a *quorum*.

4. The duties of this Board shall be to consider all questions relating to the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, and to report thereon to the Syndicate Provided that no matter affecting any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Syndicate without having been referred to the Faculty for opinion.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing it shall be the duty of this Board to recommend Courses of Study and Reading to be followed by candidates for the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, to report on the conditions to be fulfilled and the tests to be passed by candidates for Matriculation or School Leaving Certificates, to suggest to the Syndicate Examiners for this Examination, and to consider all recommendations with regard to this Examination by any of the Boards of Studies in particular branches of knowledge.

Also to consider and determine in consultation with the Examiner all objections raised by the Head Master of any recognised High School to questions set at the Examination.

(Provided that if the Board and the Examiner are not able to agree upon the course to be adopted, the decision of the Board shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor and if the Vice-Chancellor does not confirm the decision of the Board, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final).

VI.—ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

1. There shall be an Academic Council, constituted as follows:—

- (a) The Dean of University Instruction, *ex-officio* Chairman.
- (b) The Principals of the Arts Colleges in Lahore which either contribute teachers to, or contain students undergoing, University teaching as defined in Regulation 3 below.
- *(c) The Principals of Mufassil Arts Colleges which either undertake University teaching

* The list of such Principals is to be prepared on the 1st January and revised on the 1st April each year (*vide* paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 3rd January, 1930).

as defined in Regulation 3 below, or undertake teaching in Honours in not less than three subjects.

- (d) The University Professors, including Professors maintained by the University, and those designated by the Syndicate as Professors in any subject of University teaching, and Heads of Departments of University teaching in subjects where there is no University Professor nominated by the Syndicate
- (e) Six teachers of Degree classes to be elected in the manner prescribed in Regulation 4 below.
- (f) Seven Fellows of the University to be elected by the Senate in accordance with Regulation 5 below.
- (g) Not more than two University Readers to be nominated by the Syndicate
- (h) One Principal of such Arts Colleges as are affiliated for the Degree examination and not included in (b) and (c) above, to be elected by the Principals of such Colleges in the manner prescribed in Regulation 4 below.
- (i) Two Principals of Intermediate Colleges, to be elected by the Principals of such Colleges in the manner prescribed in Regulation 4 below.

2. The Syndicate shall appoint the Registrar or the Joint-Registrar, as Secretary of the Academic Council.

3. University teaching (for the purposes of this Chapter) shall include all teaching provided or organised by the University, including inter-collegiate teaching.

4. Any teacher of a Degree class in a College mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of Regulation 1 shall be

eligible for election to the Academic Council under clause (e) of Regulation 1, and eligible to vote. Provided that if such teacher teach also Intermediate classes for more than half of his time, he shall not be eligible.

Any Principal of an Arts College mentioned in (h) and (i) of Regulation 1 shall be eligible for election to the Academic Council under clauses (h) and (i) of Regulation 1, respectively, and eligible to vote.

In the month of November every alternate year the Registrar shall arrange for the election of six such teachers and three such Principals as members of the Academic Council to take office on the first day of January following, and hold office for two calendar years.

Should a vacancy occur during the period of office defined above, it shall be filled by the election of a new member in the same manner as at a biennial election and the new member shall continue to act until the next biennial election.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame rules for the holding of the election.

5. *Election of representatives of the Senate.*—At a meeting of the Senate in November of every alternate year there shall be an election, under clause (f) of Regulation 1, of seven Fellows as members of the Academic Council, to take office on the first day of January following, and hold office for two years.

Should a vacancy occur during the period of office defined above, it shall be filled by the election of a new member in the same manner as at a biennial election and the new member shall continue to act until the next biennial election.

6 The duties of the Academic Council shall be:—

- (1) To deal with University teaching as defined in Regulation 3 above, and to make proposals for the initiation of fresh developments.

- (2) To prescribe, subject to the approval of the Senate, and upon the recommendations of the Boards of Studies and the Faculties, the Courses of Reading, the Syllabuses and the outline of tests in each paper for all the examinations in the Arts and Science Faculties other than the Bachelor of Teaching and the M. and S L.C., provided that the Academic Council shall have power only to accept, reject, or refer back, but not to amend the recommendations of the Faculties, and provided further that no change in the subjects of examination or in the number of options shall be recommended to the Senate without the approval of the Syndicate.

Provided that in the event of difference of opinion between the Academic Council and a Faculty after the first reference the opinions of both the bodies shall be placed before the Syndicate for decision.

Provided further that early in April every year, in the absence of the recommendations by the Faculties, the Academic Council, subject to the approval of the Senate, may prescribe the same courses of reading for the next year.

- (3) To approve or reject any subject proposed for a thesis by a candidate for the Degree of Doctor in the Oriental, Arts and Science Faculties.
- (4) To recognise the examinations of recognised Universities as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of the University of the Panjab, excepting the M. & S.L.C. Examination.
- (5) To recommend to the Syndicate the creation of University teaching posts.

- (6) To advise upon all proposals put before the Syndicate for the creation or abolition of University teaching posts.
- (7) To advise the Syndicate on proposals of new expenditure on University Teaching.
- (8) To recommend to the Syndicate the making of grants to a department or Colleges which contribute to University Teaching.
- (9) To frame general rules for admission to classes under University Teaching.
- (10) To frame general rules dealing with the principles and methods of examination, as distinct from the actual conduct and supervision of examinations, and to frame general rules for the appointment of examiners.
The Academic Council shall not take any part in the selection or appointment of examiners
- (11) To make proposals for consideration of the Syndicate for distribution of new grants by the Government to the University and to Colleges for the development of higher teaching, whenever the University is consulted by the Government on such matters.
- (12) To control the University Library; to frame rules regarding its use and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library.
The financial control of the University Library will continue in the hands of the Syndicate as at present.
- (13) To propose rules to the Syndicate for the award of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals, etc., and to award them in accordance with such rules.
- (14) To promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon.

7. At a meeting of the Academic Council nine members shall form a quorum.

VI-A —MUFFASIL BOARD

1 There shall be a Muffasil Board, constituted as follows:—

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor Chairman *ex-officio*.
- (b) Eight representatives of the Degree Colleges as under:—

The Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar, or his nominee.

The Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar, or his nominee.

One representative of Sri Partap College, Srinagar, and Prince of Wales College, Jammu, to be nominated by the Education Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State.

The Principal of one of the following Colleges by rotation in the order of seniority, given below:—

- 1. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
- 2. Murray College, Sialkot.
- 3. Edwardes College, Peshawar.

The Principals of two out of the following Colleges by rotation in the order of seniority, given below:—

- 1. Mohindra College, Patiala.
- 2. D.A.-V College, Jullundur.
- 3. Government College, Ludhiana.
- 4. Ramsukh Das College, Ferozpur.

(At first the Principals of Mohindra College, Patiala, and D.A.-V College, Jullundur, shall be members of the Board and then the Principals of Government College,

Ludhiana, and Ramsukh Das College, Ferozapore.)

The Principals of two out of the following Colleges by rotation in the order of seniority given below:—

1. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur
2. deMontmorency College, Shahpur.
3. Government College, Lyallpur.
4. Emerson College, Multan.
5. V.B. College, D.I. Khan

(At first the Principals of Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur, and deMontmorency College, Shahpur, then the Principals of Government College, Lyallpur, and Emerson College, Multan, and then the Principals of V.B. College, D.I. Khan, and Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur, and so on)

- (c) Four representatives of Intermediate Colleges as under:—

Two representatives of Intermediate Colleges maintained by the Government to be elected by the Principals of these Colleges according to the system of single transferable vote.

Two representatives of the Intermediate Colleges not maintained by the Government to be elected by the Principals of these Colleges according to the system of single transferable vote.

- (d) Four nominees of the Syndicate of whom two must be University Professors or Principals of Lahore Colleges—one of those two to represent Arts subjects and the other Science subjects
- (e) The Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, or her nominee.

- (f) The Principal of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, or his nominee.
- (g) The Registrar—Secretary *ex-officio*.

The representatives of the Colleges on the Muffasil Board shall either be Principals or teachers in the Colleges.

2. In the month of November every second year the Registrar shall arrange for the election of the various representatives as members of the Muffasil Board to take office from the 1st day of January following and hold office for two Calendar years.

Should a vacancy occur during the period of office defined above, it shall be filled by the election of a new member in the same manner as at a biennial election and the new member shall continue to act until the next biennial election.

The constituencies of the four representatives of Intermediate Colleges shall also elect deputy representatives who shall have the right to attend the meeting of the Board when a representative is unable to be present

Except in the case of representatives of Intermediate Colleges, if a representative is unable to be present at a meeting he shall have the right to nominate his substitute for that particular meeting.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame rules for the holding of the election.

3 The duty of the Muffasil Board shall be to give advice to competent University bodies concerning problems affecting Colleges and College education in the Muffasil.

**PART II.—APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF
OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
AND EXAMINERS, ETC.**

***VI-B.—REGISTRAR AND CONTROLLER OF
EXAMINATIONS, ETC.**

I.—Appointment and Salary.

1. The Senate may, from time to time, appoint any person to hold the office of Registrar, either substantively or as a temporary arrangement. In the case of a first substantive appointment, the term of office shall ordinarily be for a period of five years, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

In the case of a substantive appointment the Senate may, at any time, on giving six months' notice in writing, determine the appointment.

The terms of this Regulation shall also apply to any person holding the office of the Joint-Registrar when such appointment is, in the first instance, made after June, 1928.

2 The Senate may sanction the retention of any person holding the office of Registrar in that office after the expiry of the original term of five years, and in every such case such person shall be deemed to hold the appointment subject to the power of the Senate or of such person to terminate the engagement at any time after the expiry of six months' notice in writing given to the other.

3 The salary of the Registrar shall be such sum as the Senate may, at the time of making the appointment, fix in that behalf.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (e) of the Indian Universities Act.

II —Duties.

4. The Registrar shall be the chief executive officer of the Senate and Syndicate, and shall have power to—

- (a) realise and receive all moneys due to the University, and sign and grant receipts for the same;
- (b) make all disbursements on account of the University authorised by the Senate or Syndicate, and sign such cheques and other instruments as may be necessary for that purpose;
- (c) conduct all correspondence relating to the University; and
- (d) do all other acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders and resolutions of the Senate and Syndicate.

5. The Registrar shall maintain proper records of the proceedings of all meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and of all Faculties and Sub-Committees thereof, and shall be responsible for the regular and correct maintenance of records of the correspondence and accounts of the University. He shall be the custodian of all property of the University and shall have charge of its records and library

6. The Registrar shall issue the notices convening all meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and of all Faculties or Sub-Committees thereof.

7. The Registrar shall be responsible for the arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the Senate, including the proper printing and issue of examination papers and all other matters connected therewith.

8. The Registrar shall be responsible that adequate information is regularly supplied to the Senate and Syndicate in order that the provisions of the Panjab University Act, 1882, and the Indian Universities

Act of 1904, and of all regulations made thereunder, may be duly carried into effect.

9. The Common Seal of the University shall remain in the custody of the Registrar. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, under the orders of the Senate, to affix the Common Seal to Regulations, Degree Certificates, and other documents to which such Common Seal is required to be attached.

10. The Registrar shall discharge all such other duties as may be required of him by the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the Indian Universities Act of 1904, by any of the Regulations of the University or by the Senate or Syndicate.

11. The Registrar shall discharge his duties under the immediate direction of the Syndicate and the general control of the Senate.

12. In addition to the Registrar, the Senate may from time to time appoint any person to hold the office of Controller of Examinations, either substantively or as a temporary arrangement to perform the duties of the Registrar under Regulation 7 above in regard to the arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the Senate and the Syndicate may assign to the Controller of Examinations such other duties and functions of the Registrar as it may from time to time think proper.

13. The Controller of Examinations shall in the discharge of the duties and functions assigned to him be under the immediate direction of the Syndicate and general control of the Senate.

14. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar and of the Assistant Controller of Examinations by the Syndicate shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

15. The duties of the Assistant Registrar and of the Assistant Controller of Examinations shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

16. The Syndicate may, in the absence of the Registrar on leave or otherwise, assign such of his

duties to any officer of the University as it may think proper as a temporary arrangement.

III —*Dean of University Instruction.

17 The Senate may from time to time appoint any person to hold the office of Dean of University Instruction either substantively or as a temporary arrangement.

VI.C.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL AND CONTROL OF, THE GRANT OF LEAVE TO, AND THE MAKING OF PROVISION FOR THE RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I.—Preliminary.

1. For the purposes of these Regulations there shall be two classes of officers, namely—

Class A—Officers drawing a salary of not less than rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem,

Class B—Officers drawing a salary of less than rupees two hundred and fifty, but of more than rupees forty-five per mensem.

All other employés of the University are herein after referred to as servants.

2. In these Regulations—

(a) "service" means the whole period of continuous service including periods spent on leave;

* For the functions of the Dean of University Instruction, see paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 22nd January, 1936.

- (b) "active service" means the time spent—
- (i) on duty;
 - (ii) on subsidiary leave;
 - (iii) on recognised vacation, provided that the officer or servant is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave during the period of such vacation;
- (c) "salary" means the amount of the monthly pay and allowances granted by the University to any officer or servant;
- (d) "average monthly salary" means the salary which any officer or servant has earned during so much of his active service as is within three years preceding the day on which he proceeds on leave, divided by the number of months on which the calculation is made; and
- (e) "furlough" means leave other than privilege leave, vacation, extraordinary leave, and leave on medical certificate;
- (f) terms not expressly defined in these Regulations shall bear the same interpretation as they bear in the Civil Service Regulations.

**II.—Appointment, removal and control.*

3. Save as may be otherwise provided in the Regulations, the appointment to, and removal from office of officers and servants of the University shall, in the case of—

- (a) officers of Class A—rest with the Senate;
- (b) officers of Class B—rest with the Syndicate.

Provided that no officer of Class B shall be appointed unless his post is provided for in

* For Rules re. applications and appeals from officers in Class B, see paragraph 35 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 3rd May, 1929.

the budget and no such officer shall be appointed on a salary higher than that provided in the budget, except with the sanction of the Senate in either case.

- (c) servants—rest with the Head of the Institution to which they are attached; subject to the control of the Syndicate.

Provided that the appointment and leave to, and removal from office of, the members of the clerical staff holding sanctioned posts with a maximum salary of Rs 100 per mensem shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of dismissal the person affected may appeal to the Syndicate whose decision shall be final.

4. The salary and the conditions of service of every officer and servant shall be such as the Senate may, either in any particular case or by general direction given in that behalf, prescribe.

5. Officers and servants shall be under the control of the authority specified in the Regulations relating to such officers and servants

III —Leave in the case of officers of Class A.

6. Leave under the following regulations may be granted to officers of Class A by the Senate. The grant of furlough and extraordinary leave is subject to the condition that it can be granted without detriment to the business of the University.

7. During the regular annual University vacation an officer may be absent from Lahore, provided that arrangements to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor are made for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence.*

* University Readers are entitled to three months' summer vacation (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 22nd April, 1927, paragraph 2).

8. If, owing to the requirements of the University, an officer is in any year prevented from enjoying the whole or any part of the annual vacation, he may be granted *privilege leave on full pay, in lieu thereof, for such period not exceeding one month for a year, subject to a maximum of four months at a time, as the Senate may determine.

9. The furlough earned shall be deemed to be one-ninth of an officer's active service, provided that—

- (a) furlough may not be granted until the officer applying for it has completed $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' active service;
- (b) furlough may not be granted again until the expiry of three years from the date of such officer's last return from furlough;
- (c) not more than two years' furlough may be granted at one time;
- (d) not more than six months' furlough may be granted to an officer after he has attained the age of retirement in respect of his previous service;
- (e) not more than six months' furlough for any period of service after the age of 55 years

Provided that officers who have attained the age of retirement before 30th September, 1926, may be granted six months' furlough at the time of retirement.

Furlough may be granted in combination with vacation or privilege leave.

10. Leave on medical certificate may be granted to an officer at any time, subject to such limitations

* Privilege leave on full pay can be accumulated by a non-vacation officer up to as many months as the years of his active service, though he is not permitted to take more than four months' privilege leave at a time and at the age of retirement (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 20th October, 1933, paragraph 16).

and conditions as the Senate may, in each instance in which such leave is applied for, determine

11. Furlough and leave on medical certificate taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the officer quits his office to the date on which he re-assumes office. Furlough and leave on medical certificate taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation at the port of arrival on return to India.

12. In the case of furlough or leave on medical certificate taken out of India, subsidiary leave, not exceeding ten days on any one occasion of taking such subsidiary leave, may be granted to the officer for the interval between the date of his quitting his office and the date on which he embarks at the port of departure from India and the interval between his landing in India and rejoining his appointment.

13. The monthly allowance to be granted to an officer while on subsidiary leave and furlough shall be a sum equal to half his average monthly salary, payable for the period spent out of India, at the current rate of exchange. In the case of an officer taking leave on medical certificate, the rate of the monthly allowance (if any) to be granted to him shall be such as the Senate may, in each instance, determine, but shall not exceed the rate allowable in the case of furlough.

14. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly, if payment is made in India, and quarterly, if in England.

15. If the officer overstays his leave, he shall forfeit all his salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant.

16. The Senate may, in its discretion, for any special reason, grant to an officer extraordinary leave of absence, but such leave shall be without pay, and shall not in any case exceed six months, or be granted

more than once in the whole course of the officer's service.

17. An officer, holding permanently a teaching post in the University, provided the appointment is not made for a fixed period, and the officer has served in that capacity for a period of not less than five years, desiring to prosecute higher study abroad, may be granted leave on three-quarters of his pay for a period or periods not exceeding one year in all during his service, provided he spends that period in study or research at a University or other institution out of India under conditions approved by the Syndicate.

In the case of an officer retiring from, or otherwise leaving, the service within three years of the expiry of the leave, an amount equivalent to what that officer has drawn as study leave allowance shall be forfeited and the study leave shall be converted into furlough to the extent of the furlough standing to his credit at the date of retiring from, or leaving, the service.

This leave may be combined with vacation or furlough, or both, but shall not count as service for furlough or any other leave.

IV.—Leave in the case of officers of Class B.

18. Leave under the following Regulations may be granted to officers of Class B by the Syndicate. The grant of all leave is subject to the conditions that it can be granted without detriment to the business of the University.

*19. If any officer of Class B is permitted by the Syndicate to be absent during the annual University vacation, such officer shall not be entitled to privilege leave. Any such officer who is not permitted by the Syndicate to be absent during such vacation, may be

* If an employee gets less than a month of the vacation, he would be entitled to leave for the period necessary to make up full month (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th May, 1928, paragraph 23).

granted *privilege leave not exceeding one month after eleven months, two months after twenty-two months and three months after thirty-three months' continuous active service. Full pay may be granted to an officer while on privilege leave. Such leave may be combined with furlough or leave on medical certificate.

20. The furlough earned shall be deemed to be one-twelfth of an officer's active service, provided that—

- (a) furlough may not be granted until the officer applying for it has completed six years' active service;
- (b) furlough may not be granted again until the expiry of six years from the date of such officer's last return from furlough;
- (c) no officer shall earn more than two years' furlough in the whole of his service;
- (d) not more than six months' furlough may be granted to an officer after he has attained the age of retirement in respect of his previous service;
- (e) not more than six months' furlough for any period of service after the age of 55 years.

Provided that officers who have attained the age of retirement before 30th September, 1926, may be granted six months' furlough at the time of retirement.

Provided further that proviso (c) shall not be applied to any officer who has already earned more than two years' furlough by the 1st April, 1917.

21. Leave on medical certificate may be granted to an officer at any time, subject to such limitations

* Privilege leave on full pay can be accumulated by a non-vacation officer at the rate of one month's privilege leave for every 11 months of active service; though he is not permitted to take more than three months' privilege leave at a time and at the age of retirement (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 20th October, 1933, paragraph 16).

and conditions as the Syndicate may, in each instance in which such leave is applied for, determine.

22 Furlough and leave on medical certificate shall be reckoned from the date on which the officer quits his office to the date on which he re-assumes office.

23 The monthly allowance to be granted to an officer while on furlough shall be a sum equal to half his average monthly salary. In the case of an officer taking leave on medical certificate, the rate of the monthly allowance (if any) to be granted to him shall be such as the Syndicate may, in each instance, determine, but shall not exceed half his average monthly salary for the first six months of such leave, or one-quarter of his average monthly salary for any longer period.

24. If the officer overstays his leave, he shall forfeit all his salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant.

24-A. In the case of the members of the clerical staff holding sanctioned posts with a maximum salary of Rs. 100 per mensem the powers assigned to the Syndicate shall be exercised by the Vice-Chancellor.

V.—Leave in the case of servants.

25. The grant of leave to servants and the remuneration to be granted to such servants while on leave shall be in the discretion of the Head of the Institutions to which he is attached, subject to the control of the Syndicate.

**VI—Provision on retirement.*

26. A provident fund, to be called the † Panjab

* The word 'salary' does not include the house allowance for purposes of deduction to be made towards the Provident Fund (*vide* paragraph 6 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 13th May, 1933).

† Provisions of the Provident Funds Act apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of the

University Provident Fund,' shall be established on and from the first day of April, 1906, for the benefit of the officers and servants of the University.

27. Every permanent whole-time officer of the University appointed after the first day of April, 1906, shall, as a condition of his service, be required to become a depositor in the Panjab University Provident Fund. The Syndicate may, at the time of appointment, allow, as a special case, any part-time officer to become a depositor in the fund. Any permanent whole-time servant of the University may become a depositor in the said fund.

*28. The subscription to the fund shall, in the case of an officer or servant whose salary is rupees five hundred per mensem or less, be ten per cent. on the salary of the depositor, and in the case of an officer whose salary is more than rupees five hundred per mensem, be ten per cent. for the first rupees five hundred of his salary and five per cent. on the amount by which his salary exceeds rupees five hundred. Such subscription shall be deducted month by month from the salary of each depositor by the Registrar or other officer of the University whose duty it is to pay such salary, and the amount deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor. In any case in which the amount of the percentage to be so deducted would be less than one rupee, one rupee shall be so deducted.

29. At the end of each half year a sum equal to the aggregate amount subscribed to the fund during such half year shall be contributed to the fund by the University and subject to the conditions contained in

Panjab University (*vide* Government of India Notifications No. F. 29-1-R. 11/34 and No. F. 29-1(a)-R. 11/34, dated the 3rd May, 1934)

* Provident Fund contributions to be made on the full salary and not on the leave allowances for the period that an employee is on leave or furlough (paragraph 24 of the *Syndicate Proceeds* mgs., dated the 3rd May, 1929).

the proviso to this regulation: such portion of the amount so contributed as shall be equal to the amount deposited by each subscriber during the half year for which such contribution was made, shall be placed to the credit of the depositor:

Provided that no officer or servant of the University who shall, in the opinion of the Syndicate, be guilty of dishonesty or other gross misconduct, and has been consequently dismissed from his employment, shall be entitled to the benefit of, or to receive any part or share in, any sums at any time contributed by the University to the fund on his account or the accumulated interests or profits thereof, and that the University shall be entitled to recover, as the first charge, from the amount for the time being at the credit of any officer or servant, a sum equivalent to the amount of any loss or damage at any time sustained by the University by reason of his dishonesty or negligence, but not exceeding in any case the total amount of contributions credited to his account by the University and of any interests or increment which has accrued on such contributions.

Provided further that no officer or servant shall be entitled to receive any part or share in any sums contributed by the University to the fund and any interest and increment which has accrued on such contributions where he has resigned employment within one year of the commencement thereof, unless he has established to the satisfaction of the University that his retirement is necessitated by incapacity for further service.

30. The University will pay interest on all sums deposited in the fund at a rate* not less than the lowest rate payable on any issue of Government Promissory Notes, and the amount of such interest shall be half-yearly placed to the credit of each depositor.

* $5\frac{1}{4}\%$, vide *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 17th December 1920, para. 16.

31. The Registrar shall cause to be maintained proper accounts relating to the fund, showing the account for the time being at the credit of each depositor, and the general state of the fund, in such form as the Syndicate may, from time to time, prescribe. Each depositor shall be supplied with a Pass Book which shall show the amounts for the time being at credit of the depositor, and which shall be in such form as the Syndicate may, from time to time, prescribe.

32. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 29, the amount standing in the fund to the credit of a subscriber shall become payable on the death of a subscriber or on his quitting the service of the University.

32-A. In case of leave granted preparatory to retirement, a subscriber may, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, be permitted to withdraw up to ninety per cent. of his assets in the Provident Fund. If under any exceptional circumstances the subscriber does not retire at the end of the leave, the full amount withdrawn shall be refunded as a condition of continued employment. This payment shall not affect the rules in regard to subscriptions during such leave or the claim to bonus or on the interest on the balance.

*33. Any depositor may register, in the books of the fund, the name of the person to whom he desires that in the event of his death the whole or any part of the amount of his deposit shall be paid. Such nomination may at any time be revoked by the subscriber or replaced by a fresh nomination.

34. The Syndicate may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with these Regulations and with the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, for—

* If the employee has made an endorsement in his Provident Fund Pass Book, then the payment shall be made in accordance therewith: no succession certificate being required in that case (*vide* paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

- (a) the conduct of the business of the fund;
- (b) any matter relating to the fund, or its management, or the investment of sums at credit of the fund, or the privileges of depositors not herein expressly provided for, and may add to, vary or cancel any rules so made.

34-A As an addition to the benefits given under the Provident Fund Rules, the Syndicate may, at its discretion, grant to an employé, or to the person whose name has been registered under Regulation 33, for efficient and faithful service, a bonus equal to a half month's *actual pay** at the time of retirement, for each year's service. Provided that no bonus shall be given to an employé of under 15 years' continuous service and that no bonus shall accrue for any year over 30 years' service and that no bonus shall be given to the officers of Class A without the sanction of the Senate.

VII.—Age of retirement.

35. (a) The age of retirement in the case of Professors and Readers maintained by the University shall be as given in Chapter VI-D

(b) The date of retirement for whole-time teachers confirmed in permanent appointments, including the Principals of the Law and Oriental Colleges shall be September 30th of the year in which they attain the age of 55 years.

If a proposal is made by the Syndicate for the re-appointment of any such teachers for a further period, it shall be made at such a time that the Senate may decide the question of re-appointment not later than March in the year in which the retiring age is reached.

(c) The date of retirement for the Registrar and the Joint-Registrar appointed after June, 1926, shall be

* See *Synd.*, 20th Feb., 1920, para. 27, and C.S.R. Article 38 (c), rule 1.

September 30th of the year in which they attain the age of 55 years. *An officer may be retained in the post of Registrar or Joint-Registrar after that age with the sanction of the Senate on special grounds, which must be recorded in writing, up to the age of 60 years.

(d) An officer not mentioned above may be required to retire at the age of 55 years, but shall ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues efficient, up to the age of 60 years. He shall not be retained after that age, except in very special circumstances, which must be recorded in writing, and with the sanction of the Senate, and up to the age of 65 years.

(e) Provided that the power of the Senate to make short term appointments, as for example, of Demonstrators for periods of 3 years or of officers on probation shall not be limited in any manner whatsoever.

VIII.—Transitory provision.

36. (a) The rules relating to pensions and gratuities which came into force on the first day of April, 1899, shall not apply to any officer or servant appointed on or after the 1st April, 1906.

(b) Any officer or servant to whom the rules of the 1st April, 1899, apply, who may desire to be brought under the operation of these Regulations, instead of the said rules, may intimate the fact, in writing, to the Registrar, and upon such intimation being given, the rules of 1st April, 1899, shall cease to apply to such officer or servant who shall thereupon be subject to these Regulations:

Provided that such option shall be exercised before the first day of April, 1906, and not (without the permission of the Syndicate) thereafter.

(c) All contributions at any time made by any officer or servant under the rules of the 1st April, 1899, shall, upon such officer or servant electing to come under the operation of these Regulations, be

placed to his credit in the Panjab University Provident Fund, and shall be treated in all respects as a deposit made under these Regulations.

(d) The Syndicate shall have power to decide any question which may at any time arise in connection with the application of these Regulations to officers or servants to whom the rules of the 1st April, 1899, may apply.

37. Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall apply to—

- (1) Endowed Students and Translators.
- (2) Readers in the Law College.

VI.D—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT, CONDITIONS OF TENURE AND DUTIES OF PROFESSORS AND READERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The appointment of a Professor or Reader of the University shall be made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, provided that before recommending the appointment of a Professor, the Syndicate shall consider the reports of such Committee of Selection and Board of Advisers as may be appointed by the Senate for this purpose and provided also, that a local Committee of Selection shall always contain at least two experts in the subject of the Chair, and that each Board of Advisers shall contain at least two External experts in the subject.

2 It shall be an instruction to the Committee of Selection and to each Board of Advisers that in nominating any person for appointment as University Professor they shall have regard to—

- (i) his capacity for research,
- (ii) his powers as a teacher,
- (iii) generally his eminence in the subject or his profession.

3 In cases where a College teacher is nominated by the Syndicate, to be a University Professor, but not as a whole-time servant of the University, whether he receives an allowance from the University or not, the same procedure shall be followed, provided that the recommendation shall not be laid before the Senate unless the Governing Body of the teacher's College shall have consented to his acceptance of the appointment.

Conditions of Tenure.

(i) The period of appointment shall always terminate on September 30th (except in cases of removal for due cause).

(ii) In cases where it is not necessary for financial or other reasons to make the period of appointment in the first instance for a limited number of years, the Senate shall decide, on the recommendations of the Syndicate, whether the appointment shall be made in the first instance for an initial limited period, and, if so, what period, or whether it shall be made without time-limit up to the age fixed for retirement.

(iii) In case where the Senate retain a Professor or Reader after an initial period of appointment, without specifying a further period, the re-appointment shall be without time-limit up to the retiring age.

(iv) In cases where an appointment is made for an initial period the Senate shall consider not later than March preceding the end of such period the question of the continuance of the appointment, and the appointment shall not lapse at the end of that period unless the Senate shall have so decided not later than March 31st preceding; and failing such notice the appointment shall be deemed to be renewed for one further year as from the end of the initial period with notice that it will lapse at the end of such further year.

(v) The age for retirement shall be September 30th, in the year in which the holder of the appointment attains the age of 55.

(vi) If a proposal is made by the Syndicate for a further period of re-appointment, it must be made at such a time that the Senate may decide the question of re-appointment not later than March in the year in which the retiring age is reached.

(vii) The holder of the appointment may terminate it at the end of the Academic Year (September 30th) and not at any other date by notice given to the University not later than March 31st preceding, provided that the Senate may in special cases waive notice to such extent as it may think fit.

(viii) If a Professor, on appointment is domiciled in Great Britain, the University shall pay the cost of a first class passage from London to Lahore, and if the appointment is for a limited period, and is not made permanent at the end of that period, the University shall pay the cost of a return passage from Lahore to London provided that if the Professor leave his appointment before the initial period is complete (i.e., before June of the last year of that appointment) he shall be liable to refund the amount of passage money already paid.

(ix) In case of misconduct or incapacity of a Professor or Reader, the Senate shall have power to remove him from office, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, provided that two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a duly convened meeting of the Senate vote for his removal.

(x) Every Professor and Reader whose salary is paid by the University, shall contribute to the Provident Fund under the Regulations relating to this Fund.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of each Professor and Reader:—

- (a) To contribute as far as in him lies to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge

especially by the prosecution and promotion of original research

- (b) To give instruction in accordance with the curriculum from time to time prescribed by the University and in accordance with such time tables as may be approved by the Academic Council in the subject committed to his charge.

*(c) If required to examine candidates for admission to University classes, and for Degrees and Honours in the subject committed to his charge when appointed by the Syndicate, and to be responsible for such class examinations as may be prescribed by the Academic Council.

- (d) To take part in the organisation of the work of the University when assigned to any of the University bodies.

VII—REGULATIONS REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF EXAMINERS †

Appointment of Examiners.

1. All Examiners shall be annually appointed by the Syndicate subject to the general control of the Senate.

The Board of Studies shall, in accordance with the rules approved by the Senate, recommend persons for appointment as Examiners. The recommendations of the Board, before submission to the Syndicate, shall

* University Professors and Readers shall be paid for University examination work (*vide* paragraph 8 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th May, 1928).

† Regulations under Section 25 (2) (f) of the Indian Universities Act.

be scrutinised by a Revising Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of University Instruction, the Registrar controlling the Examinations, and four other members nominated by the Syndicate each year.

The Vice-Chancellor, in very special circumstances, shall have the power to cancel the appointment of an Examiner who is shown to be unable to perform the work or to conform to the directions of the University.

2. In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of an Examiner to act, or other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of another Examiner before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, is empowered to appoint such Examiner.

Duties of Examiners.

3. In all subjects, except languages, the Examiner shall be required, when specially instructed, to set two papers of equal standard, one for the Oriental Faculty and the other for the Arts Faculty. Unless the Examiner who sets the paper is prepared to translate for the Oriental Faculty and to examine Vernacular answers himself, each paper set for the Oriental Faculty shall be handed over to a separate Examiner, who shall translate the paper and examine the answers.

4. When the number of candidates for the B.O.L. Examination is small, it is unnecessary to provide a second paper as specified in Regulation 3. The English papers shall be translated, and centographed, if necessary, on the spot: the University providing a Translator who shall be present two hours previous to the examination and be subjected to proper supervision.

5. (a) Examiners are required to distribute their questions with some uniformity over the whole range of the subjects in which they examine.

(b) When alternative text-books are recommended, Examiners are required not to base their questions exclusively on any one of such text-books.

6. (a) The Examiner shall strictly conform to the rules laid down in the Regulations for the examinations with which he is concerned, respecting the language to be used in setting and answering the papers.

(b) In the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, passages set for translation into English shall be of an equal standard of difficulty. In case an Examiner is unable to set passage in any one of the languages specified, he shall inform the Registrar, and the Syndicate shall make special arrangement for the paper in that vernacular.

7. No Examiner shall give any fractional marks for any paper in the results sent to the Registrar.

8. In all except Degree Examinations every Examiner shall assign marks for each question, which shall be indicated in the right-hand margin of the paper.

9. Any paper which does not strictly conform to the rules herein laid down, may be returned by the Registrar to the Examiner for correction.

10. Every Examiner shall forward his paper to the Registrar in a cover which shall be properly sealed, registered and insured, and the Registrar is authorised to reject any paper which is not forwarded in the prescribed manner.

11. In the M and S L C. Examination, whenever there is more than one Examiner in any paper, another Examiner, to be called the Head Examiner, shall be appointed for that subject. The Head Examiner shall set the question papers and shall re-examine not less than seven and a half per cent. of the answer-books examined by each of the Examiners in his subject in order to see whether a uniform standard has been adopted. Where there appears to be a want of uniformity, he shall at once return the answer-books to the Examiner whose marking need revision,

along with at least 5 answer-books examined and marked by himself, and with such instructions or suggestions as he deems necessary.

The answer-books shall be sent in the first instance to the Head Examiner in packets of 50.

12. In no case shall the Head Examiner himself increase or diminish the marks assigned to any paper by an Examiner. In case of a difference arising between a Head Examiner and one of the Subordinate Examiners, the matter shall be referred to the Board of Studies for decision.

*13. The Head Examiner shall be responsible that the results in his subject are submitted in due time; and shall certify that he has re-examined the required percentage of answer-books.

14. Before the publication of the results of an examination they shall be submitted, together with a statement of the percentage of passes in the whole examination and in each subject, for the current and the five preceding years, to the Board of Moderators appointed in the manner provided in Regulation 14-A.

The Board may then order the publication of the results. If, however, the Board considers, after examination of the figures submitted, that there has been a distinct change of standard in the whole examination or in a particular subject,† the Board may refer the matter to the Examiners concerned for a

¹ For the functions of the Chief Examiners in B.A. English, see para 7, *Synd. Proc.*, 25-1-24.

† For B.A. English reference to be made to the Chief Examiner (*Synd.*, 25-1-24, para. 7).

For the functions of the Head Examiners in the Intermediate or the B.A. (B.A. English excepted), see paragraph 22 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 20th May, 1927.

The Head Examiner in Intermediate English shall not mark on his own account any answer paper, but shall confine himself to the work of keeping up a uniform standard among the Sub-Examiners, and that he be required to revise 10% of answer-books instead of 5% (*vide* paragraph 22, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

report on the apparent change of standard, and may suggest a specific modification of the results. In the event of a similar reference having been previously made by the Registrar, the replies of Examiners to this may be taken without a further reference by the Board.

If the Board and the Examiners now agree on the modification (if any) to be made, the Board shall authorise the publication of the results accordingly.

If, however, the Board and the Examiners (or one of these) do not agree, or if no report can be obtained from an Examiner, the Board, if unanimously of the opinion that there has been a distinct change of standard, may order a re-examination of any set of papers by an Examiner appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence by the Director of Public Instruction.

14-A. The Board of Moderators for the purposes of the preceding Regulations shall consist of the Registrar, and four Fellows of the University to be nominated by the Syndicate.

VIII —REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. All examinations shall be held at such centres as may be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. The Superintendent of each centre shall be appointed by the Syndicate at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of a Superintendent to act, or to other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of a Superintendent before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, shall be empowered to appoint such Superintendent

Where necessary the Registrar shall arrange for the appointment of one or more Assistant Superintendents.

3. The rules relating to the Duties of Superintendents, including the Directions to Candidates, may be altered from time to time by the Syndicate with the sanction of the Senate.

4. If a candidate's paper is duly recorded by the Superintendent of the examination as having been received by him and is thereafter lost, and if he passes in all other subjects of the examination, he may be required to appear in that one paper which is lost on a date fixed by the Registrar, and if he obtains pass marks he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

5. If a college candidate or a female private candidate accepted for one of the examinations named below is unable to appear in, or to complete, the examination on account of his or her serious illness or of an accident to himself or herself he or she may be given another opportunity of passing the examination the same year by the Vice-Chancellor on satisfaction by the evidence produced that the concession applied for is justified in accordance with the intentions of this Regulation.

Such a candidate may be examined in a supplementary examination held in October on the payment of the prescribed fees but only in the subjects or papers he could not take in the annual examination and provided that he has not already failed on the subjects or papers taken.

The application of such a candidate shall be entertained only if it fulfils the following conditions:—

- (a) It is submitted without any delay and in no case later than the tenth day from the date of the candidate being incapacitated from

* Includes ex-college candidate (*vide* para. 20 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

taking or completing the examination and is submitted through the Principal of his college with adequate certificates.

- (b) The Principal of the college certifies, after making necessary enquiries, (i) that the candidate could not appear in or complete the examination without grave danger to the health of himself or others, or that it was physically impossible for him to appear in or complete his examination, and (ii) that the candidate had a reasonable chance of success if he had appeared in the examination.

This Regulation shall apply to the following examinations.—

Intermediate Arts and Science;

B A and B.Sc (Pass); and

Examinations in Medicine, Agriculture, Law, and Commerce.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be provisionally allowed to read for the next higher class in the college till the publication of the results

Provided that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship

6 Admission to a supplementary examination as in Regulation 5 shall also be allowed if a candidate is unable to complete his examination on account of the death of a near* relative on one of the days of the examination certified by a First Class Magistrate, and under the same conditions.

7 On every day of the examination, each time before the examination begins, the Superintendent shall read out the Instructions to the candidates and call upon them to part with and deliver to him all

* By a near relative is meant father, mother, full and half brother and sister, paternal and maternal uncle, paternal grandfather, wife, son, daughter, and husband.

papers, books or notes which they may have in their possession. No late comer shall be admitted unless this warning has been repeated to him at the gate

The Superintendent shall forward to the Controller every day a declaration signed by him and witnessed by the Deputy Superintendent to the effect that he did, as a matter of fact, read out the Instructions to the candidates and did call upon them to surrender all papers, books or notes in their possession.

8. Any candidate found to have in his possession or accessible to him, papers, books or notes, which might be of assistance to him for the purpose of that examination, or detected in giving or receiving assistance, or using or attempting to use any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be expelled by the Superintendent of the Centre from the Examination room.

9. Any candidate found having in his possession or accessible to him, papers, books or notes, which might possibly be of assistance to him for the purpose of that examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination for that year only

10 Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance or found guilty of copying from any paper, book or note, or allowing any other candidate to copy his answer-book, or using or attempting to use any other unfair means, shall in the case of the following examinations be disqualified from passing the said examination that year and the next year:—

- (i) Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination;
- (ii) Examinations in Vernacular Languages;
- (iii) Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian,

and in the case of other examinations, from passing the said examination that year and the following two years.

11. Any candidate found guilty of deliberate previous arrangement to cheat in the examination as smuggling in another answer-book, impersonation or some other misconduct of serious nature, shall be disqualified for five years, or declared as not a fit and proper person to be admitted to any future examination of the University, according to the seriousness of the offence and the other circumstances of the case:

Provided that, on the expiry of five years of such declaration, including the examination in connection with which he was punished, the Syndicate, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, may, in special cases, exempt a candidate from the further operation of this rule.

12. Any candidate found guilty of using abusive or obscene language in the answer-book shall be punished as in Regulation 9, and if found guilty of forging another person's signatures or of obtaining admission to the examination on false representation made on his application form, he shall be disqualified as under:—

- (i) Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination or the Proficiency Examination in Vernacular Languages and Oriental Titles, as in Regulation 10, and
- (ii) in the case of other examinations, as in Regulation 11.

13 Any candidate found guilty of disclosing his identity or making peculiar marks in his answer-book for that purpose, shall be disqualified as in Regulation 9

Explanation.—An approach made by a relative, guardian or a friend of a candidate will, as a rule, be considered to be on behalf of the candidate who shall be punished as laid down in this Regulation.



PART III.—AFFILIATED COLLEGES AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

IX—REGULATIONS RELATING TO A UNIVERSITY REGISTER OF STUDENTS.*

1 The Registrar shall maintain a register of all students of the University, including graduates reading for a higher examination.

In this register shall be recorded under the name of each registered student, the dates of admission or re-admission to, and of leaving, any affiliated college, every pass or failure in a University examination with his roll number, any University scholarship, medal or prize won by the student, every degree taken

2. Registration in this register shall be deemed necessary for Matriculation.

3 The Principal of every affiliated college shall forward to the Registrar within fourteen days the name of every student admitted or re-admitted to that college, together with the registration fees required by these Regulations.

If any student is struck off the rolls of a college, if any student migrates to another college, is rusticated or expelled, such fact shall be immediately reported to the Registrar.

4. In the case of a student seeking admission after Matriculation, the Principal of the college to which he has been admitted shall inform the Registrar of the date on which such student passed the Matriculation Examination and quote his roll number

In the case of a registered student joining or rejoining a college, the Principal shall quote such student's registered number

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (h) of the Indian Universities Act.

5. On registration as a matriculated student every student shall be informed through his Principal of the registered number under which his name has been entered in the register, and that number shall be quoted in all subsequent reports concerning that student, and in all applications by that student to be admitted to a University examination.

6. On Matriculation every student who joins a college outside Lahore shall be required to pay to the University a registration fee of four rupees when his name is sent in by the Principal. A student joining a Lahore College shall pay rupees five

A special University fee of rupees three per annum shall be levied from all registered University students on the rolls of an affiliated college in Lahore, except students in classes affiliated in the Oriental Faculty, annually from the commencement of the year following that in which the student paid his registration fee.

No further fee for registration shall be charged, unless a student's name is, for any reason other than legitimate migration, struck off the rolls of a college, in which case he shall pay one rupee to have his name re-entered in the University Register.

7. All applications for admission to University Examinations shall be liable to be scrutinised by comparison with the University Register, and the Registrar may refuse any application of any candidate about whom complete particulars have not been reported, and require him to forward through his Principal a complete statement of the particulars which have not been properly reported, together with an additional registration fee of two rupees, or in the case of a Lahore candidate three rupees.

8 Any registered student may at any time receive a certified copy of all the entries under his name by payment of three rupees.

9. Any person who applies for special permission to appear in an examination as a private candidate, if

he has been at any time matriculated in the University, shall quote his registered number, or if he has not been so matriculated, shall register his name as a matriculated student, paying the usual registration fee before he appears in the examination to which he seeks admission.

X.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO AFFILIATED COLLEGES.*

Affiliation.

1. Any college applying† for affiliation shall submit,‡ with the letter of application, a statement under each of the clauses of sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

Explanation.

This statement shall include in addition to any other particulars expressly required by the Act—

Under clause (a) a statement containing full information regarding the constitution of the Governing Body and the names of its Members

Under (b) a statement showing the staff of teachers employed, or proposed to be employed, their qualifications, the subject or subjects proposed to be taught by each of them,§ and the conditions governing their tenure of office.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (i), (j) and (k) of the Indian Universities Act.

† Applications for affiliation in the case of the Colleges maintained by the Punjab Government shall be made through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 12th April, 1934).

‡ Before December 1st each year (*Synd.*, 7th February, 1919).

§ In Science subjects Colleges must provide at least one teacher for every twenty (or fraction of twenty) students doing laboratory work at the same time (*vide Synd.*, dated 31st May, 1910).

Student Demonstrators should not be in head charge of the Practical Class (*Synd.*, 4th January, 1918, para. 14).

Under (c) a complete plan to scale of the buildings and grounds and the following statements, namely —

- (1) of the number of students attending the college;
- (2) of the number of such students not residing with their parents or guardians;
- (3) of the arrangements made or about to be made for the residence of such students in the college or lodgings approved by the college.
- (4) of the arrangements made or about to be made for the supervision and physical welfare of all students of the college, including arrangements made for gymnasia, drill, games, and the like.

Under (d) a statement showing the number and character of the books composing the library, and the amount ordinarily spent on the upkeep and increase of the library.

Under (e) a statement showing the appliances provided or proposed to be provided for teaching the subjects in which affiliation is sought, and amount to be annually expended on such appliances

Under (g) a statement showing the financial resources of the college, including a statement of the annual income and expenditure.

Under (i) a statement showing the rates of fees (if any), and the number of students exempted wholly or in part from such fees

2. An inspection of every affiliated college shall be held under Section 23, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, from time to time. The inspection may relate to the accommodation, sanitary arrangements, and provision made for the residence, supervision and instruction of students, the library, and the furniture and apparatus, the registers, and the qualifications of and duties performed by each member of the staff; but in other respects it shall not refer to the internal management of the institution,

which shall be left to the discretion of the responsible authority.

3. The report of such inspection shall be submitted to the Syndicate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate.

4. In the month of May of each year, or in such other month as the Syndicate may, from time to time, determine, the Principal of every affiliated college shall submit a report to the Syndicate showing the circumstances of and changes in the management, the staff, changes in the staff and qualifications of new members, number and distribution of students, income and expenditure of previous financial year, results of examinations, changes in the scale of fees and of exemptions or reductions permitted, scholarships, condition of library, number of students in boarding-house, college rules

5. The Principal of every affiliated college shall report to the Registrar, within a fortnight, for record in the University Register of Students, the admission, withdrawal and transfer of students.

6. The following shall be kept by every affiliated college and submitted when required to an officer appointed by the Syndicate:—

- (1) A Register of Admissions and Withdrawals.
- (2) Registers of Attendance at Lectures.
- (3) A Register of Fees.
- (4) A Time Table.

7 The following inter-collegiate rules shall be observed in all colleges affiliated in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law or Agriculture except rule 1 in the case of colleges affiliated in the Faculty of Agriculture:—

Rule 1 —The admission of students to the first year class shall begin on the tenth day and shall end on the twentieth day after the publication of the Matriculation results, or in the case of students who have

qualified in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination the admission shall begin ten days after the publication of the results of this examination and shall end on the twentieth day after the publication of the Matriculation results, and admission to the third year class shall begin on the tenth day after the publication of the Intermediate results, and shall cease on the tenth day after the re-opening of the colleges after the summer vacation :

Provided that in exceptional cases the Principal of a college may admit a student to the third year class before the summer vacation without requiring him to attend in person.

- Rule 2.*—No student who has joined one college shall be admitted to another college during the same course,
- unless (i)—he has obtained a leaving certificate This certificate is not to be given by his Principal until the transfer has been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii)—one or other of the following conditions is satisfied, namely.—
- (a) if a change of residence by his father or guardian has made it necessary for a student to change his college;
 - (b) if a student has joined a college without the permission of his father or guardian;
 - (c) if a candidate wishes to take up another subject which is not taught in the col-

The Syndicate has ruled that a candidate must present himself in person at the time of admission.

Students who fail in the Intermediate and B A. Examinations should be allowed to rejoin second and fourth year classes respectively of their own college before the beginning of the vacation without a personal application (*Synd.*, 5th April, 1918, para. 1)

lege; (the letter sanctioning the migration shall specify this fact and the student shall offer the new subject for the examination);

(d) if a candidate seeks migration owing to change in financial circumstances (such cases should be supported by a certificate from the Principal);

(e) if in the interest of college discipline the Principals of the colleges concerned agree,

and (iii)—has obtained through his Principal the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

No application for transfer shall be entertained unless the student's statement is supported by his Principal who, in the case of migration of students who are provisionally promoted, shall state all the relevant facts on the application

Rule 3.—If a student's name is struck off the rolls of his college, the student may be re-admitted to the same class at the discretion of his Principal.

Rule 4.—If a student is struck off the rolls of a college for any reason other than misconduct, he may be admitted to the class from which his name was struck off the rolls, in any college when a new class of the same kind is formed in any subsequent year but within seven days of the first admission to such class on production of a leaving certificate.

Rule 5.—A student reading in the Second, Fourth, or Sixth Year class of a college shall not be admitted to another college unless he satisfies the conditions (i), (ii), and (iii) of Rule 2.

Rule 6.—A student who has completed his course for a University examination may rejoin

his own college or on production of a leaving certificate may join any other college when a new class of the same kind is formed in any subsequent year but within seven days of the first admission to such class.

*Rule 7.**—In colleges where fees are charged, students shall be charged fees from the first of May. A second tuition fee for the same month shall not be charged from a student migrating from one affiliated college to another.

8. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to authorise migration from one college to another, or other admissions to colleges not allowed by Regulation 7.

9. A college affiliated in a particular subject for the Master of Arts Examination may, subject to the approval of the Academic Council of the programme of teaching, either (i) provide all the necessary instruction in that subject for its own students; or (ii) take part in an Inter-Collegiate programme of instruction with, or without, the assistance of University teachers.

Unless exempted by the Academic Council, with the consent of the Heads of other colleges concerned no college shall be entitled to present candidates for the examination unless it provides, or is prepared, if so required, to provide, an approved teacher for a course of lectures (of two periods a week) and further pro-

Note.—Students who wish to continue their education in any technical institution, should enter their names provisionally on the rolls of an Arts College before the last date laid down by the inter-college rules, on the understanding that if they are subsequently admitted to such an institution, their fees will be remitted (*vide Synd.*, dated 21st October, 1905).

* A college is entitled to the tuition fees for the month in which the student leaves the college the college to which he migrates is not entitled to take fees for the fraction of a month (paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

vides for its own students tutorial supervision and instruction.

10. When two or more colleges with or without the assistance of University teachers, agree to share the teaching work in a particular subject for the Master of Arts Examination, and their programme has been approved by the Academic Council, there shall be constituted a Committee of Control for each group providing combined teaching. Such a Committee shall consist of the Head of the Department of the particular subject in the University and in each college and any University Professors or Readers taking part in the approved programme of instruction.

11. The Committee of Control is the authority empowered to admit* students to the class, to draw up the programme of teaching work for approval by the Academic Council, and to certify the candidates for the examination.

This Committee shall report to the Dean of University Instruction in January of each year whether the students of each class are in the opinion of the Committee suitable candidates for the examination.

When a college provides the whole teaching staff itself the functions of the Committee of Control shall be exercised by the Head of the Department of the subject in that college.

X-A.—REGULATIONS DEALING WITH THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS.

1. †Schools shall be recognised by the University for the purpose of the Matriculation Examination when

* The enrolment in the M.A. classes should be complete by the end of October, and admissions later than that would be made only on the special order of the Dean of University Instruction for satisfactory reasons shown (*Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 4th of December, 1935, paragraph 14).

† Whereas the Syndicate has from time to time given permanent permission to some institutions to send up its students as

the Syndicate is satisfied that the following conditions are fulfilled in each case, namely:—

- (a) that the existence of the school is generally desirable;
- (b) that its financial stability is reasonably assured, and its Managing Body, where there is one, properly constituted;
- (c) that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard, and that due provision is made for the instruction, health, recreation, and discipline of the pupils;
- (d) that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number, and qualifications;
- (e) that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education;
- (f) that inter-school rules are observed; and
- (g) that no text-books are in use which are disapproved by Government.

2 Recognition by the University shall ordinarily be accorded to schools recognised by the Education Department,* on the understanding that the conditions prescribed in Regulation 1 are fulfilled, and that inspection reports on any of these schools will be furnished to the Syndicate if asked for. In doubtful cases

private candidates to the Matriculation examination, under Regulation 4 (c) at page 126 of the Calendar, this is tantamount to recognition by the University and in future such institutions should be recognised by the University under Regulation 1 of Chapter X-A (*vide* paragraph 23 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th of November, 1935).

* The Syndicate will not recognise any school that is refused recognition by the N.W.F.P. Education Department but it reserves the right of refusing recognition to a school (although it may continue to be recognised by that Dept.) either altogether or in part if at any future time such school should fail to satisfy the conditions of Chapter X-A of the Calendar (*Synd.*, 7th March 1918, para. 12).

it shall be open to the Syndicate to make special enquiries, and, if necessary, to refuse recognition.

3. The recognition of any school by the University may be cancelled if the conditions of recognition at any time cease to be fulfilled.

4. In each year, immediately after the results of the Matriculation Examination have been published, the Registrar shall prepare a list of recognised schools, which have failed to obtain an average of 33 per cent. of passes in the three preceding examinations, including the examination just ended. The Syndicate may then arrange for a special inspection of any such school, with a view to ascertaining the competence of the staff, the nature of the teaching, and the mode in which class promotions are given. On receipt of a report on these points, the Syndicate shall decide whether recognition of the school should be continued.

X-B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO UNIVERSITY TERMS AND PERIODS OF INSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS.

1 The Calendar year shall be divided into three terms, one long vacation and two short recesses as follows:—

Winter term.

(Spring Recess.)

Summer term

Summer vacation.

Autumn term.

(Christmas Recess.)

Provided that in the Hills, the year may be divided into Winter Vacation, Spring Term, Summer Term (Recess) and Autumn Term.

The University year shall run from the beginning of the Autumn Term to the end of the Summer Vacation.

The financial year shall run from April 1st to the 31st March of the following Calendar year.

An "academic year" means the total period during which instruction is required for the purposes of any examination between the commencement of one examination and the commencement of the next examination twelve months later.

2 For University classes in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Oriental Learning and Commerce the terms shall run as nearly as may be:—

Autumn term—

September 15th or October 1st to the Christmas holidays.

Winter term—

New year to the end of March

Spring Recess—

1st–14th April.

Summer term—

15th April to 15th or 30th June.

Summer Vacation—

June 15th to 30th to September 15th or October 1st.

The exact dates for the opening and closing of various University classes shall be determined by the Syndicate after consideration of any recommendations made by the Academic Council, or the Managing Committee of a University college. Minor adjustments may be authorised by the Vice-Chancellor

3. During the terms fixed for the instruction of University classes all teachers of University classes, whether they are maintained by the University or by a college, shall be available for such instruction if required, unless they have received leave of absence

by a special or general order by a competent authority. Those University teachers who are entitled to a four months summer vacation by the terms of their appointment shall normally take this from June 1st to September 30th, but may be required to take it about a week later.

4. Students enrolled in University classes shall be required to attend throughout the University terms, whether college classes are working or not, except on holidays approved by the Academic Council, or the Vice-Chancellor.

5. An affiliated college may open before a University term begins and remain open after a University term has ended, and subject to Regulations 3 and 4 above, may close for occasional holidays during term.

6. In Degree colleges the third year class may be enrolled in accordance with Rule 1 of Regulation 7 of Chapter X towards the end of the University summer term, or at the end of the summer vacation. The fourth year class will begin work at the beginning of the next summer term. The full courses of lectures required under Regulation 2 (iv) (2) of the Examination Regulations shall be reckoned from the beginning of the University autumn term (September 15th or October 1st) of one year to the 15th March of the year after the next, including the periods of these five University terms and excluding lectures delivered during vacations. Provided that in colleges in the hills which take their long vacation in the winter, the third year must be enrolled at the beginning of the summer term, and the full course will run from then till December 21st of the following year.

7. In all colleges a first year Intermediate class shall be formed during the summer term in accordance with Rule 1 of Regulation 7 of Chapter X. The second year class will begin work at the beginning of the next summer term. The full courses of lectures required under Regulation 2 (iv) (2) of the Examination Regulations shall be reckoned from the twelfth day

after the publication of the Matriculation results in the first year to the 15th March of the year after the next—including all teaching given within this period without reference to University terms.

XI.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRIVATE CANDIDATES.*

1. †No one who has attended any college as a student at any time during the academic year preceding a University examination shall appear at that examination as a private candidate.

Provided that this shall not apply to candidates for Oriental Titles Examinations, who have attended any college not affiliated for these examinations.

2. Subject to Regulation 1, only persons belonging to the following classes, not being students of any college affiliated to the University, may be recommended by the Syndicate for admission, by special order of the Senate, as candidates at any University examination in the Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts, Science, and Agriculture, other than an examination for Matriculation.—

(a) Female candidates.

(b) A ‡teacher, who (a) is employed as a member of the whole-time teaching staff of a re-

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (p) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

† A student whose name is not on the rolls of a college but who, with the consent of the Principal of a college, attends a course of lectures in a subject or subjects does not for that reason forfeit his right to appear as a private candidate if he is otherwise eligible to do so (*vide* paragraph 25 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1936).

‡ A laboratory assistant whether in a Government or a private college is not considered as a 'teacher' for this purpose.

cognised School or of an affiliated College and (b) has either been so employed for the nine months previous to the date of submitting his admission form for the examination or has so served for a period of two years.

(c) Legal Practitioners enrolled to practise in Lahore High Court or Courts subordinate thereto.

*(d) Late College students who have completed the prescribed course for an examination, and are recommended by the Principal of the College for admission to such examination, within a period of three years after completing such course.

(e) Candidates for the Degree of Doctor.

(f) Candidates for the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honours Examinations in Classical Oriental, and Indian Vernacular Languages appearing from territories within the jurisdiction of the University, or *bona fide* candidates certified by the Superintendent of Education, Delhi Province, to be students of, or teachers in, an educational institution within the Province of Delhi, and candidates appearing from territories within the jurisdiction of the University in the English papers of the Intermediate and B.A. examinations of the Arts Faculty, after having passed one of the examinations enumerated in this clause.

* The words "Late college students" include those who have attended a full course of lectures and have not appeared in the examination and do not want to rejoin a college next year (*vide* paragraph 14 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 17th February, 1928).

A student can change his subjects when appearing as a private candidate under this Regulation (*vide* paragraph 20 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 26th October, 1935)

- *(g) Whole-time Librarians or Library Clerks who for the twelve months previous to application have served in the Library of any affiliated College, the University Library, the Punjab Public Library, or any other Public Library approved by the Syndicate for this purpose.
- (h) Deputy Inspectors, District Inspectors, and Assistant District Inspectors of Schools in the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province.
- (i) A teacher, who (a) is employed as a member of the whole-time teaching staff of an educational institution under the direct control of a Department of the Punjab Government, (b) has either been so employed for the nine months previous to the date of submitting his admission form for the examination or has so served for a period of two years, and (c) is recommended by the Head of the institution concerned.
- (j) A Physical Instructor, who (a) is employed as a whole-time member of the staff of an affiliated College and (b) has either been so employed for the nine months previous to the date of submitting his admission form for the examination or has so served for a period of two years.

3. Any one who resides within the territorial limits of the University of the Punjab and has not been reading in any school whatsoever at any time since

* Municipal Public Library, Rohtak, Elliot Library, Gurdaspur, Dyal Singh Library, Lahore; King Library, Gujrat; Library of the Punjab Text-Book Committee, Lahore; Dwarka Das Library, Lahore; and Municipal Public Library, Amritsar, approved for purposes of (g), *vide Synd. Proc.*, 16-11-23, para. 16, *Synd. Proc.*, 5-2-26, para. 1, *Synd. Proc.*, 17-2-28, para. 7, and *Synd. Proc.*, 30-11-34, para. 31, respectively.

July 1st of the year preceding an examination for Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate may (if he otherwise qualifies) appear in that examination as a private candidate.

4. The Syndicate may admit as private candidates to an examination for Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate—

- (a) Female candidates.
- (b) Pupils of unrecognised *night schools in the Punjab.
- †(c) Other candidates from unrecognised schools in the Punjab for special reasons to avoid hardship.
- (d) Candidates who having passed the Matriculation or the School-Leaving Certificate Examination of the University of the Panjab appear in additional subjects.
- (e) Candidates who have failed in the M. & S.L.C. Examination of the University of the Panjab.
- (f) Candidates who having passed any of the Examinations in Oriental Languages or in Vernacular Languages of the University of the Panjab appear in English only.
- (g) Under exceptional circumstances other candidates who reside outside the territorial limits of the University of the Panjab and have not been reading in any school since July 1st of the year preceding the Examination

* Night School means an institution in which tuition is given to those who do not attend any other school for general education and who are occupied during the day in earning a living, or in learning some art or handicraft.

† Application for permission should reach the Registrar not later than 31st October and preferably through the Inspector of Schools.

XI.A.—RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

1. Every undergraduate student of a Lahore College, affiliated in Oriental, Arts, or Science Faculty, shall live during term time:—

- *(a) with his guardian or near relative appointed by the guardian for this purpose;
- or (b) in a College hostel;
- or (c) in a hostel recognised by the University

Provided that the Principal of a College may permit an undergraduate student to live in an unrecognised hostel or other lodgings as a special case. A list of all such cases shall be forwarded during the month of December to the Registrar.

Provided further that in the case of Oriental Titles students, residence in a mosque or temple buildings may be approved by the Principal in lieu of recognised hostels in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Syndicate from time to time.

* The word 'guardian' means the person on whom the student is dependent and who bears the cost of his living and education

PART IV.—COURSES OF STUDY, EXAMINATIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

XII — * E X A M I N A T I O N S †

**‡ XII-A.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
AND
SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION.**

1. The Matriculation Examination and School-Leaving Certificate Examination shall be held

* Under this Chapter, a refund of examination fees shall be made if the candidate dies before the commencement of the examination (paragraph 17 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th June, 1931).

† Regulations under Section 25 (1) and Section 25 (2) (n) and (o) of the Indian Universities Act.

‡ These are two separate examinations.

For the examination the following places have been appointed:—

Lahore, Mianwali, Ambala, Karnal, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Hoshiarpur, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Simagar (Kashmir), Peshawar, Bannu, Jammu, Jullundur, Bhera, Ferozpur, Dharansala, Dera Ghazi Khan, Patiala, Batala, Lyallpur, Simla, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Gurdaspur, Saigodha, Jhelum, Rohtak, Hissar, Campbellpur, Moga, Montgomery, Chakwal, Muzaffargarh, Chumot, Abbotabad, Gojra, Kharar, Wazirabad, Gujarkhan, Kamalia, Faridkot, Tanda, Rupar, Shahpur, Bara Manga, Kangra, Una, Dunga, Khanna, Paerur, Gurgaon, Panipat, Hariana, Kohat, Mandi, Leiah, Mardan, Nowshera, Hafizabad, Pathankot, Phillaur, Jagraon, Rewari, Mahilpur, Nawanshahr, Kasu, Poonch, Delhi, Dera Baba Nanak, Okara, Jaranwala, Qadian, Nakodar, Khanewal, Tara Taran, Parachinar (N.W.F.P.), Haripur, Fazilka, P.D. Khan, Pishin, and Sheikhpura.

annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate, and the examinations shall begin on the first working day after the ninth day of March or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any pupil of a recognised school who—

(i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Headmaster of the recognised school he has most recently attended;

(ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Headmaster of the recognised school he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having completed an adequate course*

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

* "Adequate course" means 75 per cent of attendances counted from the opening of the class in the case of boys (*Synd.*, 18th November, 1908, paragraph 8, and also 20th March, 1909), and 86 per cent. in the case of girls (*vide* paragraph 24 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th February, 1932).

In the case of those who join the class after having failed in the examination, the percentage of attendances should be calculated on the possible attendances from the next month after the publication of the results to the month when the names are sent up for the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 4th April, 1913).

If a candidate's attendance at school up to the date of the submission of names falls short of the required percentage, the Headmaster should submit his name to the University provisionally. If the candidate has not completed the required percentage before the fourteenth day preceding the first day of the examination, the Headmaster should report to the University authorities with a view to his admission being disallowed. If the letter of

of study for the examination concerned*;

- (3) in the case of female candidates only, that she will have completed her fourteenth year on or before the first day of the examination in which she is appearing,

- (b) any private candidate eligible under Regulation XI who produces the following certificates signed or countersigned by the Headmaster of a recognised school, by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle, or by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of Native States, an officer of equivalent position, and in the case of unrecognised schools permitted under Regulation 4 (c) of Chapter XI by the Headmaster of that school:—

- (1) of good character;
- (2) (Except in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 of Chapter XI) of not having read in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months previous to the examination, and in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 (c) of Chapter XI of not having read in any recognised school at any time during the nine months previous to the examination;
- (3) in the case of female candidates only, that she will have completed her fourteenth

withdrawal from the Headmaster is received in the University office one week before the first day of the commencement of the examination, the admission fee received will be refunded (*Syndicate*, 19th March, 1920, paragraph 10, and 24th January, 1930, paragraph 23).

* A candidate struck off the rolls of a school after sending up his application ceases to be eligible for the examination (*Synd.*, 21st March, 1911).

year on or before the first day of the examination in which she is appearing.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from these examinations if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application on the form prescribed to the Registrar by the third January of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees and an additional fee of rupees two in the case of the candidate taking up one or more Science subjects, or in the case of a private candidate by the second December of the year preceding the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees two in the case of the candidate taking up one or more Science subjects, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular or vernaculars he proposes to use for translation. A female private candidate shall be required to pay a fee of rupees three per subject and an additional fee of rupees two in the case of the candidate taking up one or more Science subjects. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a fee specified above on each occasion.

3-A Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-sixth January of the year of examination.

4. (a) The examinations shall be conducted by

means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examinations are held.

(b) An oral and practical examination shall be held in the following:—

- (1) Physics and Chemistry.
- (2) Physiology.
- (3) Hygiene.
- (4) Agriculture.
- (5) Domestic Economy as a part of Arithmetic and Domestic Economy.
- (6) Domestic Economy.

English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English, except in the case of Sanskrit and Hindi in which the questions shall be set in Hindi, in the case of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in which the questions shall be set in Urdu, and in the case of other Vernacular Languages in which the questions shall be set in the Vernacular concerned, and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except that in History and Geography the answers may also be written either in Urdu, Hindi or Panjabi. Provided that in the case of Oriental and Vernacular languages, the answers shall be written in the vernacular of the candidates.

5. The following are the subjects of examination for the Matriculation candidates with the number of papers and the scale of marks allotted to each:

	<i>Marks.</i>
(1) English, two papers	200
(2) Mathematics, two papers (or in the case of girls Arithmetic and Domestic Economy each carrying 100 marks)	200
(3) A language [Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek) or a Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto, Bengali, French or German)] or Physics and Chemistry (Oral and Practical), two papers	150
(4) History and Geography, two papers	150

Marks.

- (5) One of the following:—(a) Physics and Chemistry (Oral and Practical), (b) Civics and Hygiene (Oral and Practical), (c) A language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, German, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), (d) Drawing, (e) Domestic Economy (for girls), (f) Agriculture (Oral and Practical), (g) Physiology and Hygiene (Oral and Practical), two papers ... 150

A candidate who takes up Domestic Economy as a part of alternative course with Mathematics is not eligible to take up Domestic Economy as a separate subject.

Provided that no candidate shall take Agriculture as one of his subjects unless he has taken Physics and Chemistry and no candidate shall take the same language under (5) (c) which he has taken under (3).

Provided further that no candidate shall take two Vernaculars or two classical languages.

6. The following are the subjects of examination for the School-Leaving Certificate candidates with the number of papers and the scale of marks allotted to each :

Marks.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| 1. English, two papers | .. .. | 200 |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic for those taking Group A or Algebra for those taking Group B), two papers | .. .. | 150 |

3-5:

Esther Group A.—

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| (a) Shorthand and Type-writing | .. .. | 150 |
| (b) Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, and Hand-writing (to be judged by Dictation, the speed being given) | .. .. | 150 |
| (c) One elective subject from the following:— | | |
| (i) A Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), two papers | | 150 |
| (ii) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek), two papers | .. .. | 150 |

	Marks.
(iii) History and Geography, two papers ...	150
(iv) Civics and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) ...	150
<i>Or Group B:—</i>	
Two subjects must be taken from (a), (b), and (c) below:—	
(a) Agriculture, two papers (Oral and Practical) ...	150
(b) Civics and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) ...	150
(c) Physics and Chemistry, two papers (Oral and Practical) ...	150
(d) One elective subject from the following:—	
(i) A Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), two papers ...	150
(ii) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek), two papers ...	150
(iii) Drawing, two papers ...	150
(iv) *History and Geography, two papers ...	150
(v) Agriculture, two papers (Oral and Practical) ..	150
(vi) Civics and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) ..	150
(vii) Physiology and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) ...	150

Provided that no candidate who takes Civics and Hygiene shall take Physiology and Hygiene

Provided further that no candidate shall take Agriculture as one of his subjects unless he has taken Physics and Chemistry

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass these examinations shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the practical examinations.

To qualify for Matriculation a candidate must pass in the following subjects:—

1. English,

* This includes the History of England and the History of India.

2. Mathematics (or, in the case of girls, Arithmetic and Domestic Economy),
3. The subject he has taken from (3) of Regulation 5 above or History and Geography, and
4. One other subject from (3), (4) and (5) of Regulation 5 above.

To qualify for School-Leaving Certificate a candidate must pass in English, Arithmetic and two other subjects:

Provided that a candidate who obtains *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of four subjects but less than the pass percentage required by not more than five marks in one subject only shall be deemed to have passed in the four subjects. Exception: A candidate must obtain *twenty-five* per cent. of the marks in the Oral and Practical Test of any Science subject.

8. A candidate who has passed the School-Leaving Certificate Examination shall be deemed to have qualified for Matriculation if he passes in the additional qualifying subjects in a subsequent year, and if he obtains *sixty-five* per cent. of the marks in the additional qualifying subjects he shall be deemed to have qualified with credit. A candidate who has qualified for Matriculation may present himself for examination in a subsequent year taking one or more subjects of the Matriculation group in which he has not already passed, and if he passed shall receive a certificate of so passing.

9. Candidates for Matriculation Examination and for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination who gain *sixty* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the First Division, those who gain not less than *forty-five* per cent. in the Second Division, and all below in the Third Division.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where

text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

12. Six weeks after the commencement of these examinations, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, showing in which division each has passed and which candidates have qualified for Matriculation Examination, a list of those who have passed the School-Leaving Certificate Examination, a list of those who have passed in additional subjects, and a list of Oriental Faculty candidates who have passed in English only. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency, or Honours Examination in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

With effect from the examinations to be held in 1938, the following supersede Regulations 5 and 7 dealing with the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate Examinations: -

5. The following are the subjects of examination for the Matriculation candidates with the number of papers and the scale of marks allotted to each—

	<i>Marks</i>		
(1) English, two papers 200

	<i>Marks.</i>
(2) Mathematics, two papers (or in the case of girls Arithmetic, and Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts each carrying 100 marks)	200
(3) A language [Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek) or a Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto, Bengali, French or German)] or Physics and Chemistry (Oral and Practical), two papers	... 150
(4) History and Geography, two papers	... 150
(5) One of the following :—(a) Physics and Chemistry (Oral and Practical), (b) Civics and Hygiene (Oral and Practical), (c) A language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, German, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), (d) Drawing, (e) Domestic Economy (for girls), (f) Agriculture (Oral and Practical), (g) Physiology and Hygiene (Oral and Practical), two papers	... 150

Provided that no candidate shall take Agriculture as one of his subjects unless he has taken Physics and Chemistry and no candidate shall take the same language under (5) (c) which he has taken under (3)

Provided further that no candidate shall take two Vernaculars or two classical languages.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass these examinations shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the practical examinations.

To qualify for Matriculation a candidate must pass in the following subjects:—

1. English,
2. Mathematics (or, in the case of girls, Arithmetic, and Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts),
3. The subject he has taken from (3) of Regulation 5 above or History and Geography, and
4. One other subject from (3), (4) and (5) of Regulation 5 above.

To qualify for School-Leaving Certificate a candidate must pass in English, Arithmetic and two other subjects:

Provided that a candidate who obtains *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of four subjects but less than the pass percentage required by not more than five marks in one subject only shall be deemed to have passed in the four subjects. Exception. A candidate must obtain *twenty-five* per cent. of the marks in the Oral and Practical Test of any Science subject

APPENDIX A

I.—English—

Two written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
<i>Paper (a)—</i>				
Part A	..	...	50	} 100
Part B	...	...	50	
<i>Paper (b)—</i>				
Part A	.	...	50	} 100
Part B	.	...	50	
				<hr/> 200

For candidates whose Vernacular is other than the Vernaculars recognised by the University for the M. & S.L.C. Examinations (Special Papers)—

				Marks.
<i>Paper (a)—</i>				
The paraphrase of a passage in both prose and poetry	...	..	..	} 100
The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty	...	..	..
The derivation of words	..	..	..
Composition	..	...	...
Grammar	..	...	...
<i>Paper (b)—</i>				
The same as for other candidates				100
				<hr/> 200

NOTE.—Words and phrases for explanation shall be limited to ten of each.

The derivation should be of ordinarily occurring classical words and should not exceed ten in number.

				Marks.
II.—History and Geography—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper (a)	Indian History	...	45	} 90
	English History	...	45	
Paper (b)	Geography	..	..	60
				<hr/> 150
III (A).—Mathematics (Matriculation Group)—				<hr/>
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	Arithmetic	...	50	} 100
	Algebra	...	50	
(b)	Geometry—			
	Practical work	..	25	} 100
	Book Propositions	..	35	
	Deductions	...	40	
				<hr/> 200
(B).—Mathematics (for blind candidates only)—				<hr/>
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	Arithmetic	..	50	} 100
	Algebra	...	50	
(b)	Civics	...	...	100
				<hr/> 200
IV.—Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic for those taking Group A or Algebra for those taking Group B)—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	Arithmetic	..	..	100
(b)	Commercial Arithmetic	..	..	} 50
	Algebra	or	...	
				<hr/> 150
For 1937.—				<hr/>
V.—Arithmetic and Domestic Economy (for girls)—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper (a)	Arithmetic	..	..	100
Paper (b)	Domestic Economy—Written	..	..	70
	Domestic Economy—Practical	...	...	30
				<hr/> 200

MATRIC. & SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMS. 143

<i>Year 1938...</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
V.—Arithmetic, and Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts (for girls)—	
Two written papers of three hours each—	
<i>Paper (a)</i> Arithmetic	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts	100
	<hr/> 200
VI.—Physics and Chemistry—	
1. Oral and practical examination	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Mechanics, Heat and Light	55
(b) Magnetism, Electricity and Chemistry	55
	<hr/> 150
VII.—Physiology and Hygiene—	
1. Oral and practical examination	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Physiology	70
(b) Hygiene	40
	<hr/> 150
VIII.—Civics and Hygiene—	
1. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Civics	75
(b) Hygiene	60
2. Hygiene practical	15
	<hr/> 150
IX.—A Classical Language—	
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin—	
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) 1. Grammar	35
2. Translation of easy passages from the Vernacular into the Classical Language	40
(b) Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular explanation of passages	75
	<hr/> 75
	<hr/> 150

* 15 marks are allotted to Magnetism and Electricity.

X.—Persian—				Marks
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	1. Grammar	..	35	} 75
	2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian	..	40	
(b)	Translation from Persian into the Vernacular: explanation of passages			75
				150
<hr/>				
XI.—A Vernacular Language (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), French or German—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
<i>Paper (a) Grammar and Composition—</i>				
(1)	Essay	..	25	} 75
(2)	Letter	..	15	
(3)	Other Exercises to test familiarity with Grammar and common idioms		35	
<i>Paper (b) Questions on set books and unseen passages—</i>				
(1)	Prose	..	45	} 75
(2)	Poetry	..	20	
(3)	Unseen	..	10	
				150
<hr/>				
XII.—Drawings—				
<i>Paper (a)—Drawing in Light and Shade (3 hours)</i>				75
<i>Paper (b)—Scale Drawing and Practical Geometrical Drawing (3 hours)</i>				75
				150
<hr/>				
XIII.—Agriculture—				
1.	Oral and practical examination			50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	<i>Paper (a)</i>	..	50	
	<i>Paper (b)</i>	..	50	
				150
<hr/>				
XIV.—*Domestic Economy (for female candidates only)—				
<i>Paper (a)—Cookery and Housewifery—3 hours.</i>				
	(i) Cookery	..	40 marks	
	(ii) Housewifery	..	40 marks	

* The distribution of marks for the written and practical parts of the examination and the time allotted therefor is under consideration and will be notified later on,

Paper (b)—Either Laundry and Needlework—3 hours.

(i) Laundry	...	...	30 marks.
(ii) Needlework	..	...	40 marks.

Or,

First Aid and Home Nursing—one hour.

(i) First Aid	...	..	35 marks.
(ii) Home Nursing	...	...	35 marks

The fact that First Aid and Home Nursing takes less time does not indicate that it is less important, but the practical processes actually take much less time than those of Cookery and Housewifery and Laundry and Needlework.

XV.—Shorthand and Type-writing— Marks.

(1) *An hour and a half:*

*Dictation of about 600 words in 10 minutes and transcription of the same into longhand	...	75
---	-----	----

(2) *Half an hour:*

Transcription of a printed longhand passage of about 200 words into shorthand	.	25
---	---	----

(3) *One hour: Typing* 50

150

XVI.—Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, and Handwriting (to be judged by Dictation, the speed being given)—

(a) Book-keeping (one written paper of three hours) ... 75

(b) Commercial Correspondence (one written paper of two hours) ... 50

(c) Handwriting to be judged by Dictation (half an hour paper)—(15 marks for Dictation and 10 for handwriting) ... 25

150

APPENDIX B. (See Chapter XXI.)

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation Examination and for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

* The Dictation passage to consist of a speech and a letter, either Official or Commercial.

XII-B.—EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA AND THE HIGHER DIPLOMA IN ARTS FOR WOMEN.

1. The examinations for the Diploma and the Higher Diploma in Arts for Women shall be held annually in the month of April at such places as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Every candidate shall forward her application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to, which she desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present herself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but she may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, she shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

4. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

For admission to each examination for a certificate in Proficiency	Rs. 5/-
For admission to each examination for a certificate in Higher Proficiency	Rs. 7/-
... ..	

5. For some subjects a three years' course of study shall be required, for others two years and for some only one year; subject to this requirement any subject can be taken at the time of the annual examination.

6 The marks allotted to each subject shall be as under:—

Each subject requiring 3 years' course	150 marks.
" " 2 " "	100 marks.
" " 1 year's "	50 marks

The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject. In subjects in which a practical examination is held this percentage shall be required in the written examination but only 25 per cent. in the practical examination.

*7. The syllabuses, courses of reading and an outline of the tests in each paper shall be prescribed from time to time by the Women's Diploma Board, subject to the sanction of the Syndicate.

8 English shall be the medium of examination in English and Science subjects, that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English, and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English. In all other subjects the medium of examination shall be either Hindi or Panjabi or Urdu at the option of the candidate.

9. For the purposes of these examinations, including the recognition of institutions and recommendations regarding the courses of reading and appointment of examiners, there shall be a Women's Diploma Board consisting of:—

The Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab.

One Principal of a Women's College in Lahore.

Three members to be nominated by the Syndicate.

Diploma Examination.

10. This examination shall be open to

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an institution recog-

* The recommendations of the Women's Diploma Board are to go to the Syndicate direct and not through any Faculty (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th May, 1932, paragraph 6).

nised for this purpose by the Women's Diploma Board constituted under Regulation 9, after having passed the Eighth Middle Class of a school or after attaining a similar grade of education elsewhere, and has been taught the prescribed courses in the institution;

- (ii) has her name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended; and
- (iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended:

- (1) of good character,
- (2) of having completed an adequate course of study in the subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined;

- (b) a private student admitted by special order of the Senate in accordance with any rules made by the Women's Diploma Board and approved by the Syndicate.

11. In order to be eligible for the Diploma in Arts for Women a candidate shall read for three years in a recognised institution and gain the requisite certificates. A private candidate must gain the requisite certificates and shall not be eligible for the Diploma until two calendar years have elapsed since the date of qualifying for the first certificate.

12. The following shall be the subjects for the Diploma Examination:—

Compulsory:—

(1) English	...	...	3 years.
(2) History (Indian and English)			3 ..
(3) Modern Indian Language	..		3 ..
(4) Domestic Economy	.	...	2 ..
(5) Arithmetic	...	...	1 year.

Elective (any three to be taken):—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| (1) Elementary Science (Physics and Chemistry) | ... | 2 years. |
| (2) Elementary Biology | ... | 2 " |
| (3) Drawing and Painting | ... | 2 " |
| (4) Geography | ... | 2 " |
| (5) Music | ... | 2 " |
| (6) Oriental classics or European language | ... | 2 " |
| (7) Hand work | ... | 1 year. |

13. Each candidate who satisfies the examiners in any subject shall receive a certificate of Proficiency in that subject. A candidate who has gained five certificates in compulsory subjects and three others shall be entitled to a Diploma.

Higher Diploma Examination.

14. This examination shall be open to any student who has become entitled to a Diploma in Arts for Women, and either:—

- (a) has been enrolled in an institution recognised for this purpose by the Women's Diploma Board constituted under Regulation 9, and has been taught the prescribed courses in the institution, and
 - (i) has her name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended; and
 - (ii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having completed an adequate course of study in the subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined;

or (b) a private student admitted by special order of the Senate in accordance with any rules made by the

Women's Diploma Board and approved by the Syndicate.

15. The following shall be the subjects for the Higher Diploma Examination:—

- (1) Advanced English.
- (2) Period of History.
- (3) Biology.
- (4) Advanced Music.
- (5) Advanced Art Work
- (6) Mother Craft and Child Psychology

16. Each candidate who satisfies the examiners in any subject shall receive a separate certificate of Higher Proficiency in that subject. A candidate who has gained three Higher Proficiency Certificates shall be entitled to a Higher Diploma.

APPENDICES A & B.

Under consideration.

XII-C.—EXAMINATIONS IN THE FACULTIES.

(i) *ORIENTAL FACULTY*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ORIENTAL FACULTY.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months

* For this examination the following places have already been appointed.—

Lahore, Amritsar and Srinagar.

before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the second Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student, who—

(i) has been enrolled for two academic years in a College affiliated to the University;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)

(ii) has passed not less than two academic years previously the M.S.L.C. Examination of the Panjab University, with a Classical Language—Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian—as one of his subjects;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar, by the Head of the College he has most recently attended; and

(iv) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III).

(b) any Private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-fourth February of the year of examination.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

The questions set by the examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates may be in English or any Vernacular of India recognised by the University in the case of all subjects except English, in which the medium shall be English.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects, and *four* only. Three of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidates shall be allowed to select the remaining subject as hereinafter provided.

*6. The following are the subjects of examination:—

* For the purposes of these Regulations, Indian Vernacular means Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Synd. Proc.*, 8th May, 1925, para. 8).

1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.
2. English.
3. History.
4. An Indian Vernacular.

*7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

			Marks.
1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian	..	...	300
2. English	...	...	100
3. History	...	...	100
4. An Indian Vernacular	.	...	100

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent in each subject.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in April on payment of a fee of ten rupees on each occasion, and if he pass in that subject in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional

* For the purposes of these Regulations, Indian Vernacular means Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Synd. Proc.*, 8th May, 1925).

fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in April examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the College, provided they join on or before the last date prescribed for admission to the Third Year class.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate), is given in Appendix A.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian, shall be exempted, if he so desire, from passing in that language, provided that he goes up for the Intermediate Examination within two years of his having passed the Proficiency, High Pro-

iciency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of these marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below:—

I.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian of the Proficiency Standard—

Four written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
(a) Poetry	.	...	...	75
(b) Prose	...	...	...	75
(c) Grammar	...	...	...	75
(d) Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i> .				
			(35 plus 40)	75
				<hr/> 800

II.—English—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A to consist of two parts:—

Part I.—Set books	...	40	} 50
(Set books to be prescribed as at present)			
Part II.—Paraphrasing or summarising of an Unseen passage	...	10	

Paper B to consist of two parts:—

Part I.—Composition, Applied Grammar, and Essay	...	37	} 50
(Syllabus as in Appendix B)			
*Part II.—Translation from the Vernaculars to English, or in the case of female candidates, composition at the option of the candidate	..	13	

100

* The Examiner should emphasise in the passage selected for translation disparity of idiom and grammatical structure in the two languages. The aim should be a testing of the candidate's comprehension of sentence structure, idiom, and the like rather than his vocabulary. (The passages set must always be the same in all vernaculars)

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required

Note—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

*III.—History of the Intermediate in Arts standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—				Marks
<i>Paper (a) History of India to 1526 and Civics—</i>				
History of India to 1526	...	40	}	50
Civics	...	10		
<i>Paper (b) British History and Civics—</i>				
British History	...	40	}	50
Civics	...	10		
				<hr/> 100

Note.—It is compulsory for every candidate to answer at least one question in the section on Civics in each paper. An elementary knowledge of related Geography will be required in all cases.

IV.—An Indian Vernacular—

Two written papers of three hours each—				Marks
<i>Paper (a) As for the Additional Vernacular</i>				
Paper for Intermediate	...	50		
<i>Paper (b) Prose and Poetry</i>				
		50		
				100

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on

* The Syndicate has decided to emphasise the importance of knowledge of Geography and has decided to request the Examiners to set some questions of geographical nature in all papers where possible, outline maps being supplied to the candidates if required.

the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled for two academic years in a College affiliated to the University.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than two academic years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, or is a graduate in the Faculty of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended; and

(iv) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

(b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, or is a graduate

in the Faculty of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3 Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers.

The questions set by the examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidate may be in English or any Vernacular of India recognised by the University in the case of all subjects except English in which the medium shall be English.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only. Two of the subjects

shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select the remaining subject, as hereinafter provided.

*6. The following are the subjects of examination —

1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.
2. English or History.
3. An Indian Vernacular.*

*7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian	300
2. English or History	100
3. An Indian Vernacular	100

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent in the fixed subject, in one other subject, and in the aggregate, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate) is given in Appendix A.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be

* For purposes of these Regulations, Indian Vernacular means Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Synd. Proc.*, 8-5-25, para. 8).

changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the Honours Examination in Persian, shall be exempted, if he so desire, from passing in that language provided that he goes up for the B.O.L. Examination within two years of his having passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may obtain a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below:—

I.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian of the High Proficiency Standard—

Four written papers of three hours each—			Marks
* (a)	Poetry	.. .. .	75
† (b)	Prose	... ..	75
† (c)	Grammar	... ..	75
(d)	Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i>		35
	Composition	. . . .	40
			800

* A question or two on the History of Literature be set in Sanskrit and Arabic papers (a) and (b)

† In the case of Persian, Grammar and History of Literature

II.—English of the Bachelor of Arts Standard—

Three written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i>	...	.	... 85
<i>Paper (b)</i>	...	..	... 80
<i>Paper (c)</i>	..	..	... 85
			<hr/> 100
<i>Or</i>			<hr/>

History of the Bachelor of Arts Standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i>	...	..	... 80
<i>Paper (b)</i>	...	...	... 80
			<hr/> 100

III.—An Indian Vernacular—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a) Poetry and Prose	...	..	... 50
(b) Prosody, Rhetoric and Composition	...	...	... 50
			<hr/> 100

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled for at least one year in a College affiliated to the University.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

- (ii) is a Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the University of the Panjab; or a Master of Arts of the University of the Panjab; or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University;
 - (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal of the College he has most recently attended; and
 - (iv) submits a certificate of good character and of having attended two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined.
- (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);
- (b) any Private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

3 Candidates for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be examined in one of the following languages—

- 1. Sanskrit.
- 2. Arabic.
- 3. Persian.

4. Every candidate for admission shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

4-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of

Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

5. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper, excepting the paper set on composition (including Essay and Translation), for which *fifty* per cent. shall be required.

6 Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *sixty* per cent., in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

6-A. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

7. The examination shall be as prescribed for the Honours in Sanskrit (*Shastri*) or Arabic (*Maulvi Fasil*) or Persian (*Munshi Fasil*) Examinations respectively, subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 and to the additional test hereinafter prescribed.

8. A written paper of questions shall be set on the Literature of the Language taken up by the candidate, which shall also include questions on the Philosophical Systems connected with that Literature.

9. The questions set by the examiners shall be set in English. All answers shall be written in the Vernacular language which has been selected by the candidate as the medium of examination in his application, and every candidate shall be required to write in the language selected by him for examination an Essay on a subject connected with the History or Literature of that language.

10. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in each language.

11. Any Master of Oriental Learning may, on payment of a fee of forty rupees, be admitted to this examination in a language other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the division in which he has passed.

12. Any person who has passed the M.A. Examination of the Panjab University in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian and the Honours Examination in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian respectively (Shastri, Maulvi Fazil or Munshi Fazil) shall be eligible for admission to the Degree of M.O.L. without further examination.

12-A. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of Maulvi Fazil, Shastri or Munshi Fazil shall be granted to persons who pass this examination in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

*THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning shall have passed not less than six years previously the examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning.

2. Every candidate for the degree must have already made substantial published contributions to learning.

3. Every candidate shall submit his work containing an original and substantial contribution to some branch of learning accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred. Any work submitted for the degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation.

* The Regulations for the Ph.D. Degree are printed after the Regulations for the M.A. Examination.

4. The work submitted shall be examined by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

5. Candidates who have given evidence of research and ability satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and have fulfilled the proscribed conditions shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning.

6. If the Board of Examiners consider that the candidate is not worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning, but that his work is of a standard equivalent to that required for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

1. Three examinations, for Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours, respectively, shall be held in each of the following subjects, namely:—

- The Arabic Language and Literature;
- The Sanskrit Language and Literature;
- The Persian Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* and shall begin in the first week of May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

*For these examinations the following places have been appointed: Lahore, Srinagar, Peshawar, Multan, D. I. Khan, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Rawalpindi, Hissar, Qadian, and Delhi.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an affiliated institution during at least one year previous to the examination.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the affiliated institution he has most recently attended; and

(iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character, and

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined during the period that he has been enrolled in the institution from which he appears.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

(b) any Private student admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate.

(c) The Shastri Examination shall be open only to such candidates as have passed:—

(i) the Visharad Examination of the University of the Panjab;

(ii) the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit of the University of the Panjab;

*(iii) Madhyama Examination of Benares, of

* "Madhyama Examination of Jaipur" means the Upadhyaya examination, held in Jaipur, in Vyakarana and Kavya and Sahitya only (para. 5, *Synd. Proc.*, dated 7th May, 1926).

Jaipur, or the Sanskrit Titles Examination of the Calcutta University, or any other equivalent examination approved by the Academic Council

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the twenty-first March of the year of examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

4. The following fees shall be levied.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any of the three languages.	7	0	0
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any of the three languages.	10	0	0
For admission to the Honours Examination in any of the three languages.	15	0	0

5. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Urdu shall be the medium of examination for examinations in Arabic and Persian

Six papers of questions shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

Provided further that the candidates for Visharad and Shastri Examinations shall be allowed the option of taking two additional papers in Hindi, and the candidates for Maulvi Alim, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Alim and Munshi Fazil Examinations the option of taking two additional papers in Urdu.

6. The marks allotted to each written paper shall be one hundred except that in the case of additional papers in Hindi and Urdu the marks allotted shall be fifty in each paper.

The minimum marks required to pass shall be *twenty-five* in each paper and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate in the case of the Proficiency, *thirty* in each paper and *forty* per cent. in the aggregate in the case of the High Proficiency, and *thirty-three* in each paper and *forty-five* per cent. in the aggregate in the case of Honours Examination. In the

Proficiency
High Proficiency Examination any candidate who has obtained $\frac{\text{thirty-three}}{\text{forty-five}}$ per cent of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one paper only, obtaining not less than $\frac{\text{twenty}}{\text{twenty-five}}$ marks in that paper shall be admitted to an examination in that paper only at a supplementary examination to be held in the month of October of the same year or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual University Examination, on payment of the same fee on each occasion as for the whole examination, and if he pass in that paper in either of those examinations he shall be deemed to have passed the

Proficiency
High Proficiency Examination.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the

commencement of the examination accompanied by the proper fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

The name of the Vernacular in which a candidate has qualified himself shall be mentioned on his certificate if he obtain not less than $\frac{\text{forty}}{\text{fifty}}$ per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for the Optional Paper in the High Proficiency Examination
Honours

7. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the *aggregate marks in the Proficiency, High Proficiency and the Honours Examinations, shall be placed in the first division, those who gain *fifty* per cent. or more in the Proficiency and High Proficiency or *fifty-five* per cent. or more in the Honours Examination shall be placed in the second division, and all below in the third division.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him.

9. Any person who has passed any of the following examinations in Oriental Languages shall be exempted from passing in that language in the corresponding Degree Examination (whether in the Oriental or Arts Faculty) entered opposite thereto, provided that the candidate goes up within two years.

* The marks of the Additional Vernacular paper are included in the aggregate.

and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks:—

Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian.	Matriculation Examination
Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or High Proficiency in Persian	Intermediate Examination.
High Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or Honours in Persian.	Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts.

10. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Fazi*, *Shastri* or *Munshi Fazi* shall be granted to persons who shall pass the examination for Honours in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

11. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Alim*, *Visharada* or *Munshi Alim* shall be granted to persons who shall pass the examination for High Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

12. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

APPENDIX B (See Chapter XXI.)

Courses of Reading prescribed in the Oriental Languages and Literature.

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

1 Three examinations, the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honours Examinations, respectively, shall be held in each of the following Vernacular languages, namely—

The Urdu Language and Literature;
The Hindi Language and Literature;
The Panjabi Language and Literature;
The Pashto Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* and shall begin in the first week of May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an institution affiliated to the University during at least one year previous to the examination.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiencies in this period for very special reasons shown);

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which he has most recently attended; and

(iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

* For these examinations the following places have been appointed. Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Jullundur, Peshawar, Quetta, Simla and Gujranwala.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined during the period that he has been enrolled in the institution from which he appears.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III),

- (b) a private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the twenty-first March of the year of examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to, which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

4. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any Language.	7	0	0
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any Language.	10	0	0
For admission to the Honours Examination in any Language.	15	0	0

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Urdu and Pashto shall be the medium of examination for examinations in Urdu and Pashto respectively.

Six written papers shall be set in each examination, except in the examination in the Pashto Language and Literature, in which four papers shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each question paper.

The minimum marks required to pass the Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations shall be 40 per cent. in each paper, and to pass the Honours Examination shall be 50 per cent. in each paper.

In the $\frac{\text{Proficiency}}{\text{High Proficiency}}$ Examination any candidate who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one paper only obtaining not less than *twenty-five* marks in that paper, shall be admitted to an examination in that paper only at a supplementary examination to be held in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual University Examination, on payment of the same fee on each occasion as for the whole examination, and if he pass in that paper, in either of those examinations he shall be deemed to have passed the

$\frac{\text{Proficiency}}{\text{High Proficiency}}$ Examination.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the proper fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs 5. Provided that

such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

7. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him.

8. Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks in the Proficiency, High Proficiency and the Honours Examinations shall be placed in the first division; those who gain *fifty* per cent. or more in the Proficiency and High Proficiency or *sixty* per cent. or more in the Honours Examination shall be placed in the second division, and all below in the third division.

9. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading prescribed in Vernacular Languages.

***REGULATIONS RELATING TO QUALIFYING
IN ENGLISH ONLY AFTER PASSING AN
EXAMINATION IN AN ORIENTAL
CLASSICAL LANGUAGE OR AN
INDIAN VERNACULAR**

1. A candidate who has passed a Proficiency Examination in an Oriental Classical Language or a Proficiency Examination in an Indian Vernacular may be permitted to qualify in English only of the M.S.L.C. standard by taking the English papers only of the M.S.L.C. Examination and, if successful, shall receive a certificate to that effect

2. A candidate who has passed a High Proficiency Examination in an Oriental Classical Language or High Proficiency Examination in an Indian Vernacular may be permitted to qualify in English only up to the Intermediate standard by taking in different years the English papers only of the M.S.L.C. Examination and of the Intermediate Arts Examination and, if successful, shall receive certificate to that effect. Provided that if such candidate has either passed the M.S.L.C. Examination or has qualified in English only of the M.S.L.C. standard by taking the English papers only of the M.S.L.C. Examination, he may take the Intermediate English papers after passing the necessary examination in an Oriental Classical or Vernacular Language.

3. A candidate who has passed an Honours Examination in an Oriental Classical Language or in an Indian Vernacular may be permitted to qualify in English only up to the standard of the Bachelor of Arts Examination. For this purpose he may take the English papers only of the M.S.L.C., Intermediate and B.A. Examinations successively in different years

* A candidate under the Regulations can take two examinations in the same year at the time of the annual examination in different Faculties

and, if successful, shall receive certificates to that effect. Provided that if a candidate has already passed the M.S.L.C. Examination or the Intermediate Examination he shall not be required to qualify again in English only in these examinations.

4 The following shall be eligible for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts —

- (a) A candidate who has passed an Honours Examination in an Oriental Language and has qualified in English of the B.A. standard under Regulation 3 above.
- (b) A candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in English only after passing an Examination in an Indian Vernacular and subsequently first passes an Honours Examination in an Oriental Classical Language and then passes the B.A. test in English.
- (c) A candidate who has passed the B.A. Examination in English only after having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in an Indian Vernacular and subsequently passes the B.A. Examination in two elective subjects. Provided that the examination in two elective subjects for the B.A. Examination is taken in one year. Provided further that the candidate shall pass in both the subjects in the same examination and shall not be entitled to the concession of appearing in one subject only even if he obtains forty-five per cent of the aggregate number of marks but fails in one subject only obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent of the marks in the subject.
- (d) A candidate who appears and passes in the B.A. Examination in English only after taking Honours in an Indian Vernacular

and passes the Honours Examination in a Classical Language afterwards

5 A candidate when appearing in English only shall pay half the usual fee for the examination concerned. Provided that a candidate when appearing in English only in the B.A. Examination to qualify for the B.A. Degree shall pay a fee of rupees twenty-five.

6. A candidate appearing in English only shall for all other purposes be governed by the regulations dealing with the examination concerned.

7. *Transitory Regulation*—Candidates who have passed an examination in an Oriental Classical Language or an Indian Vernacular in the year 1932 or prior to that shall for purposes of the examinations to be held in the year 1933, 1934 and 1935 be governed by the regulations in force for the examinations held in 1932.

Provided that candidates who appeared in the Intermediate and B A Examinations (English only) in the year 1935 and failed therein shall be permitted to reappear in 1936 in the examination in which they failed in 1935.

(ii) *ARTS FACULTY.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

ARTS FACULTY.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places* as may

* The following places have already been appointed :—Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Peshawar, Jammu, Patiala, Multan, Sukkot, Kapurthala, D. I. Khan, Delhi, Gujrat, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Moga, Ghoragali, Bahawalpur,

be appointed by the Syndicate by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the second Monday in April or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

- (i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the *two academic years preceding the examination or, in the case of a candidate who has already completed the prescribed course, during the one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

- (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Matriculation Examination in *either* the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) any one of the following:—

- (1) The Matriculation Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of any other recognised University;
- (2) the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India,

Hoshiarpur, Gujranwala, Rohtak, Dharamsala, Qadian (for girls only), Ferozepur, Jhang and Simla

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

* The Syndicate has decided that by the words "during the two academic years preceding the examination" is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

- (3) the Cambridge School Certificate Examination;
 - (4) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges, or
 - (5) any other examinations approved by the Syndicate;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—
- (1) of good character;
 - * (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and, except in the case of members of the University Training Corps, either of having attended not less than fifty periods of physical training in the first year class, or seventy-five periods of physical training in the first and second year classes reckoned together, in

* Lectures delivered at a previous period could be counted towards the full courses of lectures delivered (*Synd. Proc.*, 16-2-23, para. 20).

This applies to lectures in Vernacular optional paper as well (*Synd. Proc.*, dated the 5th November, 1925, para. 4).

† 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Second Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds of lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration.

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

accordance with the rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.

- (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);
- (8) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
- (4) in the case of a candidate intending to appear at a practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being forty);
- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater; each day in camp to count as one parade;
- (b) any private candidate, who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously one of the examinations enumerated above in (a) (ii):

Provided that a candidate who has passed either the Cambridge School Certificate Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the University of London may be admitted to this examination in the academical year following that in which he passes either of these examinations, if he has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the twelve months preceding the examination.

Provided *further* that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the

examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-fourth February of the year of examination.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects and four only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select two other subjects, as hereinafter provided.

6 The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed subjects.—

1. English.
- 2 A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin, or Persian), or, in the case of candidates who have not passed the *Matriculation Examination in a Classical Language, French or German as an

* The word "Matriculation" includes an examination recognised as its equivalent by the Syndicate (*vide* paragraph 8 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

alternative to a Classical Language at their option, or, in the case of female candidates, French, German, or one of the Indian Vernaculars recognised by the University; or in the case of European candidates, or Indian students in the Lawrence College, Ghora-gali, Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi.

Provided that candidates who joined the First Year Class in 1931 or 1932 may take French as an alternative to a Classical Language although they have passed in a Classical Language in the Matriculation Examination.

Elective subjects (two of the following may be taken)—

1. Mathematics
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.
4. Philosophy.
5. History.
6. Geography.
7. Economics.
8. Biology (Botany and Zoology).
9. Geology.

In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University, or in French or German, which may be taken by any candidate not already taking an Indian Vernacular as a fixed subject.

Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University, or French or German.

Provided that Chemistry shall only be taken by a candidate taking Physics as one of his elective subjects.

Candidates shall be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, Pashto and Bengali only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

7 The marks allotted to each subject shall be one hundred and fifty except that in the case of Additional

Paper in Indian Vernacular or in French or in German and in Military Science the marks allotted shall be fifty.

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent is required in the practical examination. Provided that a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the additional paper in the Indian Vernacular or in French or in German and in Military Science unless he obtains *thirty-three* per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the *aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination† in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University Examination in April on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science sub-

* The marks of the Additional Vernacular Paper are included in the aggregate.

† At Lahore (*vide Synd.*, dated 16th September, 1913).

ject, on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of these examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in April examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 8 and 8-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the College, provided they join on or before the last date prescribed for admission to the Third Year Class.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

10. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate or the Academic Council as the case may be with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate or in accordance with the Regulations by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

12. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian, shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

14. Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in an additional test in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for Medical College.

15. A student who has passed this examination may, on payment of Rs. 5, appear in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect.

16. A student who has passed or appeared for this examination without taking a Classical Language may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a Classical Language only on payment of Rs. 5, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject shall be granted a certificate to that effect.

Provided that the answer-papers in the Classical Language of the candidate who has not passed the Intermediate Examination shall be examined only if he passes in the Intermediate Examination.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

17. A student who has passed this examination without taking French or German may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in French or German only on payment of rupees five and if he obtain pass marks in that subject shall be granted a certificate to that effect.

18. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, whether for the Faculty of Arts or Science, but not offered by him, on payment of rupees five. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—

Marks

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A to consist of two parts:

Part I.—Set books	...	60	} 75
(Set books to be prescribed as at present)			
Part II.—Paraphrasing or summarising of an Unseen passage	..	15	

Paper B to consist of two parts.

Part I.—Composition, Applied Grammar, and Essay	..	55	} 75
(Syllabus as in Appendix B).			
*Part II.—Translation from the Vernaculars to English, or in the case of female candidates and candidates whose Vernacular is neither English nor an Indian Vernacular, composition at the option of the candidate	..	20	

150

* The Examiner should emphasise in the passage selected for translation disparity of idiom, and grammatical structure in the

For candidates whose Vernacular is English (a Special Paper)—	<i>Marks.</i>
(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ...	75
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—Mathematics—	<i>Marks</i>
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry .	75
(b) Conics, analytical and geometrical, and Differential Calculus .	75
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

*III.—History—

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a) History of India to 1526 and Civics—</i>	
History of India to 1526	60
Civics	15
	} 75
<i>Paper (b) British History and Civics—</i>	
British History	60
Civics	15
	} 75
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

NOTE.—It is compulsory for every candidate to answer at least one question in the section on civics in each paper. An elementary knowledge of related Geography will be required in all cases.

two languages. The aim should be a testing of the candidate's comprehension of sentence structure, idiom, and the like rather than his vocabulary. (The passages set must always be the same so far as Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi are concerned, but might be of equal difficulty in the case of other vernaculars)

* The Syndicate has decided to emphasise the importance of knowledge of Geography and has decided to request the Examiners to set some questions of geographical nature in all papers where possible, outline maps being supplied to the candidates if required (*Synd. Proc.*, 2-11-23, paragraph 14).

IV.—Geography—

Two written papers of three hours each, each divided into two parts—

					Marks.
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Part	(i)	Regional Geography	...	35
	Part	(ii)	General Geography	..	35
					} 70
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Part	(i)	Cartography	...	40
	Part	(ii)	Economic Geography	...	40
					} 80
					<hr/> 150

V.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a)	Logic	...	...	...	75
(b)	Psychology	...	...	...	75
					<hr/> 150

VI.—Chemistry—

<i>Paper I</i> ,	Inorganic and General Chemistry	..	50
<i>Paper II</i> ,	Organic Chemistry	...	50
Practical	(including volumetric analysis)	..	50
			<hr/> 150

VII.—Physics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a)	First Paper—Mathematics, Mechanics, Heat and Sound	..	50
(b)	Second Paper—Light, Magnetism and Electricity	..	50
Practical examination	...	...	50
			<hr/> 150

VIII.—Biology—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Botany	.	..	...	50
(b) Zoology	...	...	...	50
Practical examination—				
(a) Botany	...	...	25	} 50
(b) Zoology	...	...	25	
				<hr/> 150

IX.—A Classical Language—

Hebrew, Greek or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.*

(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages: Grammar	...	75
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages	...	40
2. Translation from English into the Classical Language	..	35
		75
		150

Arabic—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) <i>Poetry</i> . Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages: Grammar ...		75
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> . Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages ...		35
An easy unseen passage for translation into English ...	5	} 75
2. Translation from English into Arabic	35	
		150

Sanskrit—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry	Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages	50	}	75
Grammar	... ..	25		
(b) 1. Prose	Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages	35	}	75
	An easy unseen passage for translation into English	5		
2.	Translation from English into Sanskrit	35		
				150

X.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.*

(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages: Grammar	75
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	35
An easy unseen passage for translation into English	5
2. Translation from English into Persian	35
	150

XI.—A German—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from German into English and explanation of passages: Grammar	75
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from German into English and explanation of passages	40
2. Translation from English into German	35
	150

XI.—B. French—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Translation: French into English	
(i) Prose, (ii) Poetry	60
(b) (i) Translation from English into French	
(ii) Short composition in French ..	
(iii) Grammar: Question on accidence and syntax. Common idioms ...	
(c) * <i>Oral</i> . Conversation and reading ...	80
	150

XII.—Economics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) As outlined in the Syllabus	75
(b) Ditto	75
	150

* It is not necessary to pass separately in oral (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 1st April, 1931).

XII—A Vernacular Language *except Bengali* (for Female candidates and Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi for European candidates or Indian Students in Lawrence College, Ghora Gali)—

Two written papers of three hours each— Marks

(a) *Poetry*—

1. Translation from the Vernacular Language into English and explanation of passages	35	} 75
2. Translation from English into the Vernacular Language	...	...	20
3. Grammar	...	...	20

(b) *Prose*—

1. Translation from the Vernacular Language into English and explanation of passages	50	} 75
2. *Free Composition	25	

150

XIII—A.—Bengali (for Female candidates)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) *Poetry*—

1. Translation from Bengali into English and explanation of passages	35	} 75
2. Translation from English into Bengali	...	...	20
3. Grammar	...	...	20

(b) *Prose*—

1. Translation from Bengali into English, explanation of passages and writing of substance	50	} 75
2. *Free Composition	25	

150

XIV.—Additional Paper in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi—

One paper of three hours—

Part (a) Essay	...	...	25	} 25
Part (b) Explanations	...	...	15	
Literary Criticism	...	...	10	
				50

* To include letter-writing.

XIV-A—Additional Paper in Bengali, Pashto, French or German—				<i>Marks.</i>
One paper of three hours	...	.	.	50
XV.—Military Science—				
Practical test	..	...	.	50
XVI.—Geology—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper (a) The remainder of the subject	...	.	.	50
Paper (b) Mineralogy, Petrology, and Volcanic Action ..	...	..	..	50
Practical examination	..	...	..	50
				<hr/> 150

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

**Courses of Reading for the Intermediate
Examination.**

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS**

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually at such places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate beginning on the second Monday in April or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate

2. The examination shall be open to—

• (a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the †two academic

* Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar, Srinagar, Jammu, Sialkot, Patiala, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Shahpur, Lyallpur, Multan and Qadian (for girls only)

† The Syndicate has decided that by the words "during the two academic years preceding the examination" is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

years preceding the examination, or, in the case of a candidate who has already completed the prescribed course, during the one academic year preceding the examination (the Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has—

(1) passed not less than two academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) the First Arts or other equivalent examination of any other recognised University; *or*

(2) has taken the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning with English as one of his subjects in the B.O L. Examination; *or*

(3) has passed the First Examination in Agriculture of the University of the Panjab and a *test in Intermediate English poetry thereafter in the supplementary Intermediate Examination in September or in the next annual examination;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than †two-thirds of the full courses of lectures de-

* A fee of Rupees 5 has been fixed for this purpose.

† 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Fourth Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds

livered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

- (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);
- (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
- (4) in the case of a candidate intending to appear at a practical examination in Science,* of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being sixty);
- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in Arts, or some equivalent examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall

of lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

* i.e. in a Science subject (Synd., 17-12-15).

have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees five in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, or in the case of a private candidate of forty rupees, and an additional fee of rupees five in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination, can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-seventh February of the year of examination.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only, namely, English and two of the following:—

- (1) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, or Persian, or French).
- (2) A Course of Mathematics.
- (3) B Course of Mathematics.
- (4) History.
- (5) Political Economy.
- (6) Philosophy.
- (7) Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany or Zoology.

- (8) Astronomy, with optics and spherical Trigonometry.
- (9) Political Science.
- (10) Geography

*In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular, recognised by the University, which may be taken by any candidate.

†Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the proscribed number of the parados held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University.

Provided that no candidate shall take Physics or Chemistry who has not taken the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination, and provided that no candidate shall take (8) unless with (2), (3) or (7).

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, French, and Latin only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

6. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject except that in the case of Additional Paper in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the marks allotted shall be fifty.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in English, in one other subject and in the aggregate of pass papers, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Astronomy and

* For purposes of this Regulation an Indian Vernacular is intended to mean Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 21st October, 1927, paragraph 25).

† It is not necessary for the candidate to have qualified himself in the Military Science as additional subject in the Intermediate Examination

Zoology this percentage shall be required in both the practical and the written examinations. Provided that a candidate who passes in two subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less, or a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in the aggregate by three marks or less shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

In the case of additional paper in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be *forty* per cent. A candidate shall receive no credit for the marks obtained in this paper unless he obtains forty per cent. in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

In Military Science this percentage shall be required separately in both the practical and written examinations.

* 8. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division

Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those years he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The candidate appearing in the examination to be held in September of the same year shall ordinarily for-

ward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in the annual examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 8 and 8-A.

Provided that a private candidate who joins a College shall attend at least two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the one subject during the year preceding his re-appearance.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship, or for Honours.

8-A. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, or in accordance with the Regulations by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed, from time to time, in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate, or the Academic Council, as the case may be, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each

successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the Honours Examination in Persian shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

Similarly a candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning may be allowed "pass marks" in any one language taken by him in that examination.

12. Any candidate may be examined for Honours in any one subject* approved by the Senate on payment of an extra fee of twenty rupees provided he is certified to have attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of instruction given in that subject in an Honours class for which the programme of work has been approved by the Academic Council. For purpose of this Regulation, A Course of Mathematics and B Course of Mathematics shall constitute one subject

13. Three Honours papers shall be set in addition to the Pass Papers in each subject approved for Honours. Seventy marks shall be allotted to each of two of these Honours Papers and sixty marks to the third Paper, which may be of a more general charac-

* The Senate has approved the following subjects in its meeting held on the 9th May, 1927 :—

English, History (only for Mofussil Colleges), Mathematics, Economics, Philosophy (General Philosophy or Psychology), Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Geology.

The Honours Papers in Mathematics can only be taken up by candidates who take up both A and B Courses of Mathematics as their elective subjects for the B.A. Pass Course (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 2nd December, 1927, paragraph 3)

ter or an Essay Paper, as the Board of Studies in each subject may decide.

Provided that in addition to the Pass Papers in Physics and Geology there shall be two Honours Papers each carrying in the case of Physics 75 marks and in the case of Geology 60 marks, and a practical examination carrying 50 marks in the case of Physics and 60 marks in the case of Geology, and, in the case of Geology an account of field-work carrying 20 marks. Provided that a candidate on the rolls of an affiliated College in Lahore shall be examined for Honours in Physics for the last time in the year 1935.

The test for candidates seeking Honours in Physics or Geology in the Faculty of Arts shall be the same as for similar candidates in the Faculty of Science.

Unless the candidate passes the whole examination in all three subjects and obtains 50 per cent. in the Pass Papers in the *subject in which he seeks Honours, his Honours Papers shall not be examined. To obtain Honours, a candidate must obtain at least 45 per cent. in the Honours Papers taken together. The order of merit in a subject will be settled by the combined result of the Pass and Honours Papers in that subject.

The marks gained in the Honours Papers shall not be added to the total gained in the Pass examinations. An Honours list shall be published in each subject in order of merit.

14. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts or the Bachelor of Arts Examination in a Classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect, on payment of Rs 10. A candidate may elect to appear in the B.A.

* A candidate taking up Honours in Mathematics has to obtain this percentage in either A or B Course of Mathematics (*Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 27th January, 1932, paragraph 16)

Examination in this subject without having previously taken the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

15. Any student who has passed this examination and obtained fifty per cent marks in Physics may appear in the Honours Papers in Physics in any subsequent year on payment of prescribed fee and on obtaining pass marks in the Honours Papers be granted a certificate to that effect. Provided that a student who has passed this examination as a candidate presented by an affiliated College in Lahore shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours Papers in any subsequent year.

16. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject, which under the Regulations in force he could have taken for the examination but did not offer, on payment of a fee of rupees fifteen, provided that in the case of Science subjects the candidate has attended at least the minimum number of practicals, prescribed for the subject, in an institution affiliated to the B.A. Degree of this University. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in this subject in the supplementary examination held in October.

IV.—Mathematics—

A. Course—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

Statics and Dynamics	..	...	...	75
Differential and Integral Calculus	...	...	...	75
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

B. Course—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Plane Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry including second degree surfaces (referred to their axes)	..	...	...	75
(b) Theory of Equation; Determinants. Differential Equations	...	...	...	75
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

V.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a) Ethics	..	...	...	75
Paper (b) Psychology	..	...	...	75
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

VI—Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany or Zoology—

Physics—

1. Practical examination	...	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	..	...	..	50
(b) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	..	...	..	50
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

Chemistry—

1. Practical examination	..	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Inorganic	...	..	..	35
Physical	...	...	..	15
(b) Organic	...	..	..	35
Physical	..	...	..	15
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

		Marks.
Geology—		
1.	Practical examination . . .	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—	
	(a) Mineralogy, Petrology and Dynamical Geology . . .	50
	(b) Structural and Stratigraphic Geology . . .	50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>
Botany—		
1.	Practical examination . . .	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—	
	(a) Cryptogams . . .	50
	(b) Phanerogams and Physiology . . .	50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>
Zoology—		
1.	Practical examination . . .	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—	
	(a) Invertebrata . . .	50
	(b) Chordata, Theoretical and General . . .	50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>
VII.—A Classical Language—		
Hebrew, Greek or Latin—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a) <i>Poetry</i> Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages; Grammar and Prosody . . .	75
	(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages . . . 40	} 75
	2 Translation from English into Classical Language . . . 35	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Arabic—

Two written papers of three hours each—		Marks.
(a) 1. <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages; Grammar and Prosody	70	} 75
2. An easy unseen passage of prose or poetry for translation into English	5	
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages	40	} 75
2. Translation from English into Arabic	35	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Sanskrit—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) 1. <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages	45	} 75
2. Grammar ...	25	
3. An easy unseen passage of prose or poetry for translation into English	5	
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages	25	} 75
2. History of Sanskrit Literature	20	
3. Translation from English into Sanskrit	30	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

VIII.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) 1. <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages; Grammar and Prosody ...	70	} 75
2. An easy unseen passage of prose or poetry for translation into English	5	
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	40	} 75
2. Translation from English into Persian and History of Persian Literature	35	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

IX.—French—

Two written papers of three hours each—		<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> —Translation and explanation of passages from set books—		
Poetry, Drama	50	} 75
History of Literature ...	25	
<i>Paper (b)</i> —Translation and explanation of passages from set book—Prose	40	} 75
Translation from English into French	35	
		<hr/>
		150
		<hr/>

X.—Astronomy—

Two written papers of three hours each	.	100
Practical test .. .	...	50
		<hr/>
		150
		<hr/>

XI.—Political Science—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> The Nature of the State ..		75
<i>Paper (b)</i> Modern Constitutions .	...	75
		<hr/>
		150
		<hr/>

XII.—Geography—

<i>Paper A</i> ... ..	...	55
<i>Part I</i> —Physical Basis of Geography	80	} 25
<i>Part II</i> —Any one of the following options—		
Option (i) Biogeography ...		
„ (ii) History of Geographical Science		
„ (iii) Human Geography ...	...
<i>Paper B</i> ... ..	...	55
<i>Part I</i> —Regional Geography of the World	30	} 25
<i>Part II</i> —Intensive study of Selected Regions	25	
<i>Paper C</i> —Map Work		40
		<hr/>
		150
		<hr/>

XIII.—Additional Paper in an Indian Vernacular—			<i>Marks.</i>
One paper of three hours	...	...	50
XIV.—Military Sciences—			
One written paper and a practical test—			
(a) Written paper	...	...	25
(b) Practical test	...	...	25
			<hr/> 50

HONOURS PAPERS.

English.

<i>Paper I.</i> —Intensive study of a prose-writer or novelist.			
Books and authors to be prescribed from time to time	...	...	70
<i>Paper II.</i> —A Special Period: to include the study of the principal works of a poet with criticism thereon. The period to change from time to time			70
<i>Paper III.</i> —Will be divided into two parts—			
<i>Part (a)</i> Broad Features of the History of Literature from Chaucer to Swinburne requiring acquaintance with principal writers only			40
<i>Part (b)</i> Principles of Literary Criticism			20
			} 60

200*Mathematics.*

<i>Paper I.</i> —Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics			70
<i>Paper II.</i> —Pure Geometry, General Equations of the Second degree, Trilinear Coordinates and Solid Geometry			70
<i>Paper III.</i> —Elementary Analysis—			
(a) As in Hardy's Course in Pure Mathematics (first 6 chapters)	}	60	
(b) Dr. Whitehead's Mathematics, Home University Library			
(c) Differential Equations			
(d) This paper will also include essays on the subject-matter of Papers I and II			

200

<i>Economics.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper I.</i> —Outstanding facts and features of Indian Currency, Finance and Fiscal Policy		70
<i>Paper II.</i> —Rural Economics with particular reference to India and the Punjab .		70
<i>Paper III.</i> —Political Science and Indian Administration	} Or, The Economic History of India from the time of Akbar to the present day	60
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Philosophy

Either (a) General Philosophy, or (b) Psychology :—

(a) *General Philosophy*—

<i>Paper I.</i> —Historical Introduction to European Philosophy	..	70
<i>Paper II.</i> —Present Tendencies in Philosophy	..	70
<i>Paper III.</i> —Special Philosophy	..	60
		<hr/> 200

(b) *Psychology*—

<i>Paper I.</i> —History of Psychology	..	70
<i>Paper II.</i> —Experimental Psychology	...	70
<i>Paper III.</i> — { Practical examination	..	40
{ Laboratory Record of Experi-	20	60
{ ments		
		<hr/> 200

Sanskrit.

Three written papers of three hours each—

(a) History of Classical Sanskrit Literature with an outline of ancient Indian History ..	70
(b) Study of an author, period or subject with special reference to specified texts ..	70
(c) Classical Sanskrit Grammar and Unseen ..	60
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Arabic.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Three written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Further study of Literature	70
(b) History of Arabic Literature—Pre-Islamic, Early Islamic and the Umayyad periods ..	70
(c) Unseens	60
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Persian.</i>	
Three written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Further study of Literature	70
(b) Literary History	70
(c) Translation of unseen Persian passages into English. Set and free composition in Persian (i.e., Translation from English into Persian and Essay in Persian)	60
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Geology.</i>	
<i>Paper (a)</i> General Geology, Mineralogy, Petrology	60
<i>Paper (b)</i> A special subject	60
Practical examination	60
An account of field-work	20
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Physics.</i>	
Two written papers	75 Marks each
Practical	50 Marks.
Total	200 Marks.

History (for Mufassal Colleges only).

<i>Paper I—Either</i> (a) History of India from Buddha to Harsha	} 70
Or,	
(b) A period of Islamic History Supplementary to that prescribed for the Pass Examination	
Or,	
(c) History of the Punjab from 1761 till 1849	

	Marks.
<i>Paper II.—Either</i> (a) British Constitutional History	70
<i>Or,</i>	
(b) History of Europe from about 1492 till 1815 (provided that the candidate has not submitted European History as a subject in the Pass B.A. Examination)	
<i>Paper III.—Indian Constitutional development from 1772 till 1919</i>	
	60
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading for the B.A. Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually at such places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on the second Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any graduate in Arts, Science, Agriculture or Commerce of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University, who satisfies the following conditions—

- A. (i) has been enrolled in an affiliated College for the two academic years preceding the examination, or for one academical year if he has already passed an examination for the Degree of Master of Arts († Deficiencies in the period required may be condoned by the Academic Council),

* Lahore, Srinagar and Peshawar.

† *Note.*—Under this proviso the Academic Council may permit a graduate, who has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination

- (ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended, with a certificate of good character,
- (iii) is certified by the competent authority under Regulations 10 and 11 of Chapter X to have completed an approved course of instruction, or

B. has been admitted as a private candidate under Chapter XI of the Regulations by special order of the Senate. Provided that if a candidate offers a thesis or research work the subject and programme of work shall require the approval of the Board of Studies.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees, and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more

in three subjects and taken Honours in a Classical Language (Oriental Faculty), to take the Master of Arts Examination in that Classical Language after being enrolled in a College for one academic year (*Senate Proceedings*, dated the 31st May, 1929, paragraph 6)

When a University Professor delivers a course of lectures in his subject to an M.A. Class, the students shall be required to attend those lectures (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 23rd May, 1929, paragraph 3).

subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.

The following are the subjects of examination:—

- (1) Languages.
- *(2) History.
- (3) Political Economy.
- (4) Mathematics.
- (5) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- †(6) Psychology.
- (7) Political Science.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

* The M.A. Examination in History, after two years' B.A. Pass Course, shall continue.

† Should be normally preceded by a B.A. with Honours in Psychology. Candidates who have already taken an M.A. in Philosophy have the option either of appearing in Paper I or of having the marks they obtained in Paper II in the Philosophy M.A. Examination added to their total (*Synd. Proc.*, dated 1st April, 1926, para. 6). No candidate to be allowed to appear in the M.A. Examination in Psychology who has not completed such a course in a College affiliated to the University for the M.A. degree in Psychology (*Synd. Proc.*, dated the 5th November, 1926, para. 16).

6. The examination in languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

The examination in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian shall be conducted under the Regulations for the Honours School in Oriental Languages.

7. The examination in English shall include translation into English from the Vernacular of the candidate and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English, a paper of English Literature of the 19th century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule.

8. Except in Economics, six papers of three hours each shall be set in each subject, each paper carrying 100 marks. In Economics there shall be four papers of three hours each, each carrying 100 marks, and either a thesis (including *viva voce*) carrying 200 marks or an approved alternative of two papers carrying the same number of marks.

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty-five* per cent. in the aggregate and *forty* per cent. in each paper, excepting the Essay Paper in English for which *forty-five* per cent. shall be required.

10. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *fifty-five* per cent., in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

10-A. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of sixty rupees or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in

any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect stating the class in which he has passed.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI*)

Special Readings in Languages.

*DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
(PH D).

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculties noted below shall be required to—

I.—For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Oriental Faculty —

- (a) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the subject with which his thesis is connected;
- (b) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that for not less than three years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree;
- (c) submit a thesis on a subject previously accepted by the Academic Council, showing evidence of original work; and
- (d) pass an examination, oral or written, if required by the Examiners, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

* The research work carried out at Fusa and Muktesar is treated on the same footing as research work carried out at the Universities (*vide* paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

II.—For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Arts Faculty.—

(i) produce a certificate:—

- (a) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University in the subject other than Mathematics with which his thesis is connected; or
- (b) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in a subject considered suitable for this purpose by the Academic Council when the subject of the proposed thesis is not connected with the subject in which the candidate has passed the M.A. Examination, or
- (c) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in a Language when the subject of the proposed thesis deals with a language not included among the subjects of the M.A. Examination; or
- (d) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in any subject and the Honours examination in any subject of the Indian Vernaculars if the proposed thesis deals with any Indian Language;

(ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate if he has passed the Degree of Master from the University of the Panjab that, for not less than three years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master, he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the Ph.D. Degree; or if he has passed the Degree of Master from any other recognised University, that,

after passing the examination, he has pursued in the University of the Panjab, under approved supervision, an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree for a period of not less than three years which may be reduced to two years by the Academic Council on his producing satisfactory evidence of research of not less than two years after the M. A. or M.Sc. previous to his joining the University of the Panjab;

- (iii) submit a thesis on a subject previously accepted by the Academic Council showing evidence of original work;
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, if required by the Examiners, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

III.—For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Science Faculty.—

- (i) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Science in the Faculty of Science or the Faculty of Agriculture, or of Master of Arts in Mathematics of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University or, being a graduate of the University of the Panjab, has passed any other equivalent examination in the subject with which his thesis is connected;
- (ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate if he has passed the Degree of Master from the University of the Panjab, that for not less than three years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master he has pursued an advanced course of

study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree; or if he has passed the Degree of Master from any other recognised University (a) that he has for not less than three years carried on research work under approved supervision in an institution affiliated to this University; and (b) that, in the case of Science subjects his examination for the Degree of Master included some research work failing which he shall adduce satisfactory evidence of having done adequate research work after taking the Master's Degree but before admission to work for this degree;

- (iii) submit a thesis showing ability in original research on a subject previously accepted by the Academic Council;
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, if required by the Examiners, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

2. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of rupees two hundred

3 Two Examiners shall be appointed who shall both read the thesis and all the answer-papers, if any, and shall satisfy themselves that the thesis is the candidate's own work, and shall each present a report to the Syndicate stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is, by reason of his attainments, a fit person to receive the Degree of Doctor.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the two Examiners the Syndicate shall have power to appoint a third Examiner and the Syndicate shall decide after considering the reports of the Examiners whether the degree is to be conferred.

The Registrar shall publish the result in accordance with the decision of the Syndicate

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

1 Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Literature shall have passed not less than six years previously the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. Every candidate for the degree must have already made substantial published contributions to learning.

3. Every candidate shall submit his work containing an original and substantial contribution to some branch of learning accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred. Any work submitted for the degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation.

4. The work submitted shall be examined by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

5. Candidates who have given evidence of research and ability satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and have fulfilled the prescribed conditions shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Literature.

6 If the Board of Examiners consider that the candidate is not worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Literature but that his work is of a standard equivalent to that required for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the *second Monday in April, in all subjects except

* The written examination to be held about the third week in April (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th October, 1929, paragraph 15).

Practice of Teaching which shall be held during the first week in June, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

- (a) any graduate of the Panjab or any recognised University, who, after passing the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in any Faculty (other than Oriental) has undergone the course* of training for the degree for one year at a Training College for Teachers affiliated to the Panjab University;
- (b) any graduate of the University of the Panjab or the University of Delhi who has undergone the course of training in the S.A.V. Class and after passing the S.A.V. examination has worked as a teacher for not less than 18 months and is serving as a teacher in a School either in the Punjab or in the Province of Delhi;
- (c) any female graduate of the University of the Panjab who is admitted under Regulation XI by the special order of the Senate;
- (d) any student on the rolls of the B.T. Class attached to the Lady MacLagan High and Normal School for Women, Lahore, for the examination to be held in 1934.

3. No student shall be allowed to present himself for examination, unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the Training College that he has most recently attended, or, in the case of (b) in Regulation 2 above, by the Inspector of Schools of the Division, or, by the Principal of an affiliated College.

* It is not necessary that the candidate should be on the rolls of a Training College (*vide Synd. Proc.*, dated the 19th February, 1926, para. 15).

4. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed by the Head of the Training College he has most recently attended, to the effect that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subjects in which he is to be examined :

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

5. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the nineteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he is to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination, can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the nineteenth March of the year of examination.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up six subjects as follows :—

- I.—*The Psychological Basis of Education.*
- II.—*School Organisation and Management*
- III.—*Methods of Teaching (general).*
- IV.—*Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects.*
- V.—*History of Education.*
- VI.—*Practical Skill in Teaching.*

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and by a Practical Examination in the Practice of Teaching. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects

7. The examination shall be conducted as follows:—

*Written Examination.**

- 1st Paper.—The Principles of Education The Psychological, Logical, and Ethical Basis of Education.
 2nd Paper.—The Application of these Principles to School Work, School Organisation and Management.
 3rd Paper.—Methods of Teaching.
 4th Paper.—Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects.
 5th Paper.—History of Education.

Practical Examination.

Practical Skill in Teaching and in the Management of a Class

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
I.—The Psychological Basis of Education	... 100
II.—School Organisation and Management	... 100
III.—Methods of Teaching ...	... 100
†IV.—Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects	.. 100
V.—History of Education ..	. 100
VI.—Practical Skill in Teaching ...	.. 100

* Time allowed for each paper is three hours, except in the case of Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects for which the paper is to be subdivided into two parts and the time allowed for each part is to be two hours.

	<i>Marks</i>
† Methods of teaching English ...	... 50
Methods of teaching elective subjects ...	... 50
	<hr/> 100

In the case of Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects, for purposes of passing both the parts shall constitute one paper.

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in the Practice of Teaching, thirty-three per cent. in each of the other subjects, and forty per cent. in the aggregate.

10. Candidates who gain 396 marks shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than 318 in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

A candidate who fails in only one subject and passes in the Practical Test, may be permitted to appear in the subject in which he fails in the following year and the year after that, and in the event of his passing, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate such changes being always duly notified at least one year before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each suc-

successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination.—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Teaching Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Registered No.
2. Year and date of birth.
3. Race.
4. Religion.
5. Caste. (a)
6. Training College
7. Residence.
8. Father's name.
9. Father's occupation. (b)
10. Where educated
11. Date of graduation.
12. Subjects in which to be examined.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the , that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

Principal, Training College.

APPENDIX B. (See Chapter XXI.)

Courses of Reading for the Bachelor of Teaching Examination.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Money Order. Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be accepted.

(iii) *SCIENCE FACULTY.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

SCIENCE FACULTY.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the second Monday in April or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the †two academic years preceding the examination, or, in the case of a candidate who has already completed the prescribed course, during the one academic year preceding the examination. (The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Matriculation Examination in *either* the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University, *or*

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

† The Syndicate has decided that by the words "during the two academic years preceding the examination" is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

(subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) any one of the following :—

- (1) the Matriculation Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of any other recognised University;
 - (2) the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India;
 - (3) the Cambridge School Certificate Examination;
 - (4) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges; *or*
 - (5) any other examination approved by the Syndicate;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended :—
- (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and, except in the case of members of the University Training Corps, either of having attended not less than fifty periods of physical training in the first year class, or seventy-five periods of physical training in the first and second year classes reckoned together, in accordance with the rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.
- (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
- (4) for the practical examination in any of the Science subjects, of having attended not less than ²/₃ of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being forty);
- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously one of the examinations enumerated above in (a) (ii):

Provided that a candidate who has passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination may be admitted to this examination in the academical year following that in which he passes the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, if he has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the twelve months preceding the examination.

Provided *further* that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III

* 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Second Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds of lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration.

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty-five rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-fourth February of the year of examination.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up English and any three subjects.

5. The following are the subjects of examination, with the scale of marks allotted to each:—

<i>Fixed subject—</i>			<i>Marks.</i>
English	...	...	... 150
<i>Elective subjects—</i>			
1. Physics	...	...	.. 150
2. Chemistry	..	...	.. 150
3. Mathematics	..	...	... 150
4. Biology	...	...	... 150
5. Physiology	...	...	... 150
6. Geology	...	..	.. 150
7. Agriculture	...	...	... 150

Provided that Biology and Physiology and Biology and Agriculture together will not be allowed in any group of subjects, and provided that the students who have taken Mathematics, as one of the subjects, will

not be allowed to attempt the Mathematics questions in the Physics Paper.

6. The following are the subjects with the scale of marks allotted to each for candidates taking the Medical Students' group.—

<i>Subjects—</i>				<i>Marks</i>
1. English	...	..	...	150
2. Physics	...	...	..	150
3. Chemistry	...	...	...	150
4. Biology	...	.	.	150

6-A. Any candidate who has passed not less than one academical year previously the Intermediate Examination of the Arts Faculty of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) other equivalent examination of any other recognised University, and has been for the academical year preceding the examination enrolled in a Medical College affiliated for this purpose may be admitted to the tests held in the following subjects if not already taken in the Arts Examination.—

1. Biology.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

Provided that except when in conflict with this Regulation all the foregoing Regulations shall apply to these candidates

The pass percentage shall be the same as for other candidates, but Regulations 8 and 11 shall not apply.

Candidates who obtain the requisite percentage of marks in each of the subjects offered by them shall receive a certificate of having satisfied the requirements of Regulation 2 (ii) (c) of the First Professional Examination.

*6-B. In addition to the subjects mentioned in Regulations 5 and 6 above, there shall be an additional paper, in an Indian Vernacular recognised by

* For the purposes of this Regulation, an Indian Vernacular is intended to mean Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto, or Bengali.

the University, or in French or in German, carrying fifty marks, which may be taken by any candidate

Any candidate who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject carrying fifty marks in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University or French or German.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the additional paper in the Indian Vernacular or in French or in German and in Military Science, unless he obtains *thirty-three* per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Pashto, Bengali and German only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application shall be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the practical examination. Provided that a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper, but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

8. Candidates who obtain *sixty-five* per cent. of the *aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division, those who obtain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one sub-

* The marks of the Additional Vernacular Paper are included in the aggregate.

ject only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination* in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in April on payment of a fee of thirty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty-five rupees, on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in April examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 8 and 8-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the College, provided they join on or before the last date prescribed for admission to the Third Year Class.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

9. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, or, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

10. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be re-

* At Lahore.

quired not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time, in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate, or the Academic Council as the case may be, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in any additional test in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for Medical College.

13. A student who has passed or appeared for this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a classical language only on payment of rupees five, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect. Provided that the answer-papers in the Classical Language of the candidate who has not passed the Intermediate Examination shall be examined only if he passes in the Intermediate Examination.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

14. A student who has passed this examination may, on payment of Rs. 5, appear in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect.

15. A student who has passed this examination without taking French or German may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in French or German only on payment of rupees five and if he obtain pass marks in that subject shall be granted a certificate to that effect.

16. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, whether for the Faculty of Arts or Science, but not offered by him, on payment of rupees five. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—

Two written papers of three hours each—		Marks.
Paper A—to consist of two parts :		
Part I.—Set books ...	..	60
(Set books to be prescribed as at present)		} 75
Part II.—Paraphrasing or summarising of an Unseen passage . ...	..	15
Paper B—to consist of two parts .		
Part I.—Composition, Applied Grammar and Essay ...	..	55
(Syllabus as in Appendix B)		} 75
*Part II.—Translation from the Vernaculars to English, or in the case of female candidates and candidates whose Vernacular is neither English nor an Indian Vernacular, Composition at the option of the candidate ...	..	20
		150

* The Examiner should emphasise in the passage selected for translation disparity of idiom, and grammatical structure in the two languages. The aim should be a testing of the candidate's

For European candidates (a Special Paper)—	<i>Marks</i>
(b) Paraphrasing, Essay, and Composition ...	75
	<hr/> 150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of thirty-three per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—Mathematics— *Marks*

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry, and Trigonometry	75
(b) Conic, analytical and geometrical, and Differential Calculus ...	75
	<hr/> 150

* III.—Chemistry—

<i>Paper I.</i> —Inorganic and General Chemistry ..	50
<i>Paper II.</i> —Organic Chemistry ..	50
Practical (including volumetric analysis) ..	50
	<hr/> 150

IV.—Physics—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) <i>First Paper</i> —Mathematics, Mechanics, Heat and Sound ...	50
(b) <i>Second Paper</i> —Light, Magnetism and Electricity ..	50
Practical examination ..	50
	<hr/> 150

comprehension of sentence structure, idiom, and the like rather than his vocabulary. (The passages set must always be the same so far as Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi are concerned, but might be of equal difficulty in the case of other vernaculars.)

* Candidates who have taken only Inorganic Chemistry in other Universities may be allowed to take up Paper II and Practical only, for purposes of Regulation 12 relating to the Intermediate Examination—Science Faculty (*vide* para. 8 of the *Synd Proc*, dated the 7th May, 1926).

V.—Biology—					Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—					
(a) Botany	..	..	.		50
(b) Zoology	.	...	...		50
Practical examination—					
Botany	..	.	..	25	} 50
Zoology	..	...	..	25	
					<hr/> 150
VI.—Physiology—					
Two written papers of three hours each—					
(a) First Paper: Animal Anatomy			...		50
(b) Second Paper: Physiology			.		50
Practical examination:—					
Animal Anatomy	...	..	...	25	} 50
Physiology	..	.	..	25	
					<hr/> 150
VII.—Geology—					
Two written papers of three hours each—					
Paper (a) The remainder of the subject					50
Paper (b) Mineralogy, Petrology, and Volcanic Action	.	..	.		50
Practical examination	..	.	..		50
					<hr/> 150
VIII.—Agriculture—					
Paper (a) Botany	...	..			25
and Zoology, including elementary Entomology					25
Paper (b) Agriculture	...	.	.		50
Paper (c) Practical	...		.		50
					<hr/> 150
IX.—Additional Paper in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi—					
One paper of three hours—					
Part (a) Essay	...	..	...		25
Part (b) Explanations	.	...	..	15	} 25
Literary Criticism			..	10	
					<hr/> 50

IX-A.—Additional Paper in Bengali, Pashto, French or German—				<i>Marks.</i>
One paper of three hours	...	..		50
X.—Military Science—				
Practical test	...	...	...	50
XI.—French—				
The same as for the Arts Faculty.				
XII.—German—				
The same as for the Arts Faculty.				

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate
Examination, Science Faculty.**

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.**

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on the second Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2 The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the *two academic years preceding the examination, or, in the case of a candidate who has already completed the prescribed course, during the one academic year preceding the examination. (The Syndicate may con-

* The Syndicate has decided that by the words "during the two academic years preceding the examination" is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

done a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

- (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Arts or Science Faculty or the First Examination in Agriculture of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) other equivalent examination of any other recognised University;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than *two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);
 - (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
 - (4) for the practical examination in any group of Science subjects,† of having

* 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Fourth Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds of lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration.

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

† Read: "in any Science subject" (*Synd.*, 17-12-15).

- attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that group* (the minimum number of attendances required being sixty);
- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted* under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in Science or some equivalent examination:

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3 Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty-five rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of fifty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

* Read: "in that subject" (Synd., 17-12-15).

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-seventh February of the year of examination.

4. Except in the case of candidates who have passed the First Examination in Agriculture, every candidate shall be required to take up English and any one of the following groups —

- (a) Physics and Chemistry.
- (b) Botany and Zoology.
- (c) Geology and Physics.
- (d) Physiology and Chemistry.
- (e) Botany and Chemistry.
- (f) Botany and Physics.
- (g) Zoology and Physiology.
- (h) Geology and Chemistry.
- (i) Chemistry and Technical Chemistry.
- (j) Physics and Astronomy
- (k) Zoology and Chemistry.
- (l) Zoology and Physics.
- (m) Physiology and Human Anatomy.
- (n) Zoology and Human Anatomy

Every candidate who has passed the First Examination in Agriculture shall be required to take up English and any two subjects out of (a) Botany, (b) Zoology, (c) Geology, (d) Mathematics, (e) Physics, and (f) Chemistry, provided that such a candidate when desirous of taking Mathematics or Physics or Chemistry must:—

- (i) attend at least two-thirds of the extra lectures arranged in Mathematics, or in the case of Physics and Chemistry at least twenty extra practicals and two-thirds of the extra lectures arranged in the subject concerned, and
- (ii) appear in and pass in the subject concerned in the supplementary F.Sc Examination in September or in the next annual examination.

A candidate has the option of taking up either two papers or three papers in English carrying 150 marks.

In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular, recognised by the University, which may be taken by any candidate.

*Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University.

Provided that, except in the case of Geology, a candidate shall not take up any Science unless he has taken the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination, and provided that he shall not take up Astronomy, unless he has also taken up Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination. Except that a candidate who has not taken Physiology in the Intermediate Examination shall, if he has read Biology, be allowed to take up Physiology for the Degree Examination, that a candidate who has taken Agriculture as one of the subjects for the Intermediate Science Examination shall be allowed to take up Botany or Zoology or both for this examination, and that a candidate who has taken Biology or Physiology for the Intermediate Science Examination shall be allowed to take Zoology or Botany or Physiology as one of the subjects for this examination.

Provided further that the examination in Technical Chemistry shall be held for the last time in 1929, except in the case of students who revert to the Pass Course from the Honours School in Technical Chemistry.

* It is not necessary for the candidate to have qualified himself in the Military Science as additional subject in the Intermediate Examination.

5. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject except that in the case of additional paper in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the marks allotted shall be fifty.

6 The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English in the first two papers and *forty* per cent. in each Science subject and in the aggregate of the pass papers. In each Science subject this pass percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate but only *thirty-three* per cent. in the practical examination. Provided that a candidate who passes in two subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less, or a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in the aggregate by three marks or less, shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

In the case of additional papers in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be forty per cent. A candidate shall receive no credit for the marks obtained in this paper unless he obtains forty per cent, in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

In Military Science this percentage shall be required separately in both the practical and written examinations.

7. Candidates who obtain sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who obtain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division

Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supple

mentary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those years he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science. In case a candidate fails only in one practical in this examination but obtains not less than twenty-five per cent. marks in that practical and not less than forty per cent. marks in the aggregate of that subject and the aggregate of all the subjects, he may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held in September, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination in September, at the next University examination in April, and if he passes he shall be declared to have passed the B.Sc. Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination to be held in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in the annual examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Provided that a private candidate who joins a College shall attend at least two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the one subject during the year preceding his reappearance

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship, or for Honours.

8. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, or, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate, or the Academic Council as the case may be, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of examination in which they will take effect.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any candidate may be examined for Honours in Physics or Geology or, if he has qualified in three papers, in English on payment of an extra fee of twenty rupees provided he is certified to have attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of instruction given in that subject in an Honours class either in Lahore or elsewhere for which the programme of work has been approved by the Academic Council. Provided that a candidate on the rolls of an affiliated College in Lahore shall be examined for Honours in Physics for the last time in the year 1935.

12. In addition to the Pass Papers in the subject in which the candidate seeks Honours there shall be two Honours Papers each carrying in the case of Physics seventy-five marks and in the case of Geology

sixty marks, and a practical examination carrying fifty marks in the case of Physics and sixty marks in the case of Geology, and, in the case of Geology an account of field-work carrying twenty marks.

Three Honours Papers shall be set in addition to the Pass Papers in English. Seventy marks shall be allotted to each of two of these Honours Papers and sixty marks to the third paper, which may be of a more general character or an Essay Paper, as the Board of Studies in English may decide.

Unless a candidate obtains 50% in the Pass Papers in the subject in which he seeks Honours, his Honours Papers shall not be examined. To obtain Honours, a candidate must obtain at least 45% in the Honours Papers taken together. The order of merit in a subject will be settled by the combined result of the Pass and Honours Papers in that subject.

The marks gained in the Honours Papers shall not be added to the total gained in the Pass examinations. An Honours list shall be published in each subject in order of merit.

13. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts or the Bachelor of Arts Examination in a classical language only, on payment of rupees ten, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate may elect to appear in the B.A. Examination in this subject without having previously taken the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

14. Any student who has passed this examination and obtained fifty per cent. marks in Physics may appear in the Honours Papers in Physics in any subsequent year on payment of prescribed fee and on obtaining pass marks in the Honours Papers be granted a certificate to that effect. Provided that a student who has passed this examination as a candidate pre-

mented by an affiliated College in Lahore shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours Papers in any subsequent year.

15 A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject, which under the Regulations in force he could have taken for the examination but did not offer, on payment of a fee of rupees fifteen, provided that in the case of Science subjects the candidate has attended at least the minimum number of practicals, prescribed for the subject, in an institution affiliated to the B Sc. Degree of this University. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in this subject in the supplementary examination held in October.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—

Marks

*Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Explanation of passages in prose with questions on the text-books and their authors ...	80
(b) Unseen passages, from modern books and magazines, with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express the meaning of what he reads, and his knowledge of English idiom. An Essay ...	70
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

* A candidate has the option of taking up either these two papers or the three papers prescribed in English for the B.A. Examination.

II.—Physics—				Marks.
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	...	...	50
	(b) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150
<hr/>				
III.—Chemistry—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Inorganic	...	...	35
	Physical	...	...	15
	(b) Organic	...	...	35
	Physical	...	...	15
				<hr/> 150
<hr/>				
IV.—Botany—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta			50
	(b) Phanerogams, Physiology, Ecology and General Biology	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150
<hr/>				
V.—Zoology—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Invertebrata	...	...	50
	(b) Chordata, Theoretical and General	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150
<hr/>				
VI.—Geology—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Mineralogy, Petrology and Dynamical Geology	...	...	50
	(b) Structural and Stratigraphic Geology	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150
<hr/>				

VII.—Physiology—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

First paper	...	..	...	50
Second paper	...	.	...	50
Practical examination	..	.	...	50
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

VIII.—Technical Chemistry—

(a) Written paper of three hours on the general course	...	...	..	50
(b) Thesis with oral examination on same	...		...	50
(c) Practical examination	..		...	50
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

IX.—Astronomy—

Two written papers of three hours each	...		...	100
Practical test	...		..	50
				<hr/>
				150
				<hr/>

X.—Human Anatomy—

1	Practical examination	...	.	..	50
2	Two written papers of three hours each—				
	(a) Human Anatomy	..	...		50
	(b) Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy, Human Evolution and Physical Anthropology				50
					<hr/>
					150
					<hr/>

XI.—Military Science—

One written paper and a practical test—

(a) Written paper	.	...	...	25
(b) Practical test	...	.	...	25
				<hr/>
				50
				<hr/>

XII.—Additional Paper in an Indian Vernacular—

One paper of three hours	50
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HONOURS PAPERS.

The outline of test for the Honours Papers in Physics, Geology and English in the Faculty of Science is the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading for the B.Sc. Examination.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) is (1) a Bachelor* of Science of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University, or (2) in the case of a candidate who is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University, and has taken Physics or Chemistry in the Bachelor of Arts Examination;

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended,

(iii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

* B.Sc. in Agriculture eligible to join the M.Sc. class (para. 5, *Synd.*, 2-2-13).

(2) for the practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being seventy-five);

(b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and is a graduate in Science of the Panjab or any other recognised University.

*3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of seventy-five rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of eighty rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.

The following are the subjects of examination.—

- (1) Physics.
- (2) Geology.
- (3) Physiology.

The examination in Physics under these Regulations shall be held for the last time in the year 1938

* M.Sc. Honours School Research candidates who have no written examination may pay their examination fees up to the 30th April of the year of examination.

and shall be open only to such candidates as have been candidates in and failed to pass the M.Sc. Examination in Physics in 1937 or before.

5. In all subjects the examination shall consist of written papers and a practical test. In addition, if it is considered advisable, a thesis on any branch of the subject may be submitted. The outline of the tests in each subject and the marks allotted are given in Appendix B, subject to the restriction that the total marks given shall be 700.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty-five* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper and in the practical examination.

7. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *fifty-five* per cent. in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

7-A. Four weeks after the commencement of the examinations, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

8. Any Master of Science may, on payment of a fee of sixty rupees or in the case of a private candidate sixty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard proscribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.

9. If in any dissertation involving original work, the examiners are of opinion that the work presented is not sufficient, and if the candidate's other papers reach such a standard that qualifying marks in the dissertation would have enabled him to pass the examination, the candidate may be given an opportunity of completing his work at the discretion of the examiners.

The maximum extra time allowed in such a case shall be one year, but it shall be possible for the candidate to submit his results at any time within that period. Such candidates shall at the time of publication of the results of the M Sc Examination be notified as being required by the examiners to submit further work under the above head. Such candidates shall not be eligible for medals nor other University distinctions

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)
Courses of Reading for the M.Sc. Examination.

*THE DOCTOR OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall have passed not less than six years previously the examination for the Degree of Master of Science.

2 Every candidate for the degree must have already made substantial published contributions to science

3. Every candidate shall submit his work containing an original and substantial contribution to some branch of learning accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred Any work submitted for the degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation.

4. The work submitted shall be examined by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

* The Regulations for the Ph.D. Degree are printed after the Regulations for the M.A. Examination.

The research work carried out at Pusa and Muktesar is treated on the same footing as research work carried out at the Universities for the purposes of the D Sc. Degree (*vide* paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

5. Candidates who have given evidence of research and ability satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and have fulfilled the prescribed conditions shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science.

6. If the Board of Examiners consider that the candidate is not worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science but that his work is of a standard equivalent to that required for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

(iv) *FACULTY OF LAW*

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. The First Examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore beginning on the first of May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be conducted through the medium of English.

3. The examination shall be open to any person who—

- (i) has graduated in the Faculty of Arts or of Science or of Commerce or of Agriculture of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University;
- (ii) has been on the roll of the Law College, Lahore, during the academic year preceding the examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal, Law College, Lahore,
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Principal, Law College, Lahore:—
 - (a) of good character;

- (b) of having attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to the F.E.L. Class during the academic year preceding the examination; and
- (c) of having passed, previous to attending the prescribed course of lectures for the First Examination in Law, the College test examination under Regulation 11-A relating to the Law College.

Provided that the requirements of clauses (ii) and (iv) (b) will not be necessary in the following cases:—

- * (a) if the candidate has served as judicial officer in the Province for at least three years, provided that at the time of appearing in the examination he has not ceased to be in judicial service, or
- (b) if the candidate is a female.

3-A. A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III

4. A student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed,† may be allowed to appear for the next three annual examinations without attending a fresh course of lectures.

5. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, ordinarily by the fifteenth April of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty

* Judicial officers in the Indian States not entitled to appear privately under this Regulation (*Synd. Proc.*, dated 23rd October, 1925, para. 21).

† This right is not taken away by reason of a candidate's re-admission in the Law College either as a regular student or as a casual student (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of forty-five rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

5-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the thirtieth April of the year of examination.

6. Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

7. The following shall be the subjects of examination :—

- (i) Equity with special reference to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (ii) Law of Crimes including selected chapters of the Indian Penal Code.
- (iii) Law of Torts, and Law of Easements, with selected cases, English and Indian.
- (iv) Mercantile Law Syllabus for this subject will be prescribed by the Board of Studies out of the following branches of Law :—
Negotiable Instruments, Sale of Goods, Partnership, Companies, Agency, Bailment Insurance, Patents and Trade Marks.
- (v) Public International Law.

Or,
Conflict of Laws.

8. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

9. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain forty per cent. of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper and fifty per cent. in the aggregate

(i) A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination and not less than twenty-five per

cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed may be permitted to appear in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, on payment of forty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of forty-five rupees.

If he obtain forty per cent. of marks in that one subject he shall be deemed to have passed the First Examination in Law.

(ii) If he fail to pass or fail to appear in the special examination in September he may be permitted to appear again in that one subject in the annual examination of the following year, under the same conditions as laid down in paragraph (i) and provided that he can produce a certificate proving that he has subsequently to his last failing passed in the College Sessional Examination held in the above subject.

(iii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in the annual examination mentioned in paragraph (ii) will be declared to have failed in the whole examination and must appear in all subjects at any subsequent examination.

(iv) The candidate appearing in the supplementary or the annual examination under this Regulation shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

10. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, showing the division in which they have passed.

A candidate who obtains sixty-five per cent. marks or more in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed in the first division and all other passed candidates shall be shown in the second division.

11. A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Law shall be granted to each successful candidate stating the division in which he has passed.

TRANSITORY REGULATION RELATING TO THE FIRST
EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. Nothing in these Regulations shall affect the existing rights of private candidates who have attended the prescribed course of lectures in the old syllabus to sit for the First Examination in Law in the old syllabus in 1987, 1988 and 1989 under Regulation 4 relating to the First Examination in Law, without attending a fresh course of lectures in the Law College.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

List of Books and Acts recommended for perusal.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first of May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the First Examination in Law of the University of the Panjab in the subjects newly prescribed in Regulation 7 relating to the First Examination in Law, and

(i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal, Law College, Lahore, and

(ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Principal, Law College, Lahore:—

(a) of good character,

(b) of having attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the academic year preceding the examination, or

*has served as a judicial officer in the Province for at least three years, provided he has not ceased to be in judicial service, or
is a female candidate.

2-A. A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

3. A student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed,† may be allowed to appear for the next three annual examinations without attending a fresh course of lectures.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed, ordinarily by the fifteenth April of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

* Judicial officers in the Indian States not entitled to appear as private candidates under this Regulation (*Synd. Proc.*, dated 28rd October, 1925, para. 21).

† This right is not taken away by reason of a candidate's re-admission in the Law College either as a regular student or as a casual student (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

4-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the thirtieth April of the year of examination.

4-B. A candidate who passes the First Examination in Law by taking the supplementary test in May and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the year preceding the annual examination, shall be allowed to sit in the supplementary examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the following September.

5 Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

6. English shall be the medium of examination in all papers except of Pleadings and Conveyancing, in which the medium shall be English and Urdu.

7 The following shall be the subjects of examination —

- (i) Civil Procedure and Limitation.
- (ii) Criminal Procedure and Evidence.
- (iii) Pleadings and Conveyancing.
- (iv) Punjab Land Revenue, Tenancy, Pre-emption and Alienation of Land Acts.
- (v) Minor Acts (the Majority Act, the Guardian and Wards Act, the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Acts, the Registration Act, the Provincial Insolvency Act, and the Stamp Act).

In papers (i), (ii) and (v) the questions set will test the practical knowledge of the candidates, who will be allowed the use of the bare Acts in the Examination Hall.

In papers (i) and (ii) the candidates will be examined in selected portions only which shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Studies

In paper (iii) the questions set will test the knowledge of the candidates in drafting pleadings and deeds of Conveyancing both in English and in Urdu.

*A course of lectures on Legal Ethics shall be delivered to the LL.B. Class of which seventy-five per cent. shall be attended by every student. No examination by the University shall be held in this subject but the attendance at the course shall be compulsory.

8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no one who has not passed the First Examination in Law in the subjects newly prescribed in Regulation 7, will be allowed to appear in the LL.B. Examination to be held according to new Regulation 7.

9. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

10. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain forty per cent. of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper, and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

(i) A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination and not less than twenty-five per cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed may be permitted to appear in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, on payment of sixty rupees or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees.

If he obtain forty per cent. of marks in that one subject he shall be deemed to have passed the LL.B. Examination.

(ii) If he fail to pass or fail to appear in the special examination in September he may be permitted

* The revised rules regulating the qualifications and admission of Pleaders framed by the High Court of Judicature at Lahore lay down that any person applying for enrolment on or after 1st July, 1939, whose qualification is that of LL.B. at the Universities of the Panjab or Delhi shall produce a certificate that he has attended 75% of the course of lectures on Legal Ethics.

to appear again in that one subject in the annual examination of the following year, under the same conditions as laid down in paragraph (i).

(iii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in the annual examination mentioned in paragraph (ii) will be declared to have failed in the whole examination and must appear in all subjects at any subsequent examination.

(iv) The candidate appearing in the examination under (i) or (ii) above shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee.

11. A candidate who obtains sixty-five per cent. in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed in the first division, and all other passed candidates in the second division.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed showing the division in which they have passed.

13. A certificate of having passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination shall be granted to each successful candidate stating the division in which he has passed.

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, a candidate who has failed in the LL.B Examination in 1936, or in any year preceding it in the old syllabus shall be allowed to appear in the LL.B. Examination in 1937, 1938 and 1939 by taking up the subjects prescribed for the said examination in the old Regulations without being required to attend a fresh course of lectures in the Law College.

2 Nothing in these Regulations will affect the right of candidates who have passed the First Law Examination under Regulation (1) relating to the transitory Regulations, regarding First Law Examination, to sit for the Bachelor of Laws Examination under the old syllabus provided that no such examination shall be held after the year 1940.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)
List of Books recommended for perusal.

THE EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN
CONVEYANCING AND PLEADINGS.

1. The Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings shall be held annually at Lahore on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who (a) has passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination of the University of the Panjab or of any other recognised University in India, or has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the Law College, Lahore, for the Bachelor of Laws Examination of the Panjab University, and (b) has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the year preceding the examination, or is a female candidate.

3. A student who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to

time be prescribed ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees or in the case of a private candidate of fifteen rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to seven days before the commencement of the examination.

6. Two papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

7. The examiner shall frame the question paper with reference to the syllabus and the text-books prescribed, and candidates shall be expected to have a knowledge of Conveyancing and Pleadings both in English and in Urdu.

8. Each question paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

9. Every candidate who obtains at least 100 marks in both the papers combined shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

10. A Diploma of having passed the Examination in Conveyancing and Pleadings shall be granted to each successful candidate.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Syllabus and text-books recommended.

***THE SPECIAL TEST IN LAW EXAMINATION.**

1. The Examination for the Special Test in Law shall be held annually at Lahore on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination and has been permitted¹ to appear in the examination by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to time be prescribed ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

5. One paper in the following five subjects of the standard expected of the candidates for the First Examination in Law and Bachelor of Laws Examination, carrying a maximum number of 100 marks, shall be set :—

- (1) Punjab Tenancy Act.
- (2) Punjab Land Revenue Act (omitting rules).

* For a copy of Rules relating to the eligibility of candidates to appear at this examination, application should be made to the Registrar, High Court, Lahore.

- (3) Punjab Alienation of Land Act
- (4) Punjab Pre-emption Act.
- (5) Customary Law of the Punjab.

6. English shall be the medium of examination.

7. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain 40 marks.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. A certificate of having passed the Special Test in Law Examination shall be granted to each successful candidate.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

List of Books recommended for perusal.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF LAWS.

1. Candidates for the LL.M. Examination shall be examined at Lahore on the first of May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has taken the Degree of LL.B. of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent law degree of any other recognised* University in India or in Great Britain or Ireland, at least two academical years before the examination.

* Students of such Universities whose LL.B. Examination is recognised as equivalent to the LL.B. Examination of this University would be permitted to appear in the LL.M. Examination only if the examination is held by this University for its own students and then in the Group or Groups in which it is so held

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, in such form as may from time to time be proscribed, by the 5th of January of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination.

6. The candidates shall be examined in *one* of the following four alternative groups of subjects:—

Group 1.

- (1) Jurisprudence
- (2) Constitutional Laws of England and India
- (3) Public International Law.
- (4) Conflict of Laws.
- (5) Roman Law or Hindu Law or Muhammadan Law.

Group 2.

- (1) Land Tenures in British India. Easements and Profits.
- (2) Transfer Inter Vivos. Wills and Succession.
- (3) Equity with special reference to Specific Performance, Injunction and Trusts.
- (4) Hindu Law.
- (5) Muhammadan Law.

Group 3.

- (1) Law of Contract.
- (2) Law of Torts.
- (3) Partnership and Sale of Goods.
- (4) Law relating to Negotiable Instruments, Banking, Insurance and Trade Marks.
- (5) Company Law and Bankruptcy.

Group 4.

- (1) Law of Crimes
- (2) Law of Crimes.
- (3) Law of Evidence.
- (4) Jurisprudence and Theory of Legislation.
- (5) Hindu Law or Muhammadan Law.

7. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

7-A. Every candidate shall submit to the Registrar by 15th of February four copies of a thesis, printed or type-written in English, on a legal subject previously accepted by the Board of Studies. He shall state in a preface to the thesis, the sources from which he has derived information or guidance for his work. He shall also be required to declare that the thesis submitted by him is not substantially the same as one that has already been submitted for a degree at any other University. The maximum number of marks for thesis shall be 200.

8. A candidate shall be deemed to have passed the examination if he has obtained one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper and to thesis. A candidate who obtains seventy-five per cent. marks or more in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed the examination "with honours".

9. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit into two lists:—

(a) Pass.

(b) Pass with honours.

Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate stating the position of the candidate in order of merit.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

List of Books recommended for perusal.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

1. Any person who has passed the Master of Laws Examination of this University may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided that—

- (a) the members of the Board of Studies of the Law Faculty shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since passing the Master of Laws Examination he has practised the profession of Law with repute for three years, and that he is by reason of his eminent legal attainments and his high character, a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws; and
- (b) he shall produce an original thesis approved by the members of the aforesaid Board on some subject connected with Law.

2. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be paid by every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

(v) *FACULTY OF MEDICINE.*

*REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHE- LOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.) AND DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.), AND MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be held twice

* In Regulations relating to Medical Examinations the words "available marks" mean "maximum marks" (*Syndicate Proceedings*; 7th December, 1928).

a year in Lahore, not later than the second Monday in May and October, in the case of the First and Second Professional Examinations, and in April and October in the case of the Third and Final Professional Examinations or on such dates as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of four parts, entitled respectively the First, Second, Third, and Final Professional Examinations for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

2 This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the two academic years preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed not less than two years previously—
 - (a) the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking the Medical Students' group of the University of the Panjab or of the University of Delhi or the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty of Aligarh Muslim University taking Physics, Chemistry and Biology as elective subjects; or
 - (b) the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking Biology and thereafter *either* the test in Additional Chemistry of the same examination *or* the B.Sc. Examination taking Chemistry; or
 - (c) (in the case of women candidates only) the Intermediate Examination of the Arts Faculty of this University or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the **equivalent* examination of any

* (a) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of the Bombay University in Group B; or

(b) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science and Preliminary Science Examinations of the Calcutta University, or

(c) Candidates who have passed the First Science Examination, together with the Preliminary Science Examination of the Allahabad University; or

other recognised University *and* in each of the Science subjects only of the Medical Students' group in the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty, if not passed already in the Arts Faculty;

- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled,
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination; the minimum number of attendances required for each subject being seventy-five;
 - (3) of having been engaged in dissection for two academical years in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body once carefully,
 - (4) of having attended one course of Practical Histology, one course of Practical Physiological Chemistry, and one course of Experimental Physiology;

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirtieth April of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for

(d) Candidates who have passed only the First Science Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, Allahabad, but not the Preliminary Science Examination, and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or the Calcutta University taking Biology, Chemistry and Physics, will be required to take a course in Organic Chemistry at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, along with the subjects of the First M.B.B.S. curriculum and to pass at the end of their first year the test in Organic Chemistry of the Intermediate standard of the Panjab University.

examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 2, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion, and on presenting a certificate that he has, subsequent to his last failure, attended a course of training in Anatomy and Physiology as the Principal of the College may determine.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take the two subjects of Anatomy and Physiology and pass in both subjects, at one and the same time.

5. Three hundred marks shall be allotted to each of the two subjects.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with distinction" in that subject, and that no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the First Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed with distinction in any subject.

7. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

8. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

10. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed previously the First Professional Examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination; the minimum number of attendances required for each subject being seventy-five;
 - (3) of having attended one course of practical instruction in Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology, and one course of demonstrations in Pathological Histology;
 - (4) of having studied Practical Pharmacy, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the compounding of Medicines;

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

11. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirtieth April of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 10, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failure, pursued such

a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

12 Every candidate shall be required to take up two subjects at one and the same time as follows:—

- (1) Materia Medica,
- (2) Pathology, including Parasitology.

13 Three hundred marks shall be allotted to each of the two subjects.

14. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical portions of the examination. Candidates who gain eighty per cent of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with distinction" in that subject, and that no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the Second Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed with distinction in any subject.

(i) Subject to Regulation 10, a candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may be permitted to appear in any subsequent examination on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent of the aggregate marks in the examination, and not less than forty per cent of marks in the subject in which he has failed, may be permitted to appear in that subject only at any subsequent examination on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination. If he obtains fifty per cent of marks in that one subject, both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination, he shall be deemed to have passed the Second Professional Examination.

Provided that a candidate who comes under Compartment must complete the whole of the examination within a period of thirteen months

(ii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in any subject or subjects of the examination, before

being permitted to reappear at a subsequent examination, shall produce evidence of having pursued such a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

(in) No candidate shall be promoted to a higher year unless he has passed in all the subjects prescribed for the Professional Examination.

15. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

16. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

17. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

18. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed previously the Second Professional Examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled,
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled.—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of the examination; the minimum number of attendances required being for Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 38, and for Hygiene 30.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have

power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

19. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 18, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion and on producing a certificate that he has, subsequent to his last failure, attended a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

20. Every candidate shall be required to take up two subjects at one and the same time as follows:—

(1) Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

(2) Hygiene.

21. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each of the two subjects.

22. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and the oral. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with distinction" in that subject, but no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the Third Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed with distinction in any subject.

(i) A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination, and not less than forty per cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed, may be permitted to appear in that subject only at any subsequent examination on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination. If he obtains fifty per

sent. of marks in that one subject, both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination, he shall be deemed to have passed the Third Professional Examination

Provided that a candidate who comes under Compartment must complete the whole of the examination within a period of thirteen months.

(ii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in any subject or subjects of the examination, before being permitted to reappear at a subsequent examination, shall produce evidence of having pursued such a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

23. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

24. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

25. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

26. This examination shall be held twice a year in the months of April and October or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate, and shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine,
- (ii) has passed previously the Third Professional Examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled.—

- (1) of good character;
- (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination, the minimum number of attendances required being for Medicine including Diseases of Children 75, for Surgery 75, for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat 38, and for Midwifery and Gynaecology 53;
- (3) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a hospital connected with the College for a period of two years, and demonstrations and lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery during this period;
- (4) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, performed satisfactory Clinical work in the Medical and Surgical wards of a hospital connected with the College for a period of two years;
- (5) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, attended for three months the practice of an Eye hospital connected with the College, and a course of Ophthalmic demonstrations;
- (6) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, gone through a complete course of Surgical Operations on the Dead-body;
- (7) of having attended a course of demonstrations on Mental Diseases;
- (8) of having assisted in the performance of six post mortem examinations, and of having attended the practical demonstrations in the dead-house for a period of two years; subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination;
- (9) of efficiency in vaccination;
- (10) of having received practical instruction in the administration of Anaesthetics and of having personally administered an Anaesthetic on at least ten occasions;
- (11) of having received instruction in the following subjects:—
 1. Radiology and Electro-therapeutics.
 2. Venereal Diseases.
 3. Orthopaedics.
 4. Elementary Dentistry;

- (12) of having, subsequently to the systematic course of lectures on Midwifery and Gynecology, attended for three months the practice of a recognised Maternity Hospital or Ward during one month of which he has performed the duties of an intern student;
- (13) of having attended 20 cases of labour under adequate supervision.

Provided that when a candidate elects to appear only in one Part, the course of lectures required to make him eligible for admission to the examination shall be required only in the subjects of that particular Part.

Provided further that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

27. Candidates may present themselves for the whole Final Professional Examination at one time or may take the examination in two parts, i.e., Part A comprising (i) Medicine and Diseases of Children and (ii) Midwifery and Gynecology; and Part B comprising (i) Surgery and Operative Surgery and (ii) Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat: Provided that the whole examination shall be completed within a period of nineteen months.

Candidates who have satisfied the examiner in Medicine and Midwifery and Gynecology shall be considered to have passed in Part A, and those who have satisfied the examiners in Surgery and Diseases of the Eye, shall be considered to have passed in Part B of the examination. Candidates who have passed in both Parts A and B shall be considered to have passed the whole examination.

A student who is only to appear in one Group or one subject of the Final Professional Examination is only required to attend hospital practice in that Group or subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 29th October, 1926, paragraph 5).

28. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees if the examination is taken as a whole, or a fee of forty rupees for each part if the examination is taken in parts. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulations 26 and 27, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the fee specified above on each occasion, and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction for six months.

29. Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows:—

(a) For Part A—

Medicine and Diseases of Children.
Midwifery and Gynaecology.

(b) For Part B—

Surgery and Operative Surgery.
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Every candidate shall be required to pass in Medicine and Diseases of Children and in Midwifery and Gynaecology for Part A and in Surgery and Operative Surgery and in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat for Part B and in the above-mentioned four subjects for the whole examination.

30. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Medicine and Diseases of Children ..	400
Midwifery and Gynaecology ..	400
Surgery and Operative Surgery ..	400
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ...	400

31. In Medicine, in Surgery, in Midwifery and Gynaecology and in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and

Throat, no candidate shall be declared to have passed who fails to obtain fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks assigned to each subject of the Final Examination; or who fails to obtain fifty per cent. of the marks assigned to the Clinical Examination, or who fails to obtain forty per cent. of the aggregate of the marks assigned to the Written and Oral Examinations.

A candidate who in any one subject of Parts A and B obtains pass marks in each part of the examination in that subject, and sixty per cent. of the available marks in that subject shall be deemed to have passed in that subject, and will be exempted from re-examination in that subject.

Candidates who have obtained eighty per cent. of the marks in any one subject shall be deemed to have obtained *distinction* in that subject, provided that no candidate who does not pass in all subjects of the examination at one time shall be declared to have passed with *distinction* in any subject.

32. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

33. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed separately in Part A and Part B and of candidates who have passed the whole examination.

Candidates who have passed the whole examination shall be granted a Diploma.

34. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who have completed their curriculum in the minimum period of five years, have passed each of their professional examinations at the first attempt, and have obtained an aggregate of seventy per cent. of the available marks in each subject of examination, shall at the time of graduation be awarded M.B.B.S. Degree "with honours".

SPECIAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.*

85. A Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Panjab, in order to appear in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, may be admitted to a Special Examination for this purpose, provided he produces the following certificates:—

- (1) of having, subsequently to the systematic course of lectures on Midwifery, attended for three months the practice of a recognised Maternity Hospital or Ward during one month of which he has performed the duties of an intern student;
- (2) of having attended 20 cases of labour under adequate supervision.

Provided further that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

86 Every candidate for this special examination shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 26, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a full fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

87 Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows:—

- (1) Pathology including Parasitology, written, practical and oral, as for the Second Professional Examination.
- (2) Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, written, clinical and oral, as for the Final Professional Examination.

* See *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 2nd March, 1917, paragraph 17.

- (3) A Clinical Examination in Medicine, and a Clinical Examination in Surgery, as for the Final Professional Examination.

38. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Pathology including Parasitology ...	300
Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat ...	150
Clinical Medicine .. .	100
Clinical Surgery .. .	100

39. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in any subjects. Provided that the aggregate number of marks of the examination in the subjects already passed and that of the supplementary examination be, together, not less than fifty per cent. of the possible aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with honours" in that subject, and that no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the Special Final Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed *with honours* in any subject.

A candidate who fails in one subject only may be allowed to appear in that subject only in the following year and the year after that, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) He has obtained not less than twenty-five per cent. in the subject in which he fails and fifty per cent. of the aggregate.
- (b) He must pay the same fee for appearing in the one subject as he would do for appearing in the whole examination

40. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from

time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

41. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

		<i>Marks.</i>
I. Anatomy—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	150
2. Oral and practical examination	..	150
		<hr/> 300
II. Physiology—		
1. One written paper of three hours		150
2. Oral and practical examination	..	150
		<hr/> 300

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Materia Medica—		
1. One written paper of three hours	...	150
2. Oral and practical examination	...	150
		<hr/> 300
II. Pathology and Parasitology—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	150
2. Oral and practical examination	..	150
		<hr/> 300

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

I. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology—		
1. One written paper of three hours	..	75
2. Oral examination	... ..	75
		<hr/> 150

		<i>Marks.</i>
II. Hygiene—		
1. One written paper of three hours	...	75
2. Oral examination	...	75
		<hr/> 150

*FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Medicine and Diseases of Children—		
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination	..	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	..	200
		<hr/> 400
II. Surgery and Operative Surgery—		
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination	..	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	..	200
		<hr/> 400
III. Midwifery and Gynæcology—		
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination	...	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	...	200
		<hr/> 400

At the Clinical Examination in Midwifery each candidate will be required to submit to the examiner duly attested records of the work done by the candidate in Practical Midwifery for assessment in the Final Examination.

* In Paper (a), written papers to carry 160 marks and the oral test 40 in each subject (*vide Senate Proc.*, dated 29th May, 1926, para. 2), and in Paper (b), 160 marks to be allotted for the clinical and 40 for the practical portion of the examination in each subject (*Senate Proceedings*, dated 25th March, 1927).

For the clinical and practical examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, two additional examiners may be appointed if the number of candidates exceeds 80 (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 4th December, 1925, paragraph 9).

IV. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose—	Marks
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination ...	200
	<hr/> 400

SPECIAL FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

I. Pathology including Parasitology—	
1 One written paper of three hours	. 200
2. Oral and practical examination	100
	<hr/> 300
II Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat—	
1. One written paper of three hours	.. 100
2. Oral and clinical examination ..	. 50
	<hr/> 150
III. Medicine—	
A clinical examination ... ..	.. 100
IV. Surgery—	
A clinical examination in surgery ...	. 100

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.).

1 An examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, in October or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

In Medicine and Surgery one of the five questions to be on Medical or Surgical Pathology—the question being compulsory for all candidates (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 11th March, 1929, para. 15).

2. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall be required to produce certificates—

- (a) of being a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of this University,

or,

in the case of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of this University, of having passed the Special Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery,

- (b) of having, subsequently to graduation, completed four years' continuous medical practice; or three years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, or two years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, provided the candidate has passed the Final M.B.B.S. Examination "with honours" in Medicine;

or,

Four years' continuous medical practice subsequent to passing the L.M.S. Examination;

- (c) of good moral and professional character, approved by the Medical Faculty.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

4. The subjects of examination shall be:—

1. The Principles and Practice of Medicine including Therapeutics.
2. Medical Pathology and Bacteriology.
3. One of the following special subjects:—
 - (a) Psychiatry and Neurology.
 - (b) Tropical Diseases and Helminthology.
 - (c) Pediatrics (Diseases of Children)
 - (d) Advanced Physiology and Bio-chemistry.
 - (e) Advanced Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
 - (f) Venereal Diseases and Dermatology.

- (g) Advanced Pathology and Bacteriology.
- (h) Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

5. The examination in each subject shall consist of one written paper and an oral and either a clinical or a practical examination.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a Board of three Examiners, consisting of the examiner in Medicine as President, and two members, one for each subject of examination in which a candidate appears, nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty.

7. The Board shall determine, in consultation, all details of the examination.

8. Every candidate shall forward his thesis to the Registrar at least three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination accompanied by a fee of rupees one hundred. The thesis shall be examined separately by two members nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty, who shall report as to whether the thesis be accepted or rejected. If accepted, it shall be classified as accepted, commended or highly commended. If the thesis is approved, the candidate

(a) The thesis should be the result of personal observations, or a critical exposition of the researches and opinions of others, accompanied by precise references to the Publications quoted, so that due verification may be facilitated on any subject connected with the Science and practice of Medicine, excepting subjects which are exclusively surgical. It must attain to a high standard and shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation as well as in other respects.

(b) The thesis must be typewritten on paper 11" by 8½" with margins of 1½" at each side. Only one side of the paper is to be typed. It should be bound in cloth with the name of the author, and title, on the outside cover. It should terminate with a summary embodying conclusions arrived at by the author.

(c) A thesis which has been accepted shall become the property of the Panjab University and shall be placed in the Library of the King Edward Medical College.

(Vide paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 13th January, 1934.)

shall be permitted to appear in the examination. The Syndicate may, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, if it sees fit exempt a candidate whose thesis is of exceptional merit, from appearing in the written paper of the subject to which his thesis appertains.

9. The Syndicate may, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, lay down from time to time the conditions as regards the nature and standard of the thesis required.

10. As soon as possible after the examination, the Board shall report to the Registrar for publication the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged into two lists—

(a) Pass—ordinary.

(b) Pass—with distinction.

11. Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

12. A candidate whose thesis has been accepted but fails in the examination, may be readmitted to a subsequent examination not earlier than one year after the date of his failure on payment of a fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery in three branches as given in Regulation 4 below shall be held annually in Lahore in October or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

2. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall be required to produce certificates:—

(a) of being a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of this University;

or,

in the case of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of this University, of having passed the Special Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery;

(b) of having, subsequently to graduation, completed—

- Four years' continuous surgical practice; or
- Three years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, or
- Two years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, provided the candidate has passed the Final M.B.B.S Examination "with honours" in Surgery;

or,

Four years' continuous medical practice subsequent to passing the L.M.S. Examination;

(c) of good moral and professional character, approved by the Medical Faculty.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

4 The subjects of examination for the three branches of the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be:—

I.—For M.S. in General Surgery including Gynaecology—

- (1) Two papers in Surgery and Gynaecology, one of which may be a case for commentary, or an essay on one or two subjects selected from General Surgery and Gynaecology.
- (2) One paper in Surgical Pathology.
- (3) One paper in Surgical Anatomy.
- (4) A Clinical Examination.
- (5) Operations on the dead body.
- (6) An Oral Examination.

II.—For M.S. in Ophthalmology—

- (1) One paper in General Surgery.
- (2) One paper in Ophthalmology.
- (3) One paper in the anatomy and physiology of the Eye including physiological optics.
- (4) One paper in the pathology of the Eye.
- (5) A Clinical Examination.
- (6) An Oral Examination.

III.—For M.S. in Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology—

- (1) As (1) in II. Ophthalmology.
- (2) One paper in Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology.
- (3) One paper in the anatomy and physiology of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
- (4) One paper in the pathology of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
- (5) A Clinical Examination.
- (6) An Oral Examination.

5. A candidate for the M.S. Degree may forward to the Registrar of the University not less than one month before the commencement of the examination, together with his application and entrance fee, a thesis embodying the result of his own independent research and having definite relation to General Surgery and Gynæcology (Branch I), Ophthalmology (Branch II), or Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology (Branch III).

The candidate shall indicate in what respect his thesis appears to him to advance surgical knowledge or practice.

If the thesis is judged of sufficient excellence by the examiners the candidate may be exempted from a part or from the whole of the written examination, but in all cases he shall be submitted to the Clinical, Practical and Oral Examinations above referred to.

A thesis submitted for the M.S. Degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation as well as in other respects and shall be submitted in a form suitable for publication.

5-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President and two Members, nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty.

7. The Board shall determine, in consultation, all details of the examination.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Board shall report to the Registrar for publication the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged into two lists—

- (a) Pass—ordinary.
- (b) Pass—with distinction.

9. Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA IN LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY (D.L.O.).

1. Examinations for a Diploma in Laryngology and Otology shall be held twice a year in Lahore.

2. The examination shall consist of two parts, Part I and Part II

The examination in Part I shall be held in April and October.

The examination in Part II shall be held in June and December, or at such time as the Syndicate may determine

3. Part I shall comprise the Anatomy, Embryology and Physiology of the Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi, and Œsophagus and Elementary Acoustics.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

4. Part II shall comprise the Medicine, Surgery and Pathology of Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Œsophagus.

The examination shall be written, oral, practical, clinical and operative, and includes the recognition and use of special instruments and appliances.

5. Every candidate for admission to this examination must be a graduate of the University of the

Panjab in the Faculty of Medicine, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University.

6. Candidates may enter for Part I of the examination at any time after obtaining their medical qualification on producing the following certificates signed by the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore:—

- (a) of having attended 10 lectures on the Anatomy and Embryology of the Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Œsophagus;
- (b) of having attended 6 lectures on the Physiology of the Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Œsophagus;
- (c) of having attended 4 lectures in Acoustics;
- (d) of good character.

7. Candidates may enter for Part II of the examination after completing one year of special study of the Ear, Nose and Throat subsequent to having obtained their medical qualifications, on production of the following certificates signed by the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore:—

- (a) of having passed previously Part I of the examination for the D.L.O.;
- (b) of having attended for a period of 12 months the outdoor and indoor practice of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and of having attended operations in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Hospital during this period, to the complete satisfaction of the Professor in charge;
- (c) of having attended a course of Operative Surgery in connection with diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat;
- (d) of having attended a course of six lectures and demonstrations in the special pathology

and bacteriology of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

8. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be paid by each candidate for admission or re-admission to each part of the examination.

9. Application for admission to either Part I or Part II of the examination must be submitted through the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, 15 days before the date fixed for each examination, supported by certificates that the candidate has complied with all the requirements as laid down in these regulations.

10. A candidate who fails in Part I may appear in a subsequent examination after a period of six months.

A candidate who fails in Part II of the examination may again appear for examination after a period of six months but shall furnish a certificate of having since failure attended the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Hospital for further period of three months, to the satisfaction of the Professor in charge, before being re-admitted to the examination.

11. As soon as possible after the examination a report shall be sent to the Registrar for publication of the result of the examination. Candidates who have passed Part I and Part II shall be granted a diploma in Laryngology and Otology (D.L.O.) by the University.

12. Graduates who have held a special appointment in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of a hospital recognised by the Syndicate for the purpose in the capacity of House Surgeon or Clinical Assistant for a period of not less than six months, shall be permitted to appear in Part II of the examination after a period of nine, instead of twelve, months.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY (B.D.S.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery shall be held annually at Lahore beginning on the 1st of October or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of four parts, entitled respectively the First, Second, Third and Final Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

2. The examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking the Medical Students' Group of the University of the Panjab, or of any other recognised University in India considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty;
- (c) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College.—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the

year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees forty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees forty on each occasion.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination. ✓

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy; Written, Oral and Practical.
2. Physiology and Dental Histology; Written, Oral and Practical.

6. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject as under:—

	<i>Marks.</i>		
Written and Oral Examination	100
Written	80 Marks.
Oral	20 "
Practical Test	50

Each written paper shall be of three hours

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject both in the written, oral and practical parts of the examination.

8. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of study proscribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

11. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed (not less than one academical year previously) either the First Professional Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of the Panjab; or the First Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of the Panjab, or an examination considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, of any other recognised University in India;
- (c) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

12. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees forty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or

more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees forty on each occasion.

13. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Dental Materia Medica—Written, Oral and Practical.
2. Dental Pathology and Bacteriology—Written, Oral and Practical.

15. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject as under:—

				<i>Marks</i>
Written and Oral Examination	..			100
Written	..	...	80 Marks.	
Oral	...	...	20	"
Practical Examination	...	.	...	50

Each written paper shall be of three hours

16. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject both in the written, oral and practical parts of the examination.

17. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

18. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

19. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

20. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed (not less than one academical year previously) either the Second Professional Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery Degree of the University of the Panjab; or the Second Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of the Panjab, or an examination, considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, of any other recognised University in India;
- (c) has had his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled,
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full course of lectures, demonstrations, and practical classes in each of the subjects of examination

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

21. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees forty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees forty on each occasion.

22. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of

rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination

23. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Medicine; Written, Oral and Clinical.
2. Surgery; Written, Oral and Clinical.
3. Dental Prosthetics and Elementary Metallurgy; Written, Oral and Practical.

24. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject as under:—

	<i>Marks</i>
Written and Oral Examination ...	100
Written ...	80 Marks.
Oral ...	20 "
Clinical or Practical Examination ...	50

Each written paper shall be of three hours.

25. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent in each subject, both in the written and oral, and the practical or clinical parts of the examination.

26. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

27. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

28. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

Note.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of the Panjab who have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the Panjab University will be

exempted from the examination in Medicine and Surgery specified in these regulations.

THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

29. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during the one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Third Professional Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of the Punjab;
- (c) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

30. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees sixty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees sixty on each occasion.

31. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination.

32. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
1. Orthodontia, Written and Oral ..	100
Written	80 Marks.
Oral	20 ..
2 Operative Dental Surgery and Dental Radiology—	
Oral and Practical	100

33. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each subject.

The written paper shall be of three hours

34. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject both in written, oral and practical parts of the examination.

35. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

36. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

37. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

38. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, who have completed their curriculum in the minimum period (i.e. two years or four years, as the case may be), have passed each of their professional examinations at the first attempt, and have obtained an aggregate of seventy-five per cent. of the available marks in each subject of examination, shall at the time of graduation be awarded the B.D.S. Degree "with honours".

(vi) FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

B.Sc. (AGRICULTURE).

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall be held annually at such places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning from the 15th April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and the Final Examination in Agriculture.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE

2. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (1) has been enrolled during the two academic years preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Agriculture;
- (2) has passed not less than two academic years previously the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Panjab (in either the Arts or the Science Faculty) or (with the sanction of the Syndicate) the Matriculation Examination of any other recognised University, or any other examination accepted by the University for the purposes of Matriculation;
- (3) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (4) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College:—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of the examination;
 - (iii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the periods devoted to practical instruction (the mini-

* Lahore or Lyallpur.

† No minimum is fixed for the failed candidates (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 22nd April, 1933).

imum number of attendances required being 150 for Agriculture, 40 for each of the Sciences: Chemistry, Physics, and Botany, and 30 for Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals. An attendance of not less than two hours to count as one);

- (iv) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater. each day in camp to count as one parade.

A deficiency in the number of lectures and in the periods devoted to practical instruction may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3 Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the sixth March of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

4. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- (i) Agriculture.
- (ii) Physics and Chemistry.
- (iii) Botany and Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals
- (iv) Mathematics with Land Surveying.
- (v) English.

Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject.

5 An outline of the tests in each subject with the number of marks assigned to each is given in Appendix A.

This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate

6. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B.

This Syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be as under:—

- (a) Forty per cent in the aggregate and in the written portion in the subject of Agriculture.
- (b) Thirty-three per cent. in the practical portion in the subject of Agriculture and thirty-three per cent. in the written portion of the remaining subjects.
- (c) Twenty-five per cent. in the practical portion in subjects other than Agriculture.

The prescribed percentage shall be required separately in the written and the practical portion of the subject.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the subject of Military Science unless he obtains thirty-three per cent., in which case these marks shall not be added to the total but a separate certificate to the effect that he has qualified himself in the subject of Military Science in the First Examination in Agriculture shall be granted

Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class,

those who gain not less than fifty per cent in the second class, and those who pass with less than fifty per cent. in the third class. Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. in that subject shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only about the end of September of the same year or if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination, then at the next University examination on payment of a fee of thirty rupees and if he pass in that subject in either of these examinations, he should be deemed to have passed the First Examination in Agriculture. Provided that candidates to whom the concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Agriculture). Provided also that such candidates as pass under the Regulation shall be ineligible for a scholarship.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination.

8. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

9. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect, on payment of Rs. 5.

10. A student who has passed this examination may, on payment of Rs. 5, appear in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Ex-

amination, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

11 This examination shall consist of two parts to be called Part I and Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture, and shall be open to any student who—

- (1) has been enrolled, during the academic year preceding the examination for Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture, and two academic years preceding the examination for Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture, in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Agriculture;
- (2) in case of Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture, has passed not less than one academic year previously the First Examination in Agriculture, or the Bachelor of Science Examination of the University of the Panjab and who has taken Physics, Chemistry and Biology for the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Science, and in case of Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture has passed not less than one academic year previously the Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture;
- (3) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled,
- (4) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College:—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination,
 - (iii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the periods devoted to practical instruction;
 - (iv) of having attained a sufficient standard of merit in examinations held by the College, in the subjects hereafter described as *qualifying*;
 - (v) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade.

A deficiency in the number of lectures and in the periods devoted to practical instruction may be con-

doned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

12 Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the sixth March of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees for Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture and a fee of rupees seven and annas eight for the subsidiary subject, and twenty-five rupees for Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture and a fee of rupees seven and annas eight for the subsidiary subject. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

13. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

14. The subjects of the examination shall comprise English, two *principal* subjects and two *subsidiary* subjects.

Every candidate shall be examined in—

- (i) English.
- (ii) Two principal subjects which may be any two of the following:—
 - (a) Agriculture and Economics.
 - (b) Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.
 - (c) Botany and Applied Botany.
 - (d) Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.

- (iii) The remaining two of the above (ii) as the two subsidiary subjects.

One written paper and the connected practical, of each of the two principal subjects, and of one subsidiary subject and one paper in English on text-books shall form Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture. One paper in English on translation and composition and the remaining portions of the two principal subjects both written and practical and of the second subsidiary subject shall form Part II of the examination.

*Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject along with Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture.

15. The qualifying subjects mentioned in 11 (iv) above shall be—

- (i) Agricultural Engineering,
- (ii) Elementary Veterinary Science.

16. An outline of the tests in each subject with the number of marks assigned to each is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

17. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

18. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject both in the written and practical portions of the examination, and forty-five per cent. in the aggregate.

* It is not necessary for the candidate to have qualified himself in Military Science as additional subject in the First Examination in Agriculture.

In the case of Additional paper in Military Science the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be forty per cent. This percentage shall be required separately in both the practical and written examinations. A candidate shall receive no credit for the marks obtained in this subject unless he obtains forty per cent. in which case these marks shall not be added to the total but a separate certificate to the effect that he has qualified himself in the subject of Military Science in the Final Examination in Agriculture shall be granted.

Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. or more in the aggregate shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division, and all below in the third division.

*Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks either in Part I in subjects other than English or in Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture as the case may be, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University Examination on payment of a fee of twenty rupees in the case of Part I or twenty-five rupees in the case of Part II on each occasion, and if he pass in that subject in either of these examinations he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

Candidates who fail to satisfy the Examiner in English in Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture shall have an opportunity of qualifying in this

* The candidates placed in the compartment are allowed to have two chances and those taking the second chance are permitted to take this chance with the Part I or Part II Examination as the case may be (*vide* paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th March, 1932).

paper in the supplementary examination held about the end of September of the same year; and if unsuccessful shall have a further opportunity of appearing in this paper with the Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture. Such candidates as are unable to secure the required pass percentage of marks in the combined results of the two papers in English shall be declared to have failed in the examination, unless they come under the compartment rule.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination:

Provided that such candidates as pass under the Regulation shall be ineligible for a scholarship.

19. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed the examination.

Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

20. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts or the Bachelor of Arts Examination in a Classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect, on payment of Rs. 10. A candidate may elect to appear in the B.A. Examination in this subject without having previously taken the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

21. A candidate who has either passed this examination or is eligible to appear in one subject only in this examination may appear in any subsequent examination in any of the principal subjects in which he did not qualify as such in any previous examination,

provided he has gone through the qualifying course of instruction and has paid an examination fee of Rs. 15 for each subject. On obtaining the pass marks in that subject the candidate will be granted a certificate to that effect.

22. *Transitory Regulation.*—Candidates for Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture, who fail in the year 1938, shall take the same papers in English as set for Part I and Part II Examination in Agriculture, but in other respects the Regulations in force for the examination to be held in 1936 would apply to them. This concession will be allowed only for the examinations to be held in 1938 and 1939.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

I. Agriculture—	Marks.
1. Two written papers of three hours each—	
<i>Paper (a)</i> History and scope of Agriculture, Meteorology, Elementary Agricultural Geology, Soils, Water in soils (irrigation drainage), Soil management	75
<i>Paper (b)</i> Plant food, manures, crops, rotation, statistics	75
2. Practical Examination	150
	<hr/> 300
II. Physics and Chemistry—	
1. <i>Paper (a)</i> Chemistry	50
2. <i>Paper (b)</i> Physics	50
3. Practical Physics and Chemistry	50
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

III. Botany and Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals—

	<i>Marks</i>
1. <i>Paper</i> (a) Botany	50
2. <i>Paper</i> (b) Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals	50
3. Practical	50
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

IV. Mathematics and Land Surveying—

1. <i>Paper</i> (a) Mathematics (three hours)	75
2. <i>Paper</i> (b) (three hours) ...	25
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

V. English—

Two written papers of three hours each—

* <i>Paper</i> (a) Translation (English into Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i>) and Composition ...	50
<i>Paper</i> (b) Short essays and questions on the subject-matter of the books prescribed (questions should be so framed as to test the power of expression, and the paper should not include questions on allusions, reference to the contexts, etc. etc.)	50
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>
TOTAL	800

VI. Military Science—

Practical test	50
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* Sindhi recognised as Vernacular for Sindhi students for purposes of translating a piece into English from a vernacular (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-11-22, para 21).

APPENDIX A (2).

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

B.Sc EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

PART I.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS.

(Two only to be taken.)

(i) Agriculture and Economics.—		
Agriculture—		<i>Marks.</i>
One Paper of three hours.		
<i>Paper</i> —Domestic animals, management of stock breeding (feeding and housing), stock breeding, dairying		100
Practical	...	50
		150
(ii) Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.—		
One Paper of three hours.		
<i>Paper</i> —Organic and Physical Chemistry		100
Practical	...	50
		150
(iii) Botany and Applied Botany.—		
One Paper of three hours.		
<i>Paper</i> —Cryptogams and Phanerogams, Plant Physiology and Ecology		100
Practical	...	50
		150
(iv) Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.—		
One Paper of three hours.		
<i>Paper</i> —Morphology, Development and classification of groups of Agricultural importance		100
Practical	..	50
		150
(v) English —		
One written paper of three hours.		
Paper on text-books	...	50

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

(Only one to be taken out of the following.)

	Marks
1. Agriculture and Economics.	
2. Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.	
3. Botany and Applied Botany.	
4. Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.	
One Paper of three hours	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

PART II.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS.

(Only two to be taken and they must be the same subjects as taken for Part I.)

(i) Agriculture and Economics.—	
Two papers of three hours each.	Marks.
<i>Paper (a)</i> —Farm management and equipment, Agricultural book-keeping, Agri- cultural experiments and De- monstrations	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> —Elementary Economics and Agri- cultural Economics	75
Practical Agriculture	75
	<hr/>
	250
	<hr/>
(ii) Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.—	
One Paper of three hours	
<i>Paper</i> —Agricultural Chemistry	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>
(iii) Botany and Applied Botany.—	
One Paper of three hours	
<i>Paper</i> —Genetics, Crop improvements, Horti- culture and Mycology	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

(iv) Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.—

One Paper of three hours.

Marks.

<i>Paper</i> —Agricultural Zoology and Applied Entomology	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	50
			<hr/> 150

English (*for 1937*)—

Two written papers of three hours each.

<i>Paper (a)</i> —Translation and Essay	...	75
<i>Paper (b)</i> —Short Essays and questions on the subject-matter of the books prescribed	...	75
		<hr/> 150

English (*for 1938*)—

One written paper of three hours.

Paper on translation (English into Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i>), essay, precis-writing, correcting mistakes, etc., etc.	100
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SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

(Only one subsidiary subject to be taken and it must be a subject other than those taken as the principal subjects and as a subsidiary subject for Part I [see list under Part I].)

Marks.

One Paper of three hours	..	100
Practical	...	50
		<hr/> 150

Military Science.—

One written paper	...	25
Practical	...	25
		<hr/> 50

Courses of Reading. See Appendix B.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Science in Agriculture (M.Sc. Ag.) shall be held annually beginning on the third Monday in August or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any candidate who—

(i) has not less than two years previously passed—

(a) the examination of Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and has complied with the conditions laid down in Regulation 5 (a) or (b) of this chapter;

(b) or, the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours in Chemistry, Botany or Zoology of the University of the Panjab or the Master of Science Examination in one of those subjects and has passed the examination consisting of written papers and practical examination in the subject of Agriculture for the First Examination in Agriculture and concurrently or *subsequently either paper (a) or paper (b) in Agriculture as the principal subject for the Final Examination for the B Sc (Ag.) Degree, (the particular paper to be taken shall be determined by the Board of Studies at the time when permission to submit research work is given under Regulation 5);

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of a College affiliated for this degree;

(iii) produces the following certificates signed by the teacher approved by the Board of Studies in Agriculture under Regulation 3:—

(1) of good character;

(2) to the effect that the work upon the subject of his thesis is the candidate's *bona fide* work and conducted under the supervision of the aforesaid teacher or that he is a private candidate who is admitted under Regulation XI by the special order of the Senate;

* For this purpose, candidates can appear in the supplementary examination held for the examinations in the Faculty of Agriculture (paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th October, 1931).

- (iv) produces a certificate of having passed in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination.

3 The examination for the Degree of M.Sc. (Ag.) shall consist of a thesis, presenting the results of an original research in some science applied to Agriculture which has been conducted under the direction of a teacher approved by the Board of Studies in Agriculture, and oral and practical tests connected with the thesis.

4. The subjects in which research may be permitted are the following.—

1. Crop Husbandry.
2. Dairying (including Animal Breeding and Animal Feeding).
3. Agricultural Economics
4. Genetics and Biometry.
5. Mycology and Agricultural Mycology
6. Plant Physiology.
7. Horticulture (including Fruit Preservation).
8. Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.
9. Zoology and Agricultural Zoology
10. Bacteriology and Agricultural Bacteriology.

5. Candidates shall, not less than 18 months before the date at which they intend to appear for the examination, apply to the Convener, Board of Studies in Agriculture, for permission to submit research work on the subject they select.

Permission shall only be granted by the Board of Studies in Agriculture if the candidate possesses one of the following qualifications:—

- (a) has passed the Bachelor of Science Examination in the Faculty of Agriculture of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and taken as a principal subject, the subject in which he wishes to be examined for the Master's Degree; or
- (b) has passed the Bachelor of Science Examination in the Faculty of Agriculture but has not taken as a principal subject that subject in which he wishes to be examined for the Master's Degree, provided he produces evidence of his competence, to the satisfaction of the Board of Studies in Agriculture, to carry

- on research and has been engaged in research in that subject for not less than one academic year under a teacher approved by the Board of Studies;
- (c) has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours in Chemistry, Botany or Zoology or the Master of Science Examination in one of those subjects of the Panjab University, provided that he is attending the necessary courses as required by Regulation 2 (i) (b).

6. Candidates who have been permitted to undertake research under Regulation (5), must, not less than six months before the date of the examination, forward a fee of seventy-five rupees or in the case of private candidates eighty rupees to the Registrar and apply for permission to appear in the examination. whereupon the Registrar will move the Board of Studies to recommend examiners who after appointment will inform the Board of Studies of the number and nature of the tests which will be demanded. If these tests are approved, the Board of Studies will then inform the candidate.

7. The examination shall be conducted by a Board consisting of the approved teacher under whom the research has been conducted and one other. Of the two examiners one must be on the staff of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty-five* per cent.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *fifty-five* per cent. in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

10. Candidates who appear in the examinations referred to in Regulation 2 (i) (b) shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 20 on each occasion but if, prior to appearing in the M Sc. Examination, they fail in those examinations the fee which they have paid for appearing in the M.Sc. Examination shall be held over until the next year.

Candidates who fail to pass or present themselves

for examinations referred to above shall not be entitled to claim a refund of fees, but they may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the same fee.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

M.Sc EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

	Marks.
*Two written papers (on one of the subjects given in Regulation 4 for this examination)—75 marks each	150
Practical Examination	100
Thesis and Oral and Practical Examination connected with the thesis	450
	<hr/> 700 <hr/>

(vii) FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN COMMERCE.

1. The Diploma in Commerce Examination shall be held annually at Lahore in the second half of April on a date to be fixed by the Syndicate

* Questions will be set to test the knowledge of the candidate in the general subject to which his thesis is related.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Panjab University or any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto either by the Syndicate, or by the Government of India under the Registered Accountants Rules, and, has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University of the Panjab in the Faculty of Commerce during the three academic years preceding the examination (the Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III).

(b) A student who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Commerce, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, by the first of March of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 25. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the first of April of the year of examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects:—

- I. Accountancy.
- II. Commercial Arithmetic.
- III. English and Commercial Correspondence.
- IV. Elementary Principles of Commercial Law.
- V. General Commercial Knowledge.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject

8. Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division, those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division

9. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10 The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. These can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

				<i>Marks.</i>
I.	Accountancy—			
	One paper of three hours	..	..	100
II	Commercial Arithmetic—			
	One paper of three hours	.	..	100
III.	English and Commercial Correspondence—			
	One paper of three hours	.	...	80
	Viva Voce	...	...	20
				} 100
IV.	Elementary Principles of Commercial Law—			
	One paper of three hours	..	..	100
V	General Commercial Knowledge—			
	One paper of three hours	..	...	100
				<hr/>
				500
				<hr/>

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be held annually in Lahore on the first of May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to:—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in any College affiliated to the University of the Panjab in the

Faculty of Commerce during the three academic years preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

- (ii) has passed not less than three academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of the University of the Panjab or of the University of Delhi, or, if a resident of the Punjab, the Intermediate Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of the Aligarh Muslim University or of the Benares Hindu University;
 - (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended,
 - (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—
 - (1) of good character,
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III),
 - (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class.
- (b) A student who having attended the prescribed number of lectures in a College affiliated in the Faculty of Commerce does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the

next without attending a fresh course of lectures.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the twentieth March of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty-five rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5.

Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects :—

Fixed Subjects.

- I. Commercial Law and Industrial and Commercial Organisation.
- II. Economic Development of India, Great Britain and Japan

Elective Subjects.

One of the following groups :—

Group I.—Trade and Transport.

- (a) Trade and Transport.
- (b) Accounting, Banking and Currency.

Or,

Group II —Banking.

- (a) Advanced Banking and Currency, and Co-operation, Public Finance and Insurance.
- (b) Accounting and General Trade.

Or,

Group III.—Accountancy.

- (a) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing
- (b) Banking and Currency and General Trade.

7. There shall be a preliminary examination in English at the end of the second year. Candidates who fail to satisfy the examiners in this preliminary examination shall have an opportunity of qualifying in this subject about September of the same year and if unsuccessful then shall have a further opportunity of satisfying the examiners at the end of the third year along with their other subjects for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce. Candidates appearing in the preliminary examination shall pay a fee of rupees ten on each occasion.

Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination in English when taken with the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be considered to have failed in the whole examination even though they may have passed in other subjects.

8. In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional optional paper in Shorthand carrying fifty marks, which may be taken up by a candidate at the end of the second year. A candidate who fails to satisfy the examiner in this paper at the end of the second year shall have an opportunity of qualifying in this paper about September of the same year and if unsuccessful then shall have a further opportunity of satisfying the examiner at the end of the third year along with his other subjects for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce. A candidate appearing in this optional paper shall pay a fee of rupees ten on each occasion. The minimum speed for a pass in this subject shall be 80 words per minute. A candidate who attains the minimum speed shall be deemed to have qualified in the subject and the actual speed shown by him shall be stated on the certificate to be granted to him.

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject.

10. Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division, those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, or if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then at the next annual examination on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion, and if he pass in that subject in either of those years he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Provided that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for Medals, Scholarships or Honours.

11. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

12. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of Reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

13. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

FIXED SUBJECTS.

I. Commercial Law and Industrial and Commercial Organisation—

Two written papers of three hours each—	<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> Commercial Law	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Industrial and Commercial Organisation	100
	<hr/> 200

II. Economic Development of India, Great Britain and Japan—

Two papers of three hours each—	
(a) India with special reference to the Punjab	100
* (b) Great Britain and Japan	100
	<hr/> 200

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS.

One of the following Groups :—

Group I—Trade and Transport Group—

Four papers of three hours each—

(a) 1. General Trade and Water, Air and Road Transport	One paper	100
2. Rail Transport	" "	100
(b) 1. Accounting	" "	100
2. Banking and Currency	" "	100
		<hr/> 400

* Questions on Great Britain to carry 70 marks and on Japan 30 marks.

Or,

Group II—Banking Group—

Four papers of three hours each—				Marks.
(a)	1. Advanced Banking and Currency.	One paper	100	
	2. Co-operation, Public Finance and Insurance	...	...	100
(b)	1. Accounting	..	..	100
	2. General Trade	...	...	100
				<hr/>
				400
				<hr/>

Or,

Group III.—Accountancy Group—

Four papers of three hours each—				
(a)	1. Advanced Accountancy	..	One paper	100
	2. Auditing	...	" "	100
(b)	1. Banking and Currency	...	" "	100
	2. General Trade	...	" "	100
				<hr/>
				400
				<hr/>

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH.

English—

Two papers—

Paper (a) Three hours—

Essay. the candidate shall be required to give a synopsis of the Essay separately	50*
Précis	30
Correspondence	20
<hr/>	
100	
<hr/>	

The question relating to correspondence may require a candidate to draft a reply on the subject or subjects dealt with in a file of at least six printed letters

* The synopsis would carry 10 marks.

<i>Paper (b) Two and a half hours—</i>				<i>Marks.</i>
An unseen passage of fair length		The candidates will be required to re-write the leading ideas of the passage in their own words		60
Drafting	...	...	...	20
Viva Voce—time as required	20
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

OPTIONAL SUBJECT.

Additional optional paper in speed Shorthand . .	50
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(viii) *FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.*

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore in the month of June or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering during one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Science or the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Arts with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as elective subjects, of the University of the Panjab or, subject to the sanction of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Faculty, any

other examination recognised for purposes of admission to the Faculty of Engineering;

- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended.—

- (1) of good character;
- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to laboratory and practical work in the subjects.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (b) a student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures:

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, at least

four weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects for the examination:—

Group A —Mathematics and Mechanics—two papers.

„ B.—Engineering Drawing and Design and Practical Geometry—two papers.

„ C —Physics and Chemistry—two papers.—

(a) Physics and Electrical Engineering.

(b) Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

„ D.—Surveying—two papers

• 5. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each paper.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each group and forty per cent. in the aggregate.

7. Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one group only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. in that group, shall be admitted to an examination in that group only not later than the second Monday in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in June on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion, and if he pass in that group in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the First Examination in Engineering.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Second Examination in Engineering.

8. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The Second Examination in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore in the month of June or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering during one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than one academical year previously the First Examination in Engineering, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate), any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto;

- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended,
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—

- (1) of good character;
- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to laboratory and practical work in the subjects.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (b) a student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures:

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3 Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty-five rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to

present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects for the examination:—

Group A.—Pure and Applied Mathematics—two papers

„ B.—Engineering Design and Drawing, Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—two papers.

„ C.—Heat Engines and Hydraulics and Mechanism—three papers.

„ D.—Electrical Engineering, Direct and Alternating Current—two papers.

5. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each paper.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each group and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

7. Any student who has obtained fifty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one group only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that group, may be admitted to an examination in that group only at special supplementary examination to be held not later than the second Monday in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that group in either of those years, he shall be deemed to have passed the Second Examination in Engineering.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Final Examination in Engineering.

8. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10 Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The Final Examination in Engineering in two Branches as given in Regulation 4 below shall be held annually at Lahore in the month of June or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2 The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering during one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Second Examination in Engineering;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended.—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in

which he desires to be examined and of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to laboratory and practical work in the subjects.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (b) a student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures :

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of seventy rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee

4. The subjects of examination for the two branches shall be:—

(a) *Mechanical Engineering.*

Group A.—Mathematics—two papers

„ B—Mechanism and Hydraulics—two papers.

- Group C.—Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—two papers.
,, D.—Economics of Engineering—two papers.
,, E.—Heat Engines—one paper and examination of practical work.
,, F.—Engineering Drawing and Design.
(This shall be marked on the course work done during the year.)

Transitory Regulation.—Candidates who have appeared and failed in the Final Examination in Mechanical Engineering previously to 1937 shall be permitted to reappear during the years 1937 and 1938 under the Regulations in force previous to 1937.

(b) *Electrical Engineering.*

- Group A.—Mathematics—two papers.
,, B.—Theory of Electrical Machinery—two papers.
,, C.—Electrical Generation, Transmission and Distribution—two papers.
,, D.—Electrical Traction, Telegraphy, Telephony and Radio Communications—two papers.
,, E.—Heat Engines—Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—two papers.
,, F.—Engineering Drawing and Design.
(This shall be marked on the course work done during the year.)

Every candidate shall be required to take up the subjects prescribed for one of the two branches.

5. The marks allotted to each paper or practical examination shall be one hundred, whereas the marks allotted to course work shall be two hundred.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each group and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

7. Candidates who obtain forty per cent. of the marks or more in each group and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the second division, those who obtain forty per cent. of the marks or more in each group and sixty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division, and those who obtain forty per cent. of the marks or more in each group and obtain seventy per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be declared to have passed with honours.

8. Any student who has obtained fifty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one group only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that group, may be admitted to an examination in that group only at a special supplementary examination to be held not later than the second Monday in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that group in either of those years, he shall be deemed to have passed the Final Examination in Engineering.

9. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed.

*12 In addition to passing the examination a candidate shall be required to have spent two years undergoing approved practical training in a recognised workshop or on recognised engineering works before being admitted to the Degree of the Bachelor of Science in Engineering. On producing certificates of having undergone such a period of approved practical training and made satisfactory progress therein, and provided he has attained a full age of twenty-two years, he shall be admitted to the Degree.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Final Examination in Engineering in one branch may, on payment of a fee of seventy rupees, be admitted to this examination in the branch other than that in which he was previously examined, provided he fulfils the conditions laid down in Regulation 2 and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect. Before such a candidate is admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering he must undergo practical training and produce certificates of satisfactory progress as in Regulation 12.

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS.

1. Students on the rolls of Class A of the MacLagan Engineering College, Mughalpura, in 1931, who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking up Mathematics, or the Intermediate Examination of the Arts Faculty taking up Mathematics and Chemistry or Mathematics and Physics, or any other examination approved by the Senate

* For the purposes of Regulation 12, practical training gained by a candidate in College workshops, as part of the ordinary curriculum of his College course, will not be approved.

† Matriculation Examination and the Senior Cambridge Examination have been approved by the Senate for this purpose (*vide Senate Proceedings*, dated the 30th March and 28th May, 1932, respectively).

on the recommendation of the Syndicate, shall be eligible to appear for the Engineering examinations as under :—

- (a) Those who joined the College in 1931 shall be admitted to the First Examination in Engineering in 1932.
- (b) Those who joined the College in 1930 and were promoted to the second year class in 1931 shall be admitted to the Second Examination in Engineering in 1932.
- (c) Those who joined the College in 1929 and were promoted to the second year class in 1930 and the third year class in 1931 shall be admitted to the Final Examination in Engineering in 1932.

2. Students who entered the Maclagan Engineering College prior to 1929 and who have passed the Final Diploma Examination of the Maclagan Engineering College, Mughalpura, having, before admission to the College, passed one of the examinations referred to in Regulation 1 above, shall be eligible to appear in the Final Examination in Engineering in 1932 and thereafter. Such candidates as appear and qualify under this Regulation and have spent two years for practical training in a recognised workshop, or on engineering works subsequent to passing the Final Diploma Examination of the College, shall, on producing certificates of satisfactory progress during the period of training, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

3. Candidates appearing under these Transitory Regulations shall, in other respects, be governed by the Regulations relating to the examination for which they appear.

APPENDIX A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

Group A.—Mathematics and Mechanics—

Two written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> Mathematics	...	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Mechanics	...	..	100
			<hr/> 200

Group B.—Engineering Drawing and Design and Practical Geometry—

Two written papers—			
<i>Paper (a)</i> Engineering Drawing and Design : 3½ hours	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Practical Geometry : 3 hours			100
			<hr/> 200

Group C.—Physics and Chemistry—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i> Physics and Electrical Engineering			100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering	..	..	100
			<hr/> 200

Group D.—Surveying—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i> Surveying	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Surveying	...	..	100
			<hr/> 200

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Group A.—Pure and Applied Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i> Pure Mathematics	..	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Applied Mathematics	..	..	100
			<hr/> 200

Group B.—Engineering Design and Drawing, Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—

Two written papers—		<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> Engineering Drawing and Design : 3½ hours	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures : 3 hours	...	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group C.—Heat Engines and Hydraulics and Mechanism—

Three written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Heat Engines	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Hydraulics	..	100
<i>Paper (c)</i> Mechanism	..	100
		<hr/> 300 <hr/>

Group D.—Electrical Engineering, Direct and Alternating Current—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Electrical Engineering, Direct Current	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Electrical Engineering, Alternating Current	..	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

(a) *Mechanical Engineering.*

Group A.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Pure Mathematics	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Applied Mathematics	..	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group B.—Mechanism and Hydraulics—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Mechanism	... ..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Hydraulics	... ..	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group C.—Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—

Two written papers of three hours each—		<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> Strength of Materials	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Theory of Structures	.	100
		<hr/> 200

Group D.—Economics of Engineering—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Industrial Administration	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Workshop Organisation and Management	..	100
		<hr/> 200

Group E.—Heat Engines and examination of practical work—

One written paper of three hours—		
Written paper—Heat Engines	..	100
Examination of practical work	..	100
		<hr/> 200

Group F.—Engineering Drawing and Design—

Course work	200
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(b) Electrical Engineering.

Group A.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Pure Mathematics	..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Applied Mathematics	.	100
		<hr/> 200

Group B.—Theory of Electrical Machinery—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> Design of Electrical Machinery	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Design of Electrical Machinery	..	100
		<hr/> 200

Group C.—Electrical Generation, Transmission—

Two written papers of three hours each—	<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> Electrical Generation and Distribution ..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Electrical Transmission ...	100
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

Group D.—Electrical Traction, Telegraphy, Telephony
and Radio Communications—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
<i>Paper (a)</i> Electrical Traction ..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Telegraphy, Telephony and Radio Com- munications ..	100
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

Group E.—Heat Engines, Strength of Materials and
Theory of Structures—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
<i>Paper (a)</i> Heat Engines ..	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures ..	100
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

Group F.—Engineering Drawing and Design—

Course work	200
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*XII-D—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF HONOURS SCHOOLS, THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL) AND MASTER OF ARTS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The following expressions have in these regulations the meaning hereinafter assigned to them:—

- (1) "University Professor," or "University Professors," means the Professor or Professors appointed by the University for the purposes of each Honours School concerned: viz., the University Professor or Professors of Mathematics for the purposes of the Honours School of Mathematics: the University Professor or Professors of History for the purposes of the Honours School of History: and the University Professor or Professors of Sanskrit and Arabic for the purposes of the Honours School of Oriental Languages.
- (2) "University Reader," or "University Readers," means the Reader or Readers appointed by the University for the purposes of each Honours School concerned, as in the last foregoing clause *mutatis mutandis*.
- (3) "Board of Control" means a Board of Control established by the University in Lahore for the control of an Honours School in the Faculty of Arts.

* Persons who pass the B.A. Examination with Honours in one subject are entitled to write "B.A. (Honours in ———)" after their names when they are admitted to the degree, and those who pass the Honours School Examination are entitled to write "B.A. (Honours School)" or "B.Sc. (Honours School)", as the case may be, after their names when admitted to the degree.

- (4) "Local Board of Control" means an agency established by the University in a centre outside of Lahore for the control of a class or classes working in an Honours School in the Faculty of Arts in such centre.
- (5) "Teaching Staff" means the teachers, other than the University Professors or Readers, who are authorised to teach candidates in an Honours School.

*2. The Board of Control of an Honours School shall consist of the University Professor or Professors, the University Reader or Readers stationed in Lahore, and such teachers of the subjects taught in the School as may be appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose, except that, in the case of the Combined Honours School (Arts), the Board of Control shall consist of the Dean of University Instruction and of not more than two representatives of each subject of the School to be nominated by the Syndicate, one of whom shall be a University Professor of the subject, if any.

3. The Local Board of Control of an Honours School at any centre at which the University may establish a Local Board of Control for classes working in such Honours School, shall consist of the Principal or Principals of the College or Colleges to which the candidates working in such School belong, together with the University Professor or Reader (if any) stationed at such centre, and the teaching staff of the Honours School stationed at such centre.

4. The teaching staff for each Honours School shall be selected by the Syndicate, subject to the control of the Senate, on the recommendation of a Selection

* Teachers, other than those approved for actual teaching in the School, provided they are teachers of the subject taught in the School, are eligible for nomination to the Board of Control, except in the case of the Board of Control for the Combined Honours School (Arts)—(*Synd. Proc.*, dated 10th October, 1925, para. 9).

Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the Director of Public Instruction and the Dean of University Instruction, to be made from a list of available teachers drawn up by the Academic Council.

4-A. The teaching in an Honours School shall consist, so far as may be possible, of discussion between teacher and student, guidance in reading and criticism of written work, with attention to the particular development of the individual student. So far as may be possible, it shall exclude the use of text-books and the delivery of lectures intended to be recorded and memorised like text-books.

5. No Honours class shall be opened except with the sanction of the Syndicate to be given on the recommendation of the Academic Council.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours School) must obtain admission from the Board of Control (or from the Local Board of Control, if they are members of a College outside Lahore) to one of the Honours Schools, and after working through the courses prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Control of that School, and after passing such preliminary examinations as may be required by the Regulations, satisfy the Examiners in the Bachelor of Arts (Honours School) Examination.

7. Every candidate for admission to an Honours School must be recommended by his Principal, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar showing in detail the results of his Intermediate Examination. A candidate who is not admitted before the summer vacation may be admitted up to the end of October.

8. The Board of Control, in the case of students belonging to Colleges in Lahore, and the Local Board of Control of the centre concerned, in the case of students belonging to Colleges outside Lahore, is the authority empowered to admit students to the School or class which it controls, and to exclude students from such School or class in accordance with any rules

or directions laid down by the Academic Council. The Board of Control shall, as nearly as may be, limit the number of students admitted to an Honours School to the number for whom the kind of teaching postulated by Regulation No. 4-A can, with due regard to the means at the disposal of the University, be provided.

9 (1) The Board of Control, or the Local Board of Control, of an Honours School shall, in case of the misconduct of a candidate in connection with his work in such School, have power to exclude him from the Honours School, but not to expel him from the University.

(2) The Board of Control, and Local Board of Control, of each Honours School shall reconsider shortly before Christmas, and again before the end of the first year of the Honours Course, the suitability of each new student in the School for the work of the School, and may on either occasion send back to the Pass Courses any candidate who is found unequal to the work.

(3) Candidates admitted to an Honours School shall be governed by the General Regulations relating to Honours Schools and by Regulations relating to that particular Honours School.

10. Every candidate admitted to an Honours School must be a member of an affiliated College and must pay fees to his College and to the University according to the scales that may be arranged by the Syndicate and the Colleges concerned.

11. Subject to the Regulations and the directions of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate the discipline and routine in each School will be under the direction of the Board of Control of that School.

12. Except in respect of his work in the School, each Honours School student will remain under the

control and discipline of his own College, e.g., a student expelled from his College is *ipso facto* expelled from any Honours School.

13. In any Honours School where there is a Preliminary* Examination in English at the end of the first year or a Preliminary Examination in a subsidiary subject at the end of the second year of the Honours Course, if a candidate fail to satisfy the Examiners in that Preliminary Examination the candidate shall have another opportunity of qualifying in English or the subsidiary subject.

In any Honours School where the Preliminary Examination in English is held at the end of the second year of the Honours Course, the candidate shall have one other opportunity of qualifying in English about September of the year he fails

14. The B.A. Honours School Examination in each School shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners comprising teachers in the School and external examiners.

15. There shall be instituted:—

- (1) The Honours School of Mathematics.
- (2) The Combined Honours School (Arts).
- (3) The Honours School of History.

16. A candidate shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours School Examination more than once.

17. On the advice or with the permission of the Board of Control a candidate may postpone his appearance in the Honours School Examination for one, two or three years. Provided that no candidate who postpones his appearing in the examination under this regulation shall be eligible for any prize or scholarship.

18. In the event of a candidate failing to appear in the whole or part of the B.A. Honours School Exam-

* Admission fee for Preliminary Examination in English or any subsidiary subject Rs. 10. Final Rs. 50. (*Synd.*, 12th March, 1920.)

ination after having sent in his application, if the Board of Control is satisfied that his failure to appear was due to serious illness or to some physical accident and that if he had appeared he would have obtained the B.A. (Honours School) Degree, the Board of Control may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of Pass Degree.

If he is granted this degree such a candidate may be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School.

19. If the Board of Examiners consider that a candidate is not worthy of the B.A. (Honours School) Degree, but that he shows a standard of knowledge equivalent to that required for the Pass Degree, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Pass Degree. If he is granted this degree such a candidate may not be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

1. Every candidate for admission to this School must have taken Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination.

2. Every candidate must qualify in English and will be examined in this subject at the end of the first year of the Honours School Course.

3. At the end of the third year of the Honours School Course there shall be an examination in Mathematics for B.A. (Honours School).

The number of papers and distribution of the subject shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree will be classified in three classes.

4. If a candidate, who has been admitted to the Honours School, is sent back to the Pass Classes, he

shall be allowed to take the Pass B A Examination two years after passing the Intermediate Examination, taking English, and including Mathematics, as one of his subjects.

5. If a candidate fails in English at the end of his first year, and is remanded to the Pass Classes, he may be admitted to the Pass Examination in any subjects three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

6. A candidate who reverts to the Pass Courses after failing in the B.A. (Honours School) Examination may appear in the B.A. Pass Examination the following year.

7. A candidate who distinguishes himself in the Mathematics of the Pass B A. may, at the discretion of the Board of Control, be admitted to the Honours School Classes and appear at the next Honours School Examination.

8. At the end of the fourth year of the Honours School Course, there shall be an examination in Mathematics for the M.A. Degree. This examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of teachers in the School and external examiners.

The number of papers, the distribution of the subject, and the nature of any other test shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE COMBINED HONOURS SCHOOLS (ARTS).

1. Every candidate shall in the first two years of the School take English and any two of the following subjects:—

- (1) History.
- (2) Economics.
- (3) Philosophy.

2. Every candidate shall qualify in one of his subjects at the end of the second year of the Honours School Course, provided that, if a candidate fail to satisfy the Examiners in one subject at the end of the second year of the Honours School Course, but is not remanded to the Pass Course, he shall have one other opportunity of qualifying in that subject about September of the year in which he fails.

3. At the beginning of the third year of the Honours School Course the candidate shall declare which is to be regarded as his major subject. At the end of the third year of the School each candidate who has qualified in one of his subjects shall be examined in his other two subjects.

The number of papers and distribution of the subjects shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree shall be classified in three classes.

4. If a candidate fails to qualify himself in one subject as laid down in Regulation 2 above and is remanded to the Pass Classes, he may be admitted to the Pass Examination in these subjects three years after passing the Intermediate Examination; if he is otherwise eligible.

5. A candidate who reverts to the Pass Course after failing in the Combined Honours School (Arts) Examination may appear in those subjects in the B.A. Pass Examination the following year.

6. A candidate may be remanded to the Pass Course by the Board of Control on account of unsatisfactory work during the term or unsatisfactory results at the annual Class Examination. He shall be remanded if he fails to qualify in one subject either at the end of the second year or in the September following the end of the second year.

7 If a candidate, who has been admitted to this Honours School, is sent back to the Pass Classes at any time up to the end of the first year, he shall be allowed to take the Pass Degree Examination two years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HONOURS SCHOOL OF
HISTORY.

1. The examination shall be divided into two parts. The examination in Part I shall be held (by the University) at the end of two years and in Part II one year after that.

2. The number of papers and distribution of the subject shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

3. Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree shall be classified in three classes.

4. A student who has passed the B.A. Examination in the First or Second Division, taking History as one of his elective subjects, may be permitted to present himself for this examination at the end of the second year after passing the B.A. Examination. Such a candidate shall, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, be granted exemption from appearing in two papers at this examination, the equivalent of which he took up at the B.A. Examination. Provided that a student who has passed the B.A. Examination with Economics as second elective subject shall be exempted from examination in the Principles of Economics. Provided further that no such candidate shall be granted exemption from appearing at this examination in the equivalent of more than two papers.

5. The examination in History for the M.A. Degree shall not be taken earlier than at the end of the fourth year of the Honours School Course, except in the case of those students who join the B.A. Pass Course at

least one year before the inauguration of the Honours School of History.

6 No payment shall be made by the University to a College lecturer in the School whether in Lahore or outside.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS
SCHOOL) AND MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours School) must obtain admission to one of the Honours Schools in the Science Faculty and after working through the courses prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Control of that School, and after passing the preliminary examination, satisfy the examiners in the Bachelor of Science (Honours School) Examination.

*2. There shall be instituted Honours Schools in

- (i) Physics.
- (ii) Chemistry.

⁴ The following have been approved as subsidiaries for various schools:—

For Botany School—

- (a) Zoology;
- (b) Physiology;
- (c) Chemistry; and
- (d) Geology

For Zoology School—

- (a) Botany;
- (b) Physiology;
- (c) Chemistry; and
- (d) Geology.

For Chemistry School—

Physics, including a special course of Mathematics (both Pure and Applied).

Arrangements for teaching are not guaranteed in all the subsidiary subjects (para. 12, *Synd. Proc.*, 4th May, 1923).

- (iii) Botany.
- * (iv) Zoology.
- (v) Technical Chemistry.

Provided that no Honours School shall be started before a date to be determined by the Syndicate.

3 The teaching staff for each Honours School shall be selected by the Syndicate, subject to the control of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Academic Council. Provided that if a College outside Lahore is permitted by the Academic Council to give instruction in the first and second years of an Honours School, the teaching staff for that purpose shall be selected by the College, subject to the approval of the Academic Council.

3-A. The teaching in an Honours School shall consist, so far as may be possible, of discussion between teacher and student, guidance in reading and criticism of written and practical work, with attention to the particular development of the individual student. So far as may be possible, it shall exclude the use of text-books and the delivery of lectures intended to be recorded and memorised like text-books.

4. Subject to the regulations and the directions of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate, the discipline and routine in each School shall be under the direction of the Board of Control of that School.

5. The Board of Control of an Honours School shall be formed by such teachers of the subject or of a subsidiary subject which is taught in the School, as may be appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose, provided that it shall include one teacher from each College outside Lahore giving instruction to students of the Honours School. The University Professor, or

* There shall be two written papers of three hours each and a practical for the Subsidiary Examination in Botany for the Zoology Honours School (*Synd. Proc.*, dated the 10th May, 1924, para. 10).

the head of the Department appointed by the Syndicate, shall be Chairman of the Board of Control.

6. Candidates for admission to any School must have taken the subject of that School in the Intermediate Examination.

7. Every candidate admitted to an Honours School must be a member of an affiliated College and must pay fees to his College and to the University according to the scales which may be arranged by the Syndicate and the College concerned.

A member of a College outside Lahore may be admitted to an Honours School by the Board of Control if that College has been permitted to give instruction in that Honours School. In that case he will pay no fees to the University until he is admitted to a class in Lahore.

8. Every candidate for admission to an Honours School must be recommended by his Principal, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar showing in detail the results of the Intermediate or B Sc. Examination. A candidate who is not admitted before the summer vacation may be admitted up to the end of October.

8-A. The Board of Control is the authority empowered to admit students to the School or class which it controls, and to exclude students from such School or class in accordance with any rules or directions laid down by the Academic Council. The Board of Control shall, as nearly as may be, limit the number of students admitted to an Honours School to the number for whom the kind of teaching postulated by Regulation No. 8-A can, with due regard to the means at the disposal of the University, be provided.

A student who has received instruction for the first two years at a College outside Lahore shall at the end of that period take the same test as students in Lahore, and if promoted to the third year class shall work for the third year at Lahore.

The work of the fourth year shall be done at Lahore, except that the Board of Control, with the sanction of the Academic Council, may permit a candidate to work in another institution where there are special facilities for research in a particular branch of the subject.

9. Except in respect of his work in the School, each Honours School student will remain under the control and discipline of his own College, e.g., a student expelled from his College is *ipso facto* expelled from any Honours School. The Board of Control of an Honours School shall in cases of misconduct have power to exclude a student from the Honours School, but not to expel him from the University.

10. The Board of Control of each Honours School shall reconsider shortly before Christmas, and again at the end of his first year, the suitability of each new student in the School for the work of the School, and send back to the Pass Courses those who are found unequal in the work.

11 Preliminary Examination. Every candidate must qualify in English and shall be examined in this subject at the end of the first year of the Honours School Course

Every candidate, except in the Honours School in Technical Chemistry, must qualify in a subsidiary subject, and shall be examined in this at the end of the second year of the Honours School Course. In the Honours School in Technical Chemistry the candidate at the end of the second year must qualify and shall be examined in Physics and Engineering to constitute one subsidiary subject consisting of two written papers, one in Physics and the other in Engineering and a practical test. The candidate must pass in each of the three papers separately.

A candidate who fails to satisfy the examiners in English or in the subsidiary subject or subjects shall

* The examination to be held in the end of May (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 7th November, 1930, paragraph 19).

have one other opportunity, about September of the year he fails, of qualifying in the subject or subjects in which he fails. Provided that in the case of the Honours School in Technical Chemistry a candidate who fails in Physics, written or practical, shall reappear only in Physics, and a candidate who fails in Engineering shall reappear only in Engineering.

11-A. A candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Pass Examination, or, in the case of Honours School in Botany, a candidate who has passed the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination with Botany as a principal subject, will be excused one year of the Honours School Course and from appearing in the Preliminary Examination.

12. If a candidate who has been admitted to the Honours School is sent back to the Pass Classes at any time up to the end of the first year, he shall be allowed to take the Pass Degree Examination two years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

13. The B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination shall be held at the end of the third year of the Honours School Course.

14. The B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination in each School shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners, consisting of teachers in the schools and external examiners.

15. The number of papers and the distribution of the subject shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

16. A candidate shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours School Examination more than once.

17. Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree shall be classified in three classes.

18. A candidate who reverts to the Pass Courses after failing in the B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination may appear in the B.Sc. Pass Examination the following year.

19. On the advice or with the permission of the Board of Control a candidate may postpone his appearance in the Honours School Examination for one, two, or three years. Provided that no candidate who postpones his appearing in the examination under this regulation shall be eligible for any prize or scholarship.

20. In the event of a candidate failing to appear in the whole or part of the B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination after having sent in his application, if the Board of Control is satisfied that his failure to appear was due to serious illness or to some physical accident, and that if he had appeared he would have obtained the Honours School Degree, the Board of Control may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of a Pass Degree.

If he is granted this degree such a candidate may be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School.

21. If the Board of Examiners consider that a candidate is not worthy of the Honours School Degree, but that he shows a standard of knowledge equivalent to that required for the Pass Degree, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Pass Degree. If he is granted this degree such a candidate may not be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School, unless he is permitted by the Board of Control to qualify in the Honours School Examination in the following year and the Board of Examiners certifies that he is fit to continue the M.Sc. Course. Such a candidate shall not be awarded the B.Sc. Honours Degree.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS.

1 Every candidate for admission to this School must have taken Physics and Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination

2. A student who has passed the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science Examination with Physics and either Mathematics A Course or Chemistry or Astronomy will be eligible for admission to the second year of the School.

3. A student who has passed the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science Examination obtaining sixty per cent. of marks in Physics in the examination and has subsequently qualified in the subsidiary subject either in the annual or in the supplementary examination will be eligible for admission to the third year of the School.

4. Every candidate who joins the first year of the Honours School in Physics must qualify in English and will be examined in this subject at the end of the first year of the Honours Course.

5. The subsidiary subject for the School shall be Mathematics.

*REGULATIONS FOR THE M.Sc. AND M.Sc. TECH.
EXAMINATIONS.

1. The examinations for the M.Sc. Degree and for the M.Sc. Tech. Degree shall be held at the end of the fourth year of the Honours School Courses in those subjects in which there are Honours Schools. The fourth year of the Honours School Course in Chemistry shall also be open to candidates who have passed the B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination in the Honours School in Technical Chemistry.

A candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Examination ten years previously and has been engaged in scientific

* In examinations for which the candidate is admitted to the degree purely on thesis work, he is not allowed to present the thesis before the expiry of 8 months from the commencement of the academic session, and after that period the thesis might be presented when permitted by the Board of Control in the subject (*vide* paragraph 7 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 2nd June, 1928).

research may be permitted by the Board of Control to qualify in the Honours School Examination. If the Board of Examiners certify that the candidate is fit to continue his studies in the M.Sc. Course, he shall be eligible for admission to the M Sc Course, but he shall not be awarded the B.Sc. Honours Degree.

2. The examination in each School shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of teachers in the School and external examiners

3. The number of papers, the distribution of the subject, and the nature of any other test, shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

XIII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS *

1. Scholarships shall be awarded at the various examinations in the order of the class lists published by the University

No student shall hold more than one scholarship or exhibition except where the conditions of the foundation expressly provide for it.

If a student becomes entitled to two scholarships on the results of examinations, he shall hold only one. In any case where a student stands first in an examination or in any subject, but is not awarded or does not accept a scholarship which he would ordinarily hold, such scholarship may be awarded to the next eligible candidate on the list.

†2. Every such scholarship shall be tenable in any College affiliated for the examination next higher to

* Regulations under Section 25 (3) (n) of the Indian Universities Act.

† A candidate, if otherwise eligible, must pay the tuition fees to the College for the month for which scholarship is claimed (*Synd. Proc.*, 27-3-25, para. 3).

that at which the scholarship is awarded (except the Law College, the Central Training College, and, unless the student has joined the M Sc class in Physiology, the Medical College). Provided that a scholar reading for the M.A. or M.Sc. must take up one of the subjects he has taken for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree, and in the case of the Honours Schools the scholar must take up the principal subject of his School. A scholarship awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination shall be tenable for 24 months from the 1st day of May. A scholarship awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination and the First Examination in Commerce shall be tenable for 24 months from the 1st day of June. A scholarship awarded on the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations shall be tenable for 22 months from the 1st of September, provided that if a scholar appears in the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination in the first twelve months and discontinues his studies, his scholarship shall lapse at the end of May. A scholarship awarded on the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Honours School Examinations shall be tenable for twelve months from the first day of June.

Provided further, that, if the student is otherwise entitled, scholarship shall be paid for the months for which tuition fees have been realised.

3 Scholarships are given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend a College as a regular student and pursue his studies with industry. If it should appear at any time that the scholar fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning, be reported by the head of the College to the Syndicate who may diminish or withdraw the scholarships.

4 Scholarships shall be awarded on the results of the examinations. In the case of an examination in which Honours papers are set, marks gained on these shall be taken into consideration in the award of scho-

larships on the results of such examination except in the case of the award of the Fuller Exhibition. Each scholar shall be at once informed of his having been awarded a scholarship. A scholar not notifying the University in writing of his acceptance of the scholarship within two weeks of the receipt of the Registrar's letter shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship which may be re-awarded.

5. The number and value of University scholarships to be awarded each year at the various examinations shall be determined by the Syndicate (subject to the sanction of the Senate) having regard to the number, value, and conditions of Government Scholarships notified for that year.

The number and value of these Scholarships for the current and for next year are shown in Appendix A

6. Except in the case of scholarships awarded by the Government, no scholarships shall be given for the Matriculation or Intermediate Examinations of any Faculty, except the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty unless the candidate is placed in the First Division or for any Degree Examination or for the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty unless the candidate is placed in the First or Second Division

7 Scholarships awarded on the result of the M.S.L.C. Examination shall only be tenable by Matriculation candidates.

8 In the case of scholarships awarded on the result of Intermediate Examinations, scholarship-holders who join an Honours School of which the examination is held at the end of the third year after the Intermediate Examination, the scholarship shall be extended for a further period of twelve months.

9. In subjects where examinations under the Regulations of Chapter XII-C are held, the scholarships shall be awarded on the result of those examinations on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners.

APPENDIX A.

I—NUMBER AND VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIPS
ON THE EXAMINATIONSMATRICULATION AND SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION

Thirty-two Government Scholarships—Rs. 10 + College Fees Four of the scholarships will in the first place be awarded to the sons of Hindu and Sikh, Jat and Rajput agriculturists eligible for Zamindari scholarships. The remaining 28 will be awarded chiefly in order of merit, but so as to secure that the total number of scholarships assigned to each of the main divisions of the people is as below:—

Muhammadans	...	...	15
Hindus	...	..	10
Sikhs	...	...	5
Others	...	...	2

Forty University Scholarships at Rs. 18 per mensem.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Arts and Science Faculties.

(1) Ten University Scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem open to the first ten candidates on the combined list of successful candidates in the Intermediate Examination in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

(2) *Thirty-two Government Scholarships—Rs 10 + College Fees, awarded in the same way as for the Matriculation but open to candidates of both the Arts and Science Faculties except those awarded scholarship under (1) above.

* The Punjab Government has decided that these scholarships be awarded on the combined results of the Arts and Science Faculties in order of merit according to community as laid down in Article 29, Chapter V, of the Punjab Education Code, eleventh edition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

One University Scholarship of Rs 20 per mensem to be awarded to the student standing first in the First Examination in Commerce.

*B.A. AND B.Sc EXAMINATIONS.

Sixteen Subject Scholarships at Rs 25 per mensem in English (open to B.A. students only), Arabic, Persian, Mathematics (two scholarships), History, Economics, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Physiology, Technical Chemistry and Political Science.

In addition to the above, six Subject Scholarships at Rs. 25 per mensem in Mathematics (two scholarships, one for A course and one for B course), English, History, Economics and Philosophy, to be awarded to a candidate who, from amongst the Pass men in the B.A. Examination, stands first in the subject concerned and obtains not less than 60% of the aggregate number of marks in the three subjects failing which the scholarship for the year lapses.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE ALBERT
VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. These scholarships have been founded by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and shall be called *The Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarships*.

¹ In subjects for which scholarships are not given to B.A. Pass men, if no Honours man in a particular year is under the rules entitled to the scholarship then it be awarded to the best Pass man in the subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 14th October, 1927, paragraph 18)

2 The scholarships shall be twelve in number, of which six shall be awarded each year, tenable for two years, as follows —

Two scholarships for the Intermediate Arts Class at Rs. 14 per mensem each

Two scholarships for the B.A. Class at Rs. 16 per mensem each.

Two scholarships for the M.A. Class at Rs. 22 per mensem each.*

3. The scholarships shall be awarded to students standing highest in the examinations for the classes above specified, provided they have not been awarded any other scholarship of equal or greater value. *Provided* further that a student of good family in straitened circumstances shall, in every case, have a prior claim in competition with other students

Explanation.—‘ Good family ’ within the meaning of this rule shall be deemed to include descendants of persons who hold, or who have held, a good social position, but who at the time of the award of the scholarship are in straitened circumstances

4 Candidates who desire to compete for any of the above scholarships must, with their applications, submit a statement showing—

- (1) the father's social standing;
- (2) the monthly income of the father or of the supporter of the family;
- (3) the number and relationship of the persons maintained by the father or the supporter of the family.

This statement must be countersigned by a Civil Officer of the candidate's own district, of rank not lower than that of an Extra Assistant Commissioner

* Awardable to students who do not take up an Oriental Language as single subject.

A Sub-Committee shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate to consider the eligibility of the candidates who stand highest.

5. The scholarships shall be given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend and pursue his studies with industry at a College or institution recognised by the Syndicate, and preparing students for the examination next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded.

6. A scholarship awarded under these rules shall be liable to forfeiture or diminution if it should appear at any time to the Syndicate that the holder thereof is not making satisfactory progress in his studies, or has been guilty of gross misconduct, or has been irregular in attendance.

7. Any surplus that may arise from the vacancy of the scholarships or otherwise shall be applied in such manner as the Syndicate shall think best calculated to further the object and purposes of the endowment.

8. Subject to these rules the General Regulations relating to scholarships shall apply to these scholarships.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF AITCHISON-RAM RATTAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The income annually arising from the donation of Rai Bahadur, Seth Ram Rattan shall be expended in the establishment of four scholarships intended for the encouragement of an enlightened study of Sanskrit literature within the Panjab University.

2. These scholarships shall be called the Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarships.

3. These scholarships shall be tenable for two years under the conditions mentioned below, at any Arts College in the Punjab or in Rajputana which teaches up to the standard of the examination for which the holder of the scholarship must study

4 Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 18 per mensem each, of which one will be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfully pass the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in the particular subject in their respective year

*5 Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem each, of which one will be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfully pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in the particular subject in their respective year.

6 The scholarships will be awarded to successful candidates under the above conditions without regard as to whether Sanskrit had been taken up by them as a compulsory or as an optional subject

7 The scholarship shall be tenable on condition only that the scholars continue their studies in Sanskrit at an affiliated College with a *bonâ fide* intention of appearing in the next higher Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking Sanskrit as a subject in that examination

8 Payments on account of these scholarships shall be made monthly on bills drawn by the head of the College, in which the scholar prosecutes his studies

9. Should a scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited

10 Subject to these rules the general rules relating to scholarships shall apply to these scholarships.

¹ To be awarded to the best man in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination including the Honours Papers, if any (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 14th October, 1927, paragraph 19).

XIV.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO ADMISSION TO DEGREES.*

1. The Syndicate shall from time to time report to the Senate the names of all persons who have passed the examination required for the various degrees of the University, and have become qualified under the Regulations for admission to such degrees. When the Senate has sanctioned the admission of any such person to any degree, he shall be entitled to be formally admitted to that degree.

2. The following, if otherwise eligible under the Regulations, shall be admitted to their various degrees at the next Annual Convocation or at their option at such specified meeting of the Senate as may from time to time be determined by the Syndicate:—

- (a) Persons on whom honorary degrees are conferred under Section 17 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904
- (b) Persons who have qualified in the examinations held for a Master's or a Doctor's Degree
- (c) Candidates who have passed the Degree Examination in Medicine, Agriculture, Commerce, Teaching, Engineering, and in the case of Law those who have passed the examination in the First Division

* Regulations under Section 25 (3) (a) of the Indian Universities Act

[In connection with the last sentence, see paragraph 6 of the *Senate Proceedings*, dated the 29th November, 1926.

Notes—1 Recognised medals and prizes shall be awarded to the persons entitled thereto at the Convocation.

2. The certificates of the students who have passed the Oriental Titles diplomas from a College shall be sent to the Principal concerned for despatch to the candidates and the certificates of the other candidates shall be sent to them by post by the University.

- (d) Candidates who have passed the examination of the Honours School in the Faculties of Arts and Science

3. Candidates who have passed a Degree Examination other than those specified in Regulation 2 above, and have become qualified under the Regulations for admission to such degrees, shall be formally admitted to that degree as under —

- (a) Those who have passed the examination as students on the rolls of an affiliated College shall receive their degrees in the same year, through the Principal of the College on such day and hour as may be specified by the Syndicate.
- (b) Those who have passed as private candidates shall be admitted to the degree by the Principals signing their admission forms along with their students, and in the case of others by the Vice-Chancellor once a year on a date specified for this purpose by the Syndicate.

4. If any eligible candidate does not intend to appear at the first Convocation after the sanction of his degree, he shall give at least three days' notice to the Registrar of his intended absence, and may then be admitted to his degree at any subsequent Convocation, provided that he gives at least seven days' notice to the Registrar of his intention to appear.

5. If any candidate fails to give such notice of intended absence or appearance, he shall pay rupees five to the University before he is admitted to his degree.

6. If any candidate has not offered himself for admission to the degree in the manner provided for in Regulations 2 and 4 above, he may apply to the Vice-Chancellor to be admitted to his degree in absence. Such application shall be accompanied by:—

- (i) in the case of an undergraduate who seeks admission to a degree more than two years

after the sanction of his degree, a certificate of good character signed by the Principal of a College or a Deputy Commissioner;

(ii) a fee of rupees five.

7. On the receipt of such application, the Vice-Chancellor shall consider it and may declare the applicant to be admitted to this degree in absence.



PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

XV.—FINANCIAL RULES *

1 The accounts of the University shall conform to the official year

2 The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar, or under his orders.

3. All funds or moneys belonging to the University shall be kept in the Imperial Bank of India in the name of the Panjab University under the following distinct heads.—

- (a) Special Endowed Trusts,
- (b) Current Account,
- (c) Provident Fund;

and such other heads as may be determined by the Syndicate from time to time

4. No transfers shall be made from accounts (a) or (c) to any other account except under the express order of the Senate.

5 All property belonging to the University shall be held under Section 2 (3) of the Act of Incorporation,

* Regulations made under Section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act.

XIX of 1882, in the name of the University of the Panjab, and for the purpose of drawing interest upon, or transferring any part of, such Government Stock or Government Promissory Notes as is held in the name of the University of the Panjab, the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be jointly authorised to do all acts necessary for such purpose.

6. It shall be competent for the Senate or the Registrar subject to the control of the Syndicate to direct that any uninvested balance at credit of any particular trust or trusts, or of any other University Account, shall be invested in Government securities for the benefit of the Account concerned.

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to see that all sums granted to, and accepted by, the University for specific objects, such as the establishment of a Readership, a Professorship, or a Scholarship, or for the grant of a money prize, a medal, or other special reward, shall be invested, wherever practicable, in Government securities and brought to credit under the proper head of Account.

RECEIPTS.

8. All sums paid in on account of the University shall be received by the Registrar or in the case of the Colleges maintained by the University by the Principal of the College and shall be forthwith sent by him to the Imperial Bank of India for credit to the Account concerned, and shall not be used by him to meet current expenditure.

9. No sale of any securities held in the name of the University shall be made except under the express order of the Senate.

10. That all subscriptions or donations shall be immediately reported to the Syndicate, and that all subscriptions or donations, exceeding Rs. 500 in amount, shall also be reported to the Senate at the meeting next after the receipt of the same. The

Senate or Syndicate (as the case may be) shall thereupon decide how the sums so received are to be credited and applied.

EXPENDITURE.

11. All bills for payment shall be checked in the Registrar's Office, and signed by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar as correct, but no payment shall be made except under the signature of the Registrar. When the sanction of the Syndicate or Senate is required to the payment of any bill, the Registrar shall obtain such sanction before passing the bill, and shall endorse on the bill a reference to the order in question.

12. Payments shall be made by cheques, drawn by the Registrar and signed by him. All expenditure shall be incurred subject to the Budget allotment for the year and to the rules regulating the powers of the Syndicate or Senate to sanction expenditure.

*13. The Registrar shall have power to pass and pay all fixed charges provided for in the Budget as well as fees to Examiners, Printer's bill, Temporary staff, ordinary contingencies and such other bills as are approved by the Syndicate from time to time. But he shall obtain the sanction of the Syndicate before passing or paying any other charge.

14. To meet petty expenditure, an advance of Rs. 500 shall remain in the hands of the Registrar, for which he shall be personally responsible.

BUDGET.

15. A Budget shall be prepared under the direction of the Board of Finance and submitted for the orders of the Senate not later than the 15th March of each

* The powers of the Registrar under this regulation are limited, as given in paragraph 18 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th of November, 1921.

year. It shall show the receipts and expenditure of the Current Account of the ensuing year in annexed form, and shall contain a statement showing the entire assets and liabilities of the University, including all properties and investments, and special endowments which have been accepted by the University.

16. In the Budget credit shall be taken for the amount of the interest and profits of the General Endowment Fund, the amount of the Government grant for subscriptions and donations estimated with reference to the average receipts from this source during the previous three years, excluding from this average any subscriptions given for investments or of exceptionally large amount, and for income from fees calculated in the same way.

AUDIT.

17. In addition to the official Auditor appointed by Government for the purpose of auditing the Annual Accounts, an Auditor for the purpose of internal audit shall be appointed by the Senate. The Auditor shall hold office for two years, and may be re-appointed. He shall receive such remuneration as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Senate.

18. The accounts of the University shall be audited half-yearly or oftener, as the Syndicate may direct.

19. It shall be the duty of the Auditor appointed by the Senate to submit through the Board of Finance brief half-yearly Audit Report to the Senate, and to see—

- (a) that the accounts of the University are properly kept;
- (b) that the state of the balance shown therein agrees with the Bank's account;
- (c) that all payments are supported by proper vouchers, and that they are under proper sanction; and

- (d) that all receipts and payments are classified in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the University.

It shall also be the duty of the Auditor to prepare and submit an annual audit report on the accounts of the University to the Senate, and certified by him to be correct.

ACCOUNTS.

20 The Registrar shall keep an account (1) of all Special Endowed Trusts; (2) of the Current Account; and (3) Provident Fund and such other heads as may be determined by the Syndicate from time to time.

21. The Registrar shall prepare an Annual General Statement showing in detail the state of each of these three accounts, which shall be checked and countersigned by the Auditor. This General Statement shall then be submitted to the Senate. The Registrar shall also cause the statement to be published for general information in the *Punjab Gazette*.

22 The Registrar shall maintain the following books of accounts and forms—

Books.

I.—For Special Endowed Trusts—

- (a) A Cash Book
- (b) A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account for each trust.
- (c) A Bank Pass Book.

II.—For Current Account—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Classified Register of Receipts.
- (c) A Classified Register of Expenditure
- (d) A Bank Pass Book

III.—For Provident Fund Account—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account.
- (c) A Bank Pass Book.

23. Once a half-year the account books of the University for previous six months shall be laid before the Board of Finance and when passed shall be signed by the Chairman.

24. All vouchers in support of items of expenditure shall be retained for a period of eight years. Vouchers more than eight years old may, at the discretion of the Registrar, be destroyed, provided that all accounts or documents relating to trusts, donations and subscriptions shall be preserved.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

25. The Board of Finance shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as President, the Dean of University Instruction, two members of the Syndicate nominated by the Syndicate, three Fellows who are not members of the Syndicate to be elected by the Senate, and one expert to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, as Members, and the Registrar as Secretary. It shall be appointed annually not later than in the month of November and the Board so constituted shall commence office from 1st January following.

26. Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two annual elections shall be filled up by the Syndicate.

27. The Board shall meet ordinarily every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

28. The functions of the Board of Finance shall be as under:—

- (i) To examine the annual budget and to advise the Syndicate thereon;
- (ii) To make recommendations to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finance of the University;
- (iii) To examine every proposal of new expenditure involving a sum of money exceeding

Rs. 3,000; and to advise the Syndicate thereon;

- (iv) Periodically to review the financial position;
- (v) Generally to devise means for the improvement of the financial position of the University;
- (vi) To expend sums of money voted by the appropriate authority and to sanction proposals of new expenditure involving a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000;
- (vii) To consider applications for revision of grades of pay and the grades of pay of new appointments.

APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL RULES

Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Panyab University Current, Endowment and Trusts Account for the official year 19 - , and of the Oriental College Account for the official year 19 - .

Dr	Total	Cr.	Total.
To Current Account		
" Special Endowed Trusts Account, viz.—	...		
Alfred-Patiala Translatorship		
Alexandra Readership		
McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership		
McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership		
Mayo-Patiala Engineering Readership		
McLeod-Punjab Arabic Readership		
Alfred-Jind Nabha Readership		
Bahawalpur Arabic Readership		
Amritsar-McLeod Memorial Scholarship		
Fuller Exhibition		
Jind Panjabi Scholarship		
Patiala Gurmukhi Scholarship		
Brandreth Regent's Prize		
Jashni Ram Medal		
Macdagan Prize		
Inayat Ali-Watson Medal		
Ditto Griffin Prize		
Alwar Medal		
Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize		
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Medal		
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Jubilee Medal		
" Aitchison-Ram Ratan Scholarship		
Total	Total	Total

XV-A.—PANJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

1 There shall be a Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee constituted as follows:—

Elected members as under.—

- (a) President.
- (b) Honorary Treasurer.
- (c) Five members of the Executive Committee
- (d) Nine members, three members to be elected annually and to hold office for 3 years.
- (e) The Honorary Treasurers of University Sports Clubs to be elected annually

Ex-Officio members:—

- (a) Principals of Men's Degree Colleges in Lahore or their nominees for the year.
- (b) Principals of Mofussil Colleges who are members of the Mofussil Board or their nominees for the year.
- (c) The Registrar
- (d) The University Director of Physical Training (also *ex-officio* Secretary)

2. The duties of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee shall be:—

- (i) To make rules for organising, conducting and controlling the Panjab University Sports Tournament.
- (ii) To make rules for the conduct of elections of members and office holders.
- (iii) To elect once a year (a) the President, (b) the Honorary Treasurer, (c) members of the Committee as specified in Regulation 1 above, (d) the Executive Committee, (e) Honorary Treasurers of the University Sports Clubs.
- (iv) To frame the annual Budget.

3. The Executive Committee of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee shall consist of the following.—

- (a) The President of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee.
- (b) The Secretary of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee.
- (c) Five members, out of whom three shall be from Colleges outside Lahore.

Provided that no two members shall belong to the same College.

Four members shall form a quorum.

4. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for—

- (i) organising conducting and controlling the Panjab University Sports Tournament and the activities of the clubs under the control of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee in accordance with the rules laid down from time to time by the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee, and
- (ii) the upkeep of the University playgrounds at the Chauburji and the staff maintained for this purpose.

5. The accounts of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee and of Sports Clubs shall be audited annually by the University Auditors and the Reports of the Honorary Treasurer and of the University Auditors shall be submitted to the Syndicate through the Board of Finance after they have been considered by the Executive Committee of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee.

6 The Syndicate shall exercise over the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee general supervision and shall decide on constitutional changes. It shall exercise control over structural alterations and

additions and other permanent fixtures on the Chauburji grounds.

XVI—REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL
COLLEGE.

1. The University shall maintain an Oriental College with the main object of promoting the advanced and enlightened study of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and such Indian vernacular languages as the Syndicate may appoint

2 The management of the Oriental College (*hereinafter called the College*), and of the School Department attached to the College, shall be vested in the Syndicate.

3. The Principal of the College shall be appointed by the Senate. The Regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of the grant of leave to, and the making of provision for the retirement of, officers and servants of the University shall be applicable to the Principal.

He shall be under the orders and control of the Syndicate in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

4 The Syndicate shall, from time to time, determine the number, nature, and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College, with the exception of (a) the Principal, (b) the Readers, Translators, Lecturers and others on the endowment of the University or remunerated from Trust Funds held for that purpose by the University; and, with the exception of the Principal, shall have power to appoint, suspend, or dismiss any member of the staff or establishment;

Provided that without the previous sanction of the Senate—

- (a) no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be created, and no person shall be appointed to such office;
- (b) the salary of no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be increased or reduced;
- (c) no member of the staff or establishment whose salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be dismissed;
- (d) one and the same person shall not hold two or more appointments on the staff of the College.

5 In all cases in which a member of the staff or establishment has been suspended or dismissed by order of the Syndicate, the order shall be subject to appeal to the Senate, who may pass such order as may to them appear proper.

6. A boarding-house shall be attached to the College.

7. Not later than the 30th November each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

8 The system and courses of instruction in the College shall be so regulated as to conform to the regulations for the various examinations of the University in the Oriental Faculty and in Oriental Languages. Subject to this provision the Syndicate shall have full authority to fix the subjects of instruction and the language in which instruction shall be conveyed, and to regulate the time and manner of tuition and attendance.

9. The Syndicate may allot funds to provide for scholarships and stipends, to be tenable only in the Oriental College and its attached school, except in the case of a female student, who may be allowed to study at home and be periodically examined as to the progress made by her by any person deputed by the Principal for that purpose.

The award of scholarships shall be regulated by the Syndicate and shall be strictly in accordance with merit as tested by examination, and subject to any general regulations of the University on that behalf. Their number and value, and the manner and condition of their award and tenure shall be published in the official Gazette.

If the holder of a scholarship fails to make satisfactory progress or is guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning, be reported by the Principal to the Syndicate, who may diminish or withdraw the scholarship. Stipends shall be awarded by the Principal, subject to the control of the Syndicate.

10. Subject to the general control of the Senate the Syndicate shall fix, from time to time, fees for admission into and tuition in the College, and for residence in the boarding-house provided that no increase of fees shall come into force until the beginning of an academic year in the month of May

XVII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE LAW COLLEGE.

1. The University shall maintain a Law College with the object of promoting a sound and enlightened study of Law.

2. The management of the Law College (*hereinafter called the College*) shall be vested in the Syndicate, subject to the control exercised by the Senate in any matter requiring the sanction of this body: Provided

that all matters relating to the Law College shall be considered in the first instance by the Law College Committee appointed in the manner provided in Regulation 3, and that the Syndicate may delegate to this Committee power to decide any matters not requiring the sanction of the Syndicate under the Regulations.

3. The College Committee shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Law Faculty, and three members of the Law Faculty, to be elected annually by the Faculty and two Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges of whom one shall not be a member of the Law College to be elected annually by the Syndicate in November of each year, and the year of office shall commence from the 1st of January following. If the Vice-Chancellor is Dean of the Law Faculty he shall nominate an additional member. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the College Committee.

Three members shall form a quorum.

*4 Subject to the limits of expenditure sanctioned by the Senate, the Syndicate shall determine the number, nature and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College. All members of the staff and establishment, except part-time Law Readers and part-time Law Lecturers, shall be appointed under the regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of leave to, and the making of provision for the retirement of, officers and servants of the University.

Part-time Law Readers and part-time Law Lecturers shall be appointed by the Syndicate: they shall not be entitled to leave, or to subscribe to the Provident Fund; but, subject to the general control of the Syndicate, may be granted temporary leave of absence up to 4 days by the Principal and for any period exceeding 4 days by the Chairman of the College Committee.

The College Committee shall have power to make

* Whole-time Law Readers not permitted to practise (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 1st May, 1924, para. 18).

emergency arrangements for carrying on the work of the College pending any orders by the Syndicate.

5 The Principal shall be under the orders and control of the College Committee in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

6. Not later than the 30th November each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

If the Principal's budget involves any increase in expenditure not previously sanctioned, and not previously recommended by the College Committee, the Committee shall be consulted and its opinion communicated to the Syndicate for consideration in connection with the University Budget.

7. Not less than six weeks before the opening of every session of the College the Principal shall submit, for the information of the College Committee a statement of the course of lectures, instruction, and house examinations proposed to be followed, during such session, in each class of the College. The Principal shall also report to the College Committee such alterations in respect of these matters as he may deem fit to make from time to time during the academical year.

8. The following fees shall be charged in the College from persons attending Preliminary, F.E.L. and LL.B. Classes:—

Rs. 40 upon admission or re-admission to the College;

Rs. 10 per mensem for the Preliminary and F.E.L. Classes and Rs. 12 per mensem for the LL.B. Classes for the whole year of twelve months.

*Provided that when a candidate has qualified for any examination, and has been admitted thereto, but has failed to pass, and desires to continue in the College with a view to appearing again, he may be allowed to attend on payment of half the above monthly fees.

9. The College shall conform to all Rules and Regulations relating to Affiliated Colleges.

10. Any student who fails to pay his fees, or is absent during session without leave, for more than one month, shall be liable to be struck off the roll. But a student, who having passed one examination wishes to wait a year before beginning to attend the classes preparatory for the next examination, may keep his name on the roll on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for the year in which he is not attending classes.

11. Every candidate shall submit with his application for admittance to the College—

- (1) a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Principal of the last College attended by him, or signed by a gentleman known to the Principal of the College or to any Magistrate in the district in which the candidate resides, and countersigned by such Magistrate; and
- (2) a certificate that he has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of Arts or of Science or of Commerce or of Agriculture of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University.

11-A There shall be a College test examination at the end of the first year, hereinafter called the Pre-

* A failed student may at any time be permitted to attend lectures as a casual student on payment of full monthly fees (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

liminary Examination and the Principal shall have power to detain such students as fail to attain the required standard of efficiency. *Rules for promotion of students from the preliminary class will be framed by Law College Committee. The following shall be the subjects of examination:—

- (i) Jurisprudence and Roman Law
- (ii) Constitutional Law (English and Indian).
- (iii) Hindu Law, Mohammadan Law and Punjab Customary Law.
- (iv) Law of Contract and Specific Relief.

12. Admission to the course of lectures in Conveyancing and Pleadings shall be open to Bachelors of Laws of the University of the Panjab or other recognised Universities in India, to persons who have been admitted as Barristers in England or Ireland, and others who have attended the prescribed course of lectures for the Bachelor of Laws Examination of the Panjab University. The course of lectures shall extend over a period of six months and admission to this class shall be made from a date fixed by the Syndicate which shall not be less than one week before the commencement of lectures.

†Tuition fee shall be Rs 5 per mensem

The Lecturer appointed to deliver the course of lectures shall submit to the Dean of the Law Faculty for approval two months before the commencement of the session a syllabus of lectures proposed to be delivered to the class. The course of lectures shall be so arranged as to enable a candidate to acquire a knowledge of Conveyancing and Pleadings both in English and in Urdu.

* For the Rules framed by the Law College Committee, see paragraph 2 of its *Proceedings*, dated the 12th May, 1936.

† The fee to be paid in two instalments of Rs 15 each—one in October and the second in January (*vide* paragraph 7 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 21st April, 1933).

13. The *scale of fees for the LL.M. Class shall be fixed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the College Committee.

XVIII—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE HAILEY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

1. The University shall maintain a College with the object of promoting the study of Commerce.

2. The management of the College of Commerce (*heremafter called the College*) shall be vested in the Syndicate, subject to the control exercised by the Senate in any matter requiring the sanction of this body. Provided that all matters relating to the College shall be considered in the first instance by the College Committee appointed in the manner provided in Regulation 3, and that the Syndicate may delegate to this Committee power to decide any matters not requiring the sanction of the Syndicate under the Regulations

3. The College Committee shall consist of the following.—

The Vice-Chancellor

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab

The Director of Industries, Punjab.

One representative of Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society.

The Principal of the College.

Two representatives of the Syndicate

* The following is the scale of fees fixed by the Syndicate.—

(a) Tuition fee	...	Rs. 50 for the first term and Rs. 70 for the second term in each academical year.
(b) Admission fee	...	Rs. 60 (to be charged only from persons who are not graduates of the University of the Panjab).

One representative of the Commerce Faculty.

One member representing each of the following:—

- (a) The Railway Department,
- (b) The Banking interests,
- (c) The Commercial Community,
- (d) The Northern India Chamber of Commerce,
and
- (e) The Accountants and Auditors.

One nominee of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the College Committee

The representatives of the interests mentioned in (a)–(e) above shall be selected in accordance with such rules as may, for this purpose, be framed by the Syndicate from time to time

The Vice-Chancellor shall be Chairman of the Committee, but in his absence, the members present at a meeting shall elect a chairman to preside at such meeting. The representatives shall be appointed in the month of November every two years in such manner as the Syndicate may from time to time determine and the year of office shall commence from the 1st of January following. The Syndicate shall take such steps as it considers necessary to constitute the first Committee the term of whose office shall expire on 31st December, 1929.

4. Should a vacancy occur in the Committee during the year, it shall be filled by the appointment of a new member by the body whose representative has ceased to act on the Committee, and the new member shall continue to act until the formation of the next Committee

⁴ The Syndicate, on the advice of the Hailey College of Commerce Committee, has decided that the Agent, North Western Railway, or his nominee, would represent (a), that (d) would nominate its representative, and that the Syndicate would nominate the representatives of (b), (c) and (e)—(*vide* paragraph 15 of its *Proceedings*, dated the 20th January, 1928).

Four members shall form a quorum.

5 Subject to the limits of expenditure sanctioned by the Senate, the Syndicate shall determine the number, nature and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College. All members of the staff and establishment, except part-time Lecturers and Readers, shall be appointed under the regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of leave to, and the making of provision for the retirement of, officers and servants of the University.

Part-time Lecturers and Readers may be appointed by the Syndicate; they shall not be entitled to leave, or to subscribe to the Provident Fund; but, subject to the general control of the Syndicate, may be granted temporary leave of absence up to four days by the Principal and for any period exceeding four days by the Vice-Chancellor.

The College Committee shall exercise all the powers of a Board of Studies in the Faculty of Commerce and shall have power to reappropriate funds from one Budget head to another within the budgetted allotment and to make emergency arrangements for carrying on the work of the College pending orders by the Syndicate.

6. The Principal shall be under the orders and control of the College Committee in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

7. There shall be a College test at the end of each of the first and second academic years and the Principal shall have power to detain such students as fail to attain the required standard of efficiency.

8. Not later than the 30th November each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same,

through the Committee, to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate

9. The scale of fees shall be fixed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Committee

10. The College shall conform to all Rules and Regulations relating to Affiliated Colleges.

XIX —*REGULATIONS RELATING TO RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

1 The endowments previously applied to the appointment of University Readers and Translators, shall be applied to the appointment of Research Students. These appointments shall be called:—

- (1) The Alexandra Studentship.
- (2) The McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Studentship.
- (3) McLeod-Punjab Arabic Studentship
- (4) The Mayo-Patiala Studentship.
- (5) The McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Studentship.
- (6) The Alfred-Patiala Studentship.
- (7) R. B. Kanhiya Lal Mathematics Studentship.
- (8) R. B. Kanhiya Lal Physics Studentship.

2 The appointment of Research Students shall rest with the Academic Council.

3. When an appointment is to be made, the Registrar shall issue a special notice to each member of the Academic Council, stating the name and nature of, and special conditions (if any) attached to, the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least one week before the meeting of the Academic Council at which the appointment is to be made.

* A person, if otherwise qualified, may hold two University Studentships while abroad (vide paragraph 6 of the *Academic Council Proceedings*, dated 28th March, 1928).

*4. The emolument of the Alexandra Studentship shall be Rupees Seventy-five per mensem, that of each of the other Studentships an amount corresponding to the net income of each endowment during the tenure of the appointment.

5 The tenure of each Studentship shall in the first instance be for two years, but may be renewed by the Academic Council for a period not exceeding two years, so that the entire period shall not exceed in any case four years.

6 Each Research Student shall work under the direction of a Principal or Professor, nominated for the purpose by the Academic Council, who shall report annually to the Academic Council on the Student's progress.

7 The Academic Council shall have power to suspend at any time the payment of a Student's emolument, and if after enquiry it appears that the conditions of the appointment are not being satisfactorily fulfilled, to terminate the appointment.

8. Besides the regular annual vacations, leave for urgent reasons may be granted to Research Students for any terms not exceeding two months in two years. The power of granting this leave shall be vested in the Principal or Professor under whose direction the Student is working up to ten days at one time, and for longer periods in the Syndicate.

9. In the event of any Research Student desiring to resign his appointment, he shall be required to give three months' notice to the Registrar of such intention before abandoning his work; if he fails to give such notice, he shall forfeit the emolument of three months

* The value of such studentships in the Special Endowed Trust Fund, where the interest accrued is less than Rs. 75 p m., shall be Rs. 75 p m., and not Rs. 100 p.m. as at present (*vide* paragraph 17 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 16th March, 1934).

† Leave for urgent reasons granted under this Regulation shall be without pay (*vide* paragraph 24, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 20th February, 1936).

10. Each Research Student shall be required to pursue an advanced course of study or special line of research to be approved by the Academic Council at the time of appointment.

The Academic Council may invite applications for specific lines of research. All applicants, whether themselves proposing a subject for investigation, or proposing to adopt a subject suggested by the Academic Council, shall give a clear statement of the method they propose to employ.

11. A Research Student shall not ordinarily be required to lecture to a class, but if he is attached to the Oriental College, or to a teaching department of the University, he may be called upon to do so temporarily, in cases of emergency.

Every Research Student shall be required to deliver in one term of the second and each subsequent year of his tenure of the Studentship a short course of lectures on the subject of his work. These lectures shall be open to all members of the University. The Alexandra and Alfred-Patiala Students shall also give a popular course of lectures in vernacular on the subject of their work, if this is considered to lend itself to such treatment.

12. A Research Student shall not join any College except for the purpose of attending lectures bearing on the subject of his work, or for delivering lectures^{*} in the same, or, in an allied subject, as a part-time lecturer in an affiliated College, nor shall he prepare for an examination in any other subjects.

If a Research Student accepts any other appointment for any date previous to the expiry of his tenure of his Studentship, he shall thereby forfeit the Studentship, and shall not receive any further emolument beyond what he has been actually paid.

* Teaching work not to exceed ten periods a week (*Synd.*, dated the 21st April, 1922, para. 17).

13. The results of each Research Student's work, if considered of sufficient merit, and if not published elsewhere, shall be published by the University.

The Alexandra Studentship.

14. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in History, and who possesses the linguistic equipment necessary for the work undertaken.

The study or research work may relate to any aspect or portion of Oriental History, provided that two consecutive appointments shall not be devoted to work not connected with the History of India.

The McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Studentship.

15. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in Sanskrit.

The study or line of research undertaken may relate to any aspect or portion of Sanskrit, Pali, or Prakrit literature, to the history and comparative study of these languages, or to the epigraphy of the same.

In special cases where the nature of the work renders it desirable the Student may work away from Lahore as, e.g., in a place where there is a large collection of manuscripts or in the camp or office of an officer of the Archaeological Department, provided that without the special sanction of the Syndicate he shall not be so absent for more than six months in one year, that he shall report on his work every month, and that, if possible, he shall be under the supervision of some person approved for this purpose.

The McLeod-Punjab Arabic Studentship

16. This shall be open to a graduate who has distinguished himself in Arabic.

The study or research work may relate to any aspect or portion of Arabic literature, to the history of the Arabic language, the comparative study of Semitic

languages, to the influence of Arabic literature on any other literature, or to Arabic epigraphy. In special cases the Student may work away from Lahore under conditions similar to those laid down for the McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Studentship.

The Mayo-Patiala Studentship.

17. This shall be open to a graduate in English and Sanskrit or Arabic.

The research work may relate to the general study of Indian Aryan Vernaculars, to the special study of a particular dialect, or group of dialects spoken in the territories of the University, to the critical study of the older forms of Hindi, Panjabi, and the like, or of more modern literature in a vernacular current in the territories of the University.

The McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Studentship.

18. This shall be open to a distinguished graduate who has taken the degree of M Sc. of the Panjab University in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Botany, Geology or Physiology. The Studentship shall not be awarded unless a suitable candidate offers himself. In the absence of a suitable candidate a fresh election shall take place in the succeeding year.

The Studentship shall, in the first instance, be tenable for three years, but the out-going incumbent may, in special cases, be re-appointed for a period not exceeding two years.

The Student shall be required to carry out original research under proper supervision in a subject approved by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

The Student shall be required to submit to the Special Committee at the end of each academic year a report of the research work he has been conducting,

sent through the Professor under whom he is working, who shall be asked to give his opinion on the merits of the work done by the Student.

If, in the opinion of the Special Committee, the work done by the Student is not satisfactory, the Studentship shall be declared vacant.

The Alfred-Patiala Studentship

19. This shall be open to a graduate who has distinguished himself in any subject, and satisfies the Academic Council that he is sufficiently qualified for the work undertaken.

The study or research work may relate to any aspect or portion of the following, provided that two consecutive appointments shall not be devoted to work not connected with the Punjab, and that ordinarily two consecutive appointments shall not be devoted to closely related subjects:—

- (1) Zoology of India.
- (2) Botany of India.
- (3) Geology of India.
- (4) Anthropology of India, including Anthropometry, study of Custom and Folk-lore.
- (5) Archæology of India, including Architecture and Numismatics.
- (6) History of any Oriental Art, Craft or Science.
- (7) Practical applications of Chemistry
- (8) Any Oriental Language or Literature not admissible for other Studentships.

R. B. Kanhiya Lal Mathematics Studentship.

20. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in Mathematics. The study or line of research undertaken may relate to any branch of Mathematics.

R. B. Kanhiya Lal Physics Studentship

21 This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in Physics. The study or line of research undertaken may relate to any branch of Physics.

XX.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO
ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

1. In these regulations "ordinary" academical costume includes a black cap and gown without hood or sash, and "full" academical costume includes in addition a hood or sash and for doctors a scarlet instead of a black gown.

2. Full academical costume shall be worn by all Fellows and all Graduates of the University, and may be worn by all Graduates of other Universities, at Convocation and on such other ceremonial occasions as the Syndicate or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

3. Ordinary academical costume shall be worn by all Fellows at meetings of the Senate.

4. If a Fellow is a graduate of any University he may wear either the costume of his degree, or the costume to which he is entitled as a Fellow.

5. Fellows and Graduates of the University are entitled to wear academical costume as follows.—

CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—The same with silver lace and tufts.

Cap.—The same with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

Gown.—The same with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with black silk tassel

FELLOWS.

Gown.—A black gown with full sleeves (similar to the Oxford M.A.).

Sash.—Of the same with gold fringed ends.

Cap.—As for Registrar or white pagri.

GRADUATES.

Doctor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—(Full) A scarlet silk gown. (Ordinary)
As for Fellows.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with pearl grey.

Cap.—As for Registrar.

Master of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—The same as for Fellows with plain sleeves.

Sash.—Of the same colour and texture as the gown, but bordered with claret-coloured silk an inch wide and fringed with the same.

Cap.—Black stuff academic cap or white pagri.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—A black stuff gown (pattern similar to Oxford B.A.).

Sash.—Similar to M.O.L. with drab silk border.

Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Doctor of Literature.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Crimson lined with white.

Master of Arts.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black lined with claret-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Teaching

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with peacock blue.

Bachelor of Arts.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Oxford shape: Black lined with light-blue silk but without fur.

Doctor of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with dark blue.

Bachelor of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Dark blue lined with white.

Doctor of Medicine.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with dark mauve

Master of Surgery.

Gown and Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Hood.—Light mauve lined with white.

Bachelor of Medicine.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with plum-coloured cloth.

Doctor of Science.

Gown and Cap—As for D O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with gold-coloured silk

Master of Science.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford M.A

Hood.—Orange lined with white.

Bachelor of Science.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford B A

Hood.—Black lined with white.

Bachelor of Science (Agriculture).

Gown, Cap and Hood—As for B Sc.

Master of Science (Agriculture).

Gown, Cap and Hood.—As for M Sc.

Bachelor of Science (Engineering).

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Navy blue lined with gold coloured silk.

Bachelor of Commerce.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford M.A.

Hood—Black Alpaca lined with white silk and
with deep orange-coloured border.

Master of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for M O.L

Hood.—Claret lined with white

Doctor of Philosophy.

Gown and Cap—Similar to the Cambridge Ph D.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with silver grey.

Bachelor of Dental Surgery

Gown and Cap.—As for B O.L.

Hood.—White lined with plum coloured cloth.

6 The holders of Oriental Literary Titles shall be entitled to wear the following costume on ceremonial occasions :—

Maulvi Fasil, Shastri and Munshi Fasil

Gown as for B.A. White pagri.

7. Candidates for admission to any degree except that of Doctor in any Faculty shall wear at Convocation the costume of the degree to which they seek admission.

A candidate for the degree of Doctor in any Faculty shall assume the costume of such degree immediately after his admission to such degree.



VI.

THE UNIVERSITY, 1936

PATRON.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquess
of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E.,
D.L., T.D.

SENATE.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
CHANCELLOR.									
His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VICE-CHANCELLOR.									
The Right Reverend George Dunsford Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A. ..	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	Jany. 9, 1936.
FELLOWS APPOINTED EX- OFFICIO UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE INDIAN UNI- VERSITIES ACT OF 1904.									
The Chief Justice of the High Court of the Punjab ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	..	..

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
The Bishop of Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	.	..	..
The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab ..	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir (Abul Hasan, Esq., B.A., I.E.S. (Retd.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala (Sardar K. M. Panikkar, B.A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The representative of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur (Lt.-Col. Maqbool Hassan Kureishy, Khan Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.) ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	..	..
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Jind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha [Dr Jiwan R. Maleri, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ireland), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond)] ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	..
The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala (S Arbel Singh, B.Sc.) ..	O	..	..	..	S	Ag.	..	..
The Director of Public Instruction, N.W.F. Province, Peshawar ..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE
REGISTERED GRADUATES
UNDER SECTION 6, SUB-
SECTION (2), SUB-CLAUSE
(a) OF THE INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES
ACT OF
1904.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Rai Bahadur Lala Mukand Lal Puri, M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at- Law, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	March 31, 1932.
Nanak Chand Pandit, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Lala Mehr Chand, M.A., M.Sc., Principal, D.A.-V. College, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	..	March 10, 1933.
Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	C	..	April 3, 1934.
Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	E	..	March 8, 1935.
Lala Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B., Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Rai Bahadur Mr. Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, 49, Mozang Road, Lahore ..	O	..	L	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Lala Sain Das, M.A., B.Sc., Temple Road, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	..	Ditto.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Bakhshi Ram Rattan, B.A., B.T., Retired Principal, D.A.V. College, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	..	March 11, 1936
C. L. Anand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE FACULTIES UNDER SECTION 6, SUB-SECTION (2), SUB- CLAUSE (b) OF THE INDIAN UNIVER- SITIES ACT OF 1904.									
<i>By the Oriental Faculty.</i>									
Sh. Siraj-ud-Din Azar, M.A., M.O.L., Govt. Intermediate College, Pasrur ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	April 15, 1936.
<i>By the Arts Faculty.</i>									
Sardar Teja Singh, M.A., Pro- fessor, Khalsa College, Amritsar ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 21, 1933.
<i>By the Law Faculty.</i>									
L. Mehr Chand Mahajan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	C	..	June 23, 1932.
<i>By the Medical Faculty.</i>									
Lt.-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Principal, K.E. Medical College, Lahore ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	..	April 10, 1935.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
<i>By the Science Faculty</i>									
Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A., University Reader in Zoology, Lahore	O	.	.	.	S	Ag.	.	.	March 24, 1935.
FELLOWS NOMINATED BY THE CHANCELLOR UNDER SECTION 6, SUB-SECTION (2), SUB- CLAUSE (c) OF THE IN- DIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904.									
J. F. Bruce, Esq., M.A., Uni- versity Professor of History, Lahore	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oct. 26, 1931.
U. Kramet, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), 8-a, Davis Road, Lahore	.	A	.	.	.	.	C	.	Ditto.
Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., PH.D., Forman Chris- tian College, Lahore	O	A	.	.	.	.	C	.	Nov. 2, 1931.
Khan Sahib Mian Amiruddin, B.A., Sub-Registrar, Lahore	.	A	.	.	S	.	.	.	Nov. 11, 1931.
Miss Edith Brown, M.D., D.B.E., Principal, Women's Medical School, Ludhiana	.	.	.	M	.	.	.	.	Jany. 3, 1932.
Dr. S. D Muzaffar, M.A., M.Sc., PH.D., Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Mu- ghalpura	.	A	.	.	S	.	.	E	Jany. 29, 1932.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Mian Mohammad Ibrahim, M.A., P.E.S., Principal, Multan College, Multan ..	..	A	...	...	S	..	...	..	Feb 9, 1932.
Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, M.A., M.L.C., Fair Field, Lahore ..	O	..	L	...	...	Ag.	...	..	March 16, 1932
Dr. Mohammad Sadr-ud-Din, M.A., D.LITT., Professor of Arabic, Government College, Lahore ..	O	A	...	...	...	..	..	..	Ditto.
Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din, M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore ..	O	A	...	...	...	..	C	..	Ditto.
Rana Abdul Hamid Khan, M.A., Principal, deMontmorency College, Shahpur ..	O	A	...	...	...	..	...	..	Ditto.
A. C. C. Hervey, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Government College, Ludhiana ..	..	A	...	...	...	..	...	..	April 10, 1932.
Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, F.A.A. (London), Auditor and Notary Public, Lahore ..	..	A	...	...	...	..	C	..	Sept. 30, 1932.
S. Charan Singh, M.Sc., Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar ..	O	..	..	..	S	Ag.	..	..	Oct. 12, 1932.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	A	L	...	...	..	C	..	Jany. 7, 1933.
D. P. Johnston, Esq., A.R.C., S.C.I., N.D.A., Assistant Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	S	Ag.	...	..	Jany. 13, 1933.

	Faculty							Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	O	E
Khan Bahadur Sh. Nur Elahi, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Central Training College, Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 23, 1933.
Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A., Principal, G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	March 28, 1933.
K.B. Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rah- man, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	April 4, 1933.
Miss Lillian Ethel Thomas, B.Sc., Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore .. .. .	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	April 25, 1933.
W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., M.A., F.C.S., Assistant Director of Public Instruc- tion, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	April 26, 1933.
Dr. H. B. Dunnichff, M.A., Sc.D., F.I.C., I.E.S., Prin- cipal, Government College, Lahore .. .. .	..	A	..	..	S	Ag.	..	E May 6, 1933.
Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.B., I.E.S., Professor of Zoology, Government Col- lege, Lahore .. .. .	..	A	..	..	S	Ag.	..	June 1, 1933.
Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, KT, C.I.E., D.O.L., Majithia House, Albert Road, Amritsar ..	O	A	..	..	..	Ag.	..	June 20, 1933.
Shaikh Asghar Ali, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Retired), Ferozepur Road, Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	July 4, 1933.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Khan Bahadur Sayed Maqbool Shah, I.E.S. (Retd.), 11, Warris Road, Lahore	O	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jany. 5, 1934.
H. R. Stewart, Esq., F.R.C.S.C.I., D.I.C., N.D.A., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Lahore ..	.	.	.	.	S	Ag.	.	.	Jany. 25, 1934.
R. L. Holdsworth, Esq., M.A., Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar ..	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	Feb. 6, 1934.
Dr. S K. Datta, B.A., M.B., CH.B., Principal, F.C. College, Lahore ..	.	A	.	.	S	.	.	.	March 19, 1934.
Pandit Hem Raj, M.A., Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore ..	.	A	.	.	S	.	.	.	Ditto.
Khan Bahadur M. Afzal Husain, M.A., M.Sc., I.A.S., Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur ..	.	.	.	.	S	Ag.	.	.	April 16, 1934.
P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L., Principal, Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore ..	O	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 20, 1934.
M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A., Principal, Oriental College, Lahore ..	O	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 23, 1934.
P. R. Bence-Jones, Esq., M.C., M.A. (Cantab.), M.INST.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., Principal, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	E	May 22, 1934.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Sardar Sahib Bawa Udham Singh, B.Sc., B.T., Head Master, S.B.B.S., Khalsa High School, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 28, 1934.
P. C. Speers, Esq., M.Sc., Professor, F.C. College, Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	S	Ag.	..	E	July 30, 1934.
Rai Bahadur Mr. Man Mohan, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 1, 1934.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mian Abdul Rashid, Bar.-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Punjab, Lahore ..	O	..	L	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 7, 1934.
Miss T. M. Wright, B.A., Principal, Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 17, 1934.
G. C. Chatterji, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Professor, Government College, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	..	Nov. 22, 1934.
Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.INST.P., University Professor of Physical Chemistry, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	E	Nov. 25, 1934.
Abdulah Yusuf Ali, Esq., O.B.E., M.A., LL.M., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Islamia College, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	C	..	May 24, 1935.
Khwaja Dil Mohammad, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Islamia College, Lahore ..	O	..	..	..	S	..	..	..	June 12, 1935.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, M.A., PH.D., University Professor of Persian, Oriental College Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12, 1935.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Buta Singh, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Deputy President, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore	O	..	L	..	..	..	.	.	July 19, 1935. .
M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A., Head Master, Islamia High School, Sheranwala Gate, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 10, 1935.
Colonel C H Reinhold, M.C., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., Inspector- General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	..	Oct. 21, 1935.
S. Jodh Singh, M.A., Khalsa College, Amritsar ..	O	A	..	..	.	..	E		Nov. 6, 1935.
Miss I. T. McNair, M.A., Prin- cipal, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore ..	.	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 18, 1935. .
J. Leitch Wilson, Esq., M.A., Vice-Principal, Central Training College, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	..	.	..	..	Nov 26, 1935.
Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Dick, C.B.E., O.B.E., V.H.S., M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Professor, King Edward Medical College, Lahore .. ..	..	..	..	M	S	.	..	..	Dec. 5, 1935.
Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., W.M.S., Officiating Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	Jany. 15, 1936.

SYNDICATE.

The Right Reverend George Dunsford Barne, O.B.E.,
O.B.E., V.D., M.A., *Vice-Chancellor*.

J. E. Parkinson, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public In-
struction, Punjab

Manohar Lal, M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at- Law.	} <i>Faculty of Oriental Learning.</i>
Mohammad Shafi, M.A.	
Jodh Singh, M.A.	
Nur Elahi, Khan Bahadur, M.A., I.E.S.	

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A., LL.B.	} <i>Faculty of Arts.</i>
Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., PH.D.	
Shujaud Din, M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.	
G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S.	

M. Afzal Husain, Khan Bahadur, M.A., M.Sc., I.A.S.	} <i>Faculty of Science.</i>
H. B. Dunncliff, M.A., SC.D., F.I.C., I.E.S.	
G. Matthai, M.A., SC.D. (<i>Cantab</i>), F.R.S.E., I.E.S.	

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ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

G. Matthai, M.A., SC.D. (*Cantab*), F.R.S.E., I.E.S., Dean
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Lahore.
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lege, Lahore.
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Lahore.
The Principal, Islamia College,
Lahore
The Principal, Sanatan Dharma Col-
lege, Lahore
The Principal, Dyal Singh College,
Lahore.

*Principals
of Colleges
taking part
in Univer-
sity Teach-
ing*

C. V. H. Rao, M.A.
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S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc.,
F.INST.P.
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I.E.S.
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"Officier d'Academie" (France).
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(Lond.).
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J. B. Seth, M.A., I.E.S.
H. Chaudhuri, PH.D.

*University
Professors
and Heads
of Depart-
ments of
University
Teaching*

Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A.
Jodh Singh, M.A.
R. M. Chaudhary, M.Sc., PH.D.
(Cantab.).
Raghuvira, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT.
J. B. Weir, M.A., PH.D.
Abdul Waheed, B.A. (Hons.), PH.D.
(London).

*Representa-
tives of
Degree
Teachers*

Shuja-ud-Din, M.A., LL.D.	} <i>Elected by the Senate.</i>
Charan Singh, M.Sc.	
Dil Mohammad, M.A.	
Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur, M.A., M.L.C.	
Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., PH.D.	
G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.B.S.	
Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B.	

Anand Kumar, M.A.	} <i>University Readers nominated by the Syndicate.</i>
P Samuels Lal, M.A., F.R.A.S.	

The Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar.	} <i>Representatives of Principals of Mofussil Aris Colleges which either undertake University Teaching, or undertake teaching in Honours in not less than three sub- jects.</i>
The Principal, Murray College, Sialkote.	
The Principal, Mohindra College, Patiala.	
The Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar.	
The Principal, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.	
The Principal, Government College, Ludhiana.	
The Principal, deMontmorency College, Shahpur.	
The Principal, Government College, Lyallpur	
The Principal, Emerson College, Multan.	

K. L. Bhatia, M.A., B.Sc.	} <i>Representatives of Principals of Inter- mediate Colleges.</i>
Ratan Lal, Rai Sahib, M.A., F.E.S.	

S. R. Suri, M.Sc. { *Under (h) of Regulation 1 re Academic Council.*

Ishwar Das, M.A., LL.B., *Registrar, Secretary.*

LIST OF ADDED MEMBERS OF FACULTIES.

Arts Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)

1. Dewau Chand Sharina, M.A., Professor, D.A.-V. College, Lahore
2. A. S. Bokhan, M.A., Deputy Director, Broadcasting, Delhi.
3. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., Lecturer, Government College, Ludhiana.
4. Baij Nath, B.A., Assistant Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.
5. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A., Professor, S.D. College, Lahore.
6. Kashmira Singh, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Lyallpur.
7. M. Nazir, B.A (Honours), F.R.G.S., Lecturer, Government College, Lahore.

* Such University Professors, Readers and Heads of University Teaching Departments as are neither assigned to the Faculty nor elected as Added Members, are permanently co-opted to the Faculties of their subjects but they are not entitled to vote (*vide* paragraphs 14 and 10 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th June, 1931, and 9th November, 1934, respectively). Under this resolution, the following are co-opted as members of the Faculties noted against each:—

C. V. H. Rao, M.A.	...	...	Faculty of Arts
Lakshman Sarup, M.A.,	' D.Phil.,		Faculty of Oriental
" Officier d'Académie "	(France).		Learning.
L. G. Jain, M.A., Ph.D.,	D.Sc. Econ.		Faculty of Arts.
(Lond.).			
N. A. Yajnik, M.A.,	D.Sc., A.I.C.	...	Faculty of Science.

8. Mukand Lal, Rai Sahib, M.A , Retired Professor, Government College, Jail Road, Lahore.
9. Ahmad Hussain, M A , Lecturer, Government College, Lahore.
10. S. M. Sharif, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Multan Division, Multan.
11. S. M. Akhtar, M.A , PH D., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore.
12. Gurdial Singh, M A , Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar
13. Narsingh Lal, B.A., B.T , Head Master, S.D. High School, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

14. Mehr Chand, B.A., Principal, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.
15. Sri Ram, M.A., Professor, D A.-V College, Lahore.
16. Kharata Lal Puri, B.A , B T , Head Master, D A.-V High School, Lahore.
17. Abdul Qadir, M.A , Professor, Islamia College, Lahore.
18. Shiv Dyal, M.A., 12, Rattagan Road, Lahore.
19. F. M. Volte, M.A., PH.D , F.C. College, Lahore.
20. Rev. R. L. Wilson, M.A., F.C. College, Lahore.
21. Ram Kumar Luthra, M.A., Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore.
22. Harish Chandra Kathpalia, M.A , Lecturer, Government College, Lahore.
23. Naram Singh, M.A., LL B., Vice-Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
24. Kundan Lal Khanna, M A., Principal, V.B. College, D.I Khan

*Oriental Faculty.**(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)*

1. Baldev Gir, Director of Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Sitla Mandir, Lahore.
2. Choeth Ram, M.A., Professor, S.D. College, Lahore.
3. Sahib Singh, B.A., Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
4. Harbans Singh Gyani, M.A., Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
5. Mohd. Husain, B.A., B.T., P.E.S., Inspector of Vernacular Education, Punjab, D.P.I.'s Office, Lahore.
6. Sadhu Ram, M.A., Secretary and Research Scholar, International Academy of Indian Culture, 22, Mela Ram Road, Lahore.
7. Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore.
8. Fazl-i-Haq, Khan Sahib, M.A., Professor, Government College, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

9. Gokul Chand Shastri, B.A., Teacher, D.A.-V. High School, Lahore.
10. Kailash Nath, M.A., 24, Mela Ram Road, Lahore.
11. Gulbahar Singh, M.A., LL.B., Professor, Government College, Lahore.
12. Kashmira Singh, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Lyallpur.
13. Abdul Latif Tapish, M.A., M.O.L., H.P., Lecturer, Emerson College, Multan.
14. Baghuwira, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, S.D. College, Lahore.

Science Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)

- 1 J. N. Ray, M.Sc., PH.D., D.Sc., F.I.C., University Professor of Organic Chemistry, Lahore
2. Abdul Karim, M.Sc., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore
3. H. Chaudhuri, PH.D., University Reader in Botany, Government College, Lahore.
- 4 H. C. Singh, PH.D., D.I.C., A.I.N.S.T.P., F.P.S.L., Assistant Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura
- 5 Anwar Beg, M.Sc., Professor, Islamia College, Peshawar.
- 6 J. M. Benade, M.A., Professor, F.C. College, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

7. J. B. Seth, M.A., F.E.S., Professor, Government College, Lahore.
- 8 Rara Krishna, M.Sc., Professor, S.D. College, Lahore.
- 9 Mehr Chand Sethi, M.Sc., Professor, F.C. College, Lahore.
- 10 Raghunath Saha, M.Sc., D.A.-V College, Lahore.
- 11 Hamid Khan Gore, M.Sc., PH.D., P.E.S., Head Master, Government High School, Ferozepur
- 12 Minhaj-ud-Din, M.Sc., Islamia College, Peshawar
13. Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc., Islamia College, Lahore.

Medical Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)

- 1 V. R. Mirajkar, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Operative Surgery, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.

2. Jiwan Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.D., Professor of Pathology, K.E. Medical College, Lahore

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

3. S. N. Hayes, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
4. H. S. Anand, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., K.E. Medical College, Lahore.

Agricultural Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)

1. Inder Singh, B.Sc. (Agr.), Professor of Agriculture, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
2. Labh Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc., Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
3. S. M. Nahi, C.E., M.I.W.E., M.R.S.I., Agricultural Engineer to Government, Punjab, Lyallpur.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

4. Harnam Singh Arora, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, P.E.S., Government College, Lahore.
5. Jai Chand Luthra, Rai Sahib, M.Sc., D.I.C., Associate Professor of Botany, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
6. Mushtaq Ahmad, B.Sc. Agri. (Edin.), Professor of Agriculture, Islamia College, Peshawar.

Commerce Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)

1. Krishan Datta, B.A., B.Com., Bar.-at-Law, Offg. Principal, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore

2. Indra Mohan Kapoor, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Econ.), Professor, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore
3. Mohammad Hassan, M.A., Lecturer, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

4. Gyan Chand Bhatia, M.A., Lecturer, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.
5. Satya Vant Pandya, G.D.A., of Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Auditors, Lahore.

Engineering Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1937.)

1. T. H. Matthewman, M.ENG., M.I.E.E., Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura
2. W. Berry, Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938)

3. Kirpal Singh, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.INST.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., Junior Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.
4. S. M. Elahi, C.E., M.I.W.E., M.B.S.I., Agricultural Engineer to Government, Punjab, Lyallpur

Law Faculty.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1938)

1. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., LL.B., Professor, Law College, Lahore.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

[Under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Universities
Act VIII of 1904]

His Highness Maharaja-i-Rajgan, Sir Jagatjit Singh,
G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala

1882

Rev Canon Weitbrecht, PH.D., D.D.

1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel F F. Perry, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., I.M.S.

Wilham Bell, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.

1888.

Major-General Sir R. H. Charles, Bart., G.C.V.O.,
I.M.S., M.D.

1889

Maulvi Inam Ali, B.A., K.B.

J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A.

Major T R Mulroney, M.D., I.M.S. (Retd.).

Shaikh Amir Ali, B.A.

1890

Sir M. A. Stein, PH.D., K.C.I.E.

1891.

Col D St J. D. Grant, M.A., M.B., I.M.S.

1893.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. Douie, C.S., C.S.I.

1894.

Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.B.

1897.

J. C. Godley, Esq., M.A.

1898

The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, K C I B., C S.I
Lt.-Col. J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I.

1899

Lt.-Col J. C. Lamont, C.I.E., M B , I M S
Rev Dr. H. D. Griswold, PH.D.

1900.

C C. Caleb, Esq., M.B., M.S
S. Robson, Esq., M.A.
Lala Hans Raj, B A.
A. S. Hemmy, Esq., B.A., M.SC.

1902.

A. Turner, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
The Right Hon'ble Dr. Sir Shadi Lal, P.C , KT., M.A.,
B C L., LL D., Bar.-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Sir Abdul Qadir, KT , K.B , B.A., Bar.-at-
Law.

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Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur, M.A., M L.C.
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E. C. Dickinson, M.A.
Teja Singh, M.A.
F. M. Velte, M.A., PH.D.
Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A. (*Convenor*)

(2) *History*—

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Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur, M A., M.L.C.

Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B.
 Shuja-ud-Din, M.A., LL.D.
 Sri Ram, M.A.
 Sita Ram Kohli, M.A.
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 vener*).

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 G. L. Datta, M.A., Ph.D.
 Rafi Mohd. Chaudhuri, M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Minhajud-Din, B.A., M.Sc.
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 Mehr Chand, M.A., M.Sc.
 N. A. Yajnik, M.A., D.Sc., A.I.C.
 J. N. Ray, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C.
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 Nawazish Ali Qizalbash, M.Sc.
 R. R. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.
 Charan Singh, M.Sc. (*Convener*).

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 I.A.S
 Anand Kumar, M.A
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 Mehr Chand Sethi, M SC.
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A. B. Khanna, M.A.	...	Lectr. (G.C.)
J. B. Weir, M.A., PH.D.	..	Lectr. (F.C.C.)
K. C. Khanna, M.A., PH.D.	..	Lectr. (G.C.)
Sri Ram, M.A.	..	Lectr. (D.A.- V.C.)
G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.E.S.	...	Lectr. (G.C.)

B. A. Kuraishi, M.A., PH.D.	Lectr. (I C.)
U. N. Ball, M.A. ...	Lectr. (D.S.C.)
R. R. Sethi, M.A. ...	Lectr. (U.)

History (Honours School)—

J. F. Bruce, M.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Sydney) (on leave)	Prof (U) (Oct. 1930).
A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Bar.-at- Law ...	Lectr. (I.C.)
Rev. R. L. Wilson, M.A. ...	Lectr. (F.C.C.)
A. R. Khanna, M.A.	Lectr. (G.C.)
C. J. Chacko, M A , PH.D. ..	Lectr. (F.C.C.)
Gulshan Rai, B A., LL.B.	Lectr. (S D.C.)
J. B. Weir, M.A., PH.D. ..	Lectr. (F.C.C.)
J. W. Thomas, B.SC., B.COM (on leave)	Lectr. (H C)
Sri Ram Sharma, M A ..	Lectr (D A - V.C.)
R. R. Sethi, M.A. ...	Lectr (U.)

Political Science—

G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.E.S., Head of the Department for two years, up to 8th Nov., 1936 ..	(G.C)
L C. Jain, M.A., PH.D , D SC.	Prof (U.)
C. J. Chacko, M.A., PH D ...	Lectr. (F C C.)
Sri Ram Sharma, M.A. ...	Lectr (D.A.- V.C)
J. N. Khosla, M.A., PH.D. ..	Lectr. (U.)

Astronomy—

P. Samuels Lall, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S. ...	Reader in Astro- nomy (Oct. 1926).
Sardari Lal, B.SC., B.T. ...	Demonstrator.

English—(For Honours Schools in Science subjects)—

Diwan Chand Sharma, M.A. Lectr. (D.A.-V.C.)

German—

B. A. Kuraishi, M.A., PH.D. .. . Lectr. (I.C.)

Technical Chemistry—

- 1 P Carter Speers, M.Sc. .. . Prof. (F.C.C.)
(May 1929).
2. Mahesh Datt Bhalla, M.Sc. Lectr. (F.C.C.)
3. M. L. Joshi, M.Sc. Lectr. (F.C.C.)
4. Nzeer Ahmed, M.Sc. Lectr. (F.C.C.)
5. S J. Kohli, PH.D. Lectr. (M.E.C.)
6. Principal, MacLagan Engineering College.

Physics—

- J B Seth, M.A. (*Cantab.*),
I.B.S., Head of the Department for two years, up to 8th November, 1936 (G.C.)
- J. M. Benado, M.Sc. Lectr. (F.C.C.)
- G L. Datta, M.Sc., PH.D. Lectr. (D.A.-V.C.)
- R M Chaudhri, M.Sc., PH.D. Lectr. (I.C.)
- B. D Chhabra, M.Sc. Lectr. (G.C.)
- P. K. Kichlu, M.Sc., D.Sc. Lectr. (G.C.)
- B. M. Anand, M.Sc. Lectr. (U.)
- Faqr Chand, M.A. Temporary Lectr. (U.)
- S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc.,
F.INST.P. Prof. (U.)

REGISTRAR.

Ishwar Das, M.A., LL.B.

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS.

S. P. Singha, M.A., LL.B.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

PATRONS.

1882. The Most Hon'ble George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., D.O.L.
1884. The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton Temple, Earl of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.M.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.O.L., F.R.S., D.O.L.
1888. The Most Hon'ble Henry-Charles-Keith Petty Fitz-Maurice Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.L.
1894. The Right Hon'ble Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom.
1899. The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel Baron Curzon, of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland
1905. The Right Hon'ble Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray-Kynynmond, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto, of Roxburgh, Viscount Melgund of Melgund in the County of Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto, Roxburgh, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.
1910. The Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
1916. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Frederick John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.
1921. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.B.O., G.C.V.O.

1928. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York.
1931. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Willington, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
1936. HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D.

CHANCELLORS.

1882. Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., G.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L.
1887. Sir James Broadwood Lyall, C.S., K.C.S.I., D.O.L.
1892. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, C.S., K.C.S.I., D.L.
1897. Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S., K.C.S.I.
1902. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.
1905. The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, B.A., C.S.I., K.C.S.I., B.C.S.
1905. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.
1907. The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, B.A., C.S.I., K.C.S.I., B.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Gordon Walker, C.S.I., I.C.S.
1907. The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, B.A., C.S.I., K.C.S.I., B.C.S.
1908. The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, C.S.I., I.C.S.
1908. The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1911. The Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. Douie, C.S., C.S.I.

1911. The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I., I.C.S.
1918. The Hon'ble Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer,
K.C.S.I., C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1919. His Excellency Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan,
M.A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1924. His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey,
B.A., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
1928. His Excellency Dr. Sir Geoffrey Fitz
Hervey deMontmorency, M.A., LL.D., G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.
1932. His Excellency Khan Bahadur Captain Sirdar
Sikander Hyat-Khan, M.B.E.
1932. His Excellency Dr. Sir Geoffrey Fitz Hervey
deMontmorency, M.A., LL.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.
1933. His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.
1934. His Excellency Captain Sirdar Sir Sikander
Hyat-Khan, K.B.E., D.O.L.
1934. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERBERT WILLIAM
EMERSON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1882. Oct, James Broadwood Lyall, C.S., K.C.S.I.,
D.O.L.
1883. Aug., Baden Henry Baden Powell, Esq., C.I.E.,
D.O.L.
1885. Feb., George Robert Elsmie, Esq., C.S.
1887. Feb, Sir William Henry Rattigan, KT., K.C.,
LL.D.
1895. April, The Hon'ble Sir William Macworth
Young, M.A., I.C.S., C.S.I.
1895. Dec., Sir Charles Arthur Roe, KT., M.A., C.S.
1898. May, Thomas Gordon Walker, Esq., C.S.

1900. Feb., The Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E.,
B.A., C.S.I., B.C.S.
1904. May, Sir P. C. Chatterji, R.B., M.A., C.I.E.
1904. Dec., The Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E.,
B.A., C.S.I., B.C.S.
1905. May, The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Gordon
Walker, C.S.I.
1906. Oct., The Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E.,
B.A., C.S.I., B.C.S.
1907. May, Sir P. C. Chatterji, R.B., M.A., C.I.E.
1909. May, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Frederick Alex-
ander Robertson, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S.
1910. Feb., Rev. Dr. Sir James Ewing, C.I.E., M.A.,
D.D., LL.D.
1917. Feb., The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, M.A.,
I.C.S., C.S.I.
1918. April, Lt.-Col J. Stephenson, D.Sc., M.B.,
F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
1918. Dec., The Hon'ble Sir John Maynard, M.A.,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1923. April, The Right Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A.,
D.D. (*Cantab.*).
1923. Oct., The Hon'ble Dr. Sir John Maynard, M.A.,
D.LITT., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1926. July, The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Fitz Hervey de-
Montmorency, M.A., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., I.C.S.
1928. Aug., The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Kennaway,
I.C.S.
1928. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., F.A.S.B.
1931. March, M. L. Darling, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.
1931. Oct., Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.LITT.,
F.A.S.B.
1936. Jany., THE RIGHT REVEREND GEORGE DUNSFORD
BARNE, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A.
-

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION.

1921. Jan., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1924. June, Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law
(Acting).
 1925. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., C.I.E., M.A.,
 F.A.S.B.
 1931. March, Rai Bahadur Professor Shiv Ram
 Kashyap, B.A., M.Sc., I.E.S. *(Acting)*.
 1931. Oct., Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.LITT.,
 F.A.S.B.
 1936. Jany., DR. G. MATTHAI, M.A., SC.D. *(Cantab.)*,
 F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., I.E.S.
-

REGISTRARS.

1882. Oct., Gottlieb Wilham Leitner, Esq., M.A.,
 PH.D., D.O.L.
 1883. Dec., Edwin Woodall Parker, Esq. *(Acting)*
 1884. Dec., Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., M.A.,
 PH.D., D.O.L.
 1885. Nov., Charles Rebsch Stulpnagel, Esq., PH.D.,
(pro tem.).
 1885. Nov., Frederic de Hochepeid Larpent, Esq
 1887. June, W. Bell, Esq., M.A. *(Acting)*
 1887. Aug., G. Thibaut, Esq., PH.D.
 1887. Nov., W. Bell, Esq., M.A. *(Offg.)*
 1888. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1890. July, Babu C. N. Mittra *(Offg.)*.
 1890. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1893. July, Babu C. N. Mittra *(Offg.)*
 1893. Oct., W. Bell, Esq., M.A. *(Offg.)*.
 1894. Jan., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1895. June, Babu C. N. Mittra *(Offg.)*.
 1895. Aug., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1897. April, Percy G. Dallinger, Esq., B.A. *(Offg.)*.
 1897. Aug., Babu C. N. Mittra *(Offg.)*.
 1897. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.

1898. Jan , Percy G. Dallinger, Esq., B.A. (*Offg.*).
 1898. Feb., M. A. Sten, Esq., PH.D.
 1898. June, Babu C. N. Mitta, R.B. (*Offg.*).
 1898. Aug., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1899. Jan., Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A. (*Offg.*).
 1899. Feb., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1899. May, Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A. (*Offg.*).
 1899. Nov., A. W. Stratton, Esq., PH.D.
 1902. Aug., Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A. (*Offg.*).
 1902. Nov., W. T. Wright, Esq. (*Acting*).
 1903. April, A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1908. April, G. S. Brett, Esq., B.A. (*Offg.*)
 1908. July, P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A. (*Offg.*).
 1908. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1911. Dec., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.S. (*Offg.*).
 1912. Sept., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1913. Jan., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.S. (*Offg.*)
 1913. Feb., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1916. May, P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B. (*Offg.*)
 1916. July, A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1920. Jan., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B. (*Offg.*).
 1920. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1921. Jan., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B.
 1930. June, Ishwar Das, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (*Offg.*)
 1930. July, P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B.
 1933. Jan., ISHWAR DAS, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE TO THE
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOUR
 THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE
 PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

1909. Dec., Shadi Lal, Esq., M.A. (*Panjab*), B.A.,
 B.C.L. (*Oxon*), Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-
 Law, Lahore, 15th December, 1909.

1912. Dec., The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, M.A. (*Panjab*), B.A., B.C.L. (*Oxon*), Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, re-elected 16th December, 1912.
1913. Aug., The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, M.A. (*Panjab*), B.A., B.C.L. (*Oxon*), Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, re-elected 16th August, 1913
1914. April, Sir P. C. Chatterjee, B.B., M.A., D.L., LL.D., C.I.E., Kt., Lahore, 8th April, 1914
1916. April, Fazl-i-Husain, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, 1st May, 1916.
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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY ON THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1921. Jany., Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
1924. Jany., Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A.
1927. Jany., The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Minister for Education, Punjab, Lahore.
1930. Septr., MANOHAR LAL, Esq., M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, Lahore.
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VII.

ANNUAL REPORT.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935

General.

During the period under review the office of the Vice-Chancellor was continued to be held by Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D Litt., F.A.S.B

The University sustained a heavy loss in the sad and sudden death of the late Rai Bahadur Professor S. R. Kashyap, which occurred on the 26th November, 1934. He was the first University Professor of Botany and at the time of the Jubilee Celebrations of the University was honoured by the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa*. During his period of Professorship, the University earned a reputation for botanical teaching and research in India and abroad.

The total number of candidates appearing in the various examinations of the University in 1935 was 37,663: an increase of 1,291 over last year mainly due to the rise in the number of candidates for the Oriental Titles and Vernacular Languages examinations. In the Matriculation, among the male candidates, there was a drop of 94. The number of female candidates, however, continues to grow. During the period under report the number was 3,813, showing an increase of 648 in one year. The pass percentage in the major examinations was slightly higher than

last year. In the Matriculation it rose up to 73·6 as against 67·8. There was comparatively a small number of candidates obtaining First Class or even Second Class, except in the case of Matriculation where the number of candidates obtaining First or Second Class was considerable. The results were punctually published on the dates previously notified. The publication of the scholarship list was greatly expedited.

During the period under review, Regulations were framed for the institution of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, for the degree of Master of Science in Technology, for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, for a Diploma in Laryngology and Otology, and for the Honours School of Physics. Consequent on the institution of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Regulations for the senior Doctorate (D O L., D.Litt and D Sc.) were revised. Regulations were also passed for the establishment of a Mofussil Board dealing with the problems connected with University education outside Lahore. The Board is to consist of 20 persons with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman. Except the Chairman and four nominees of the Syndicate of whom two must be University Professors or Principals of Lahore Colleges, all the other members would represent various interests from Colleges situated in the mofussil. Regulations were framed to convert the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee into a statutory body. Rules regarding the election of Registered Graduates were revised with a view (i) to make them clear on certain points so as to remove ambiguity, (ii) to provide that electors resident in Lahore could send their voting papers by post ensuring similar safeguards as in the case of voters resident outside Lahore, and (iii) to abolish the penalty of Rs. 10 required under the old Regulations. Regulations were also passed to institute three additional Honours Papers in History at the B.A. Examination for which students of mofussil Colleges only are eligible.

It was mentioned in the last year's Report that the Government had requested the University not to press for an answer with regard to the amendment of Regulations to the effect that the medium of instruction and examination in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations in all subjects, except English, may, at the option of the candidate, be Vernacular, so that the Government may consider this with the various related proposals of the Panjab University Enquiry Committee in due course. The Senate in December, 1934, decided that the Government be requested to give the matter early consideration without waiting for the consideration of the whole of the Enquiry Committee Report. The reply of the Government, however, was that it was of opinion that it would complicate matters to deal with the recommendation of the Senate regarding the medium of instruction and examination in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations separately at that stage.

The Law Course is proposed to be extended from two to three years with a revised curriculum, improved instruction and higher examination standards. When the course is so extended, the High Court of Judicature at Lahore will be pleased to abrogate the rule of six months' apprenticeship which a Law graduate is at present required to undergo before being allowed to start practice independently. The distribution of subjects over three years is recommended to be made on the principle that students would learn some elements of law in the first year, advanced and technical courses in the second year, and practical subjects in the third year. The University has further decided to institute a course of lectures on Legal Ethics for the LL.B. Class of which at least seventy-five per cent. must be attended by every student. The University will not hold an examination on the subject of Legal Ethics, but the High Court is being requested to lay down that attendance of seventy-five per cent.

of the lectures delivered on Legal Ethics shall be a condition precedent to enrolment.

The Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore, has been affiliated to the University for the B.T. Examination and the V.B. College, D I. Khan, has been granted extension* of affiliation up to the B.A. standard.

Evening classes attached to the Hailey College of Commerce have been started for the benefit of those who are engaged in business houses during the day. It is proposed that the University would conduct an examination at the end of three years and give a Diploma in Commerce to successful candidates. It has been made compulsory for the Degree students at the Hailey College of Commerce to take practical training in various offices for two months just before the summer vacation, which has been reduced to two months instead of three.

Books and manuscripts to the value of Rs. 17,000 were added to the University Library, bringing the total number of volumes in the Library at the end of the period under report to 74,881 and of the manuscripts to 9,797.

During the period under report, interest in the health, residence and welfare of students has greatly grown. The Vice-Chancellor appointed a special Committee to visit and report regarding recognised hostels in Lahore. The recommendations of the Committee have led to various improvements in the conditions under which students live in the recognised hostels and stricter control has been ensured. Another Committee with medical and public health experts was appointed to go seriously into the question of the health of hostel students in Lahore, dealing with food, ventilation, drains, dust, mosquito-nets, etc. The recommendations made by this Committee in its *ad interim* report have been accepted by the Syndicate. They aim at better light for reading purposes and use of glasses whenever necessary. Protective measures

against malaria have been suggested. Effort has been made to ensure better hygienic conditions in the kitchens. Proctorial rules have been framed, regulating the conduct of students outside the College walls. Improper conduct of the students and breaches of University and College rules by them are reported to the Vice-Chancellor. The students are expected to give correctly their names and registered numbers to Proctor on demand. They are asked to wear some mark distinguishing their College. Students living in College hostels are required to be in their hostel by 9-30 p.m. unless they hold a signed permit giving their registered number and stating the object of their absence. No student is expected to be in any public place of entertainment or refreshment after that time. Steps have been taken to declare undesirable places "out of bounds" and parents and guardians of students resident in Lahore who are not living in College hostels have been invited to co-operate with the Colleges by enforcing Proctorial rules.

The Union Club building has been under construction during the year. The Club is to consist of a Common Room, a Reading Room, a Committee Room, a Library, an Office, a Ladies' Lounge, a Men's Lounge and Baths, Pantry, etc., and would provide cultural and recreative facilities both for the male and female members of the institution. It is hoped that this common meeting place would strengthen contacts between students belonging to various communities and Colleges and thereby foster a University spirit among them.

Steps have been taken to guide, advise and to provide instructional facilities for Public Services Examinations to students in Lahore.

The Syndicate, in October, 1934, accepted the offer of Messrs Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd., London, to spend about Rs. 1,50,000 in equal instalments over a period of five years for research work on petroleum and allied subjects in the University Chemical Labo-

ratories and approved the scheme outlined by Professor S. S. Bhatnagar in order to effectuate the proposal. In accordance with this scheme, six Research Studentships, named after University men, were awarded to carry on the research work. The Syndicate accepted the offer of Professor Bhatnagar, to make over to the University such portion of his personal share of the proceeds of the outright sale of patents and of royalties arising from this research work as the Syndicate might consider reasonable, and unanimously decided to record its gratification that the excellent work done by Professor Bhatnagar in research on petroleum had been recognised and thanked him for converting a personal offer largely to the benefit of the University and research.

Dr. J. N. Ray, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C., has been given the status of a University Professor of Organic Chemistry.

The Syndicate in January last considered and approved a proposal for exchanging University Professors with other neighbouring Indian Universities for a short course of lectures, and a provision of Rs 1,000 has been made in the Budget to meet the expenses.

Rules relating to the Ruchi Ram Sahu Declamation Contest have been revised and the Contest is now restricted to Colleges affiliated to the University up to the Degree standard and the final contest is preceded by a preliminary contest.

During the period under report, the University has once again been engaged in considering the question of the length of the School and Degree courses. The Panjab University Enquiry Committee had suggested 9 years' Lower Secondary course, 3 years' Higher Secondary course and 3 years' University course. Owing to the fact that it involved the lengthening of the entire course by one year, the Senate in February, 1984, preferred the old scheme, that is, 10 years' School course and 4 years' University course, and this opinion had been communicated to the Ministry of

Education. Later on the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities passed a Resolution almost by unanimous vote, in which, among other things, 3 years' Degree course was recommended provided the length of the entire course was not increased. The Government of India addressed the Provincial Governments on the subject. The Resolution of the Quinquennial Conference was considered in this University at first by the Academic Council which, without examining the financial implications and other practical considerations, expressed, from the academic point of view, the opinion that the re-arrangement of the present High School and College course was desirable so that 3 years be allotted to a Higher Secondary course with a wider choice of studies and a Degree course of 3 years; there being only 2 formal examinations at the end of each 3 years' period, on the understanding that the School course was to consist of 8 years. The Syndicate appointed a Committee to consider this Resolution of the Academic Council.

A Committee of the Academic Council has been engaged in considering the desirability of regrouping subjects for the Intermediate Arts Examination and another to make an academic survey of the possible teaching activities of the University on the Arts side.

During the year 1934-35, the estimated deficit of Rs. 73,002 reduced itself to Rs. 28,541 partly owing to the deferred payments relating to the University Union Club building, which is not ready even now. The financial situation, however, has caused grave anxiety. The estimated deficit for 1935-36 is Rs. 81,138 which would naturally increase owing to the deferred payments to be made for the Union Club building. New expenditure to the amount of Rs. 71,278 was included in the current year's Budget and proposals for new expenditure to the aggregate amount of Rs. 41,286 had to be rejected. Owing to weak financial position and large payments made to the

examiners during the months of July, August and September, the University for the first time had a large debit balance in the months of August and September. Whereas efforts are being made to overhaul the expenditure with a view to effect economies, it is clear that the University has reached the stage where its normal activities, especially on the Teaching side, can neither be expanded nor maintained at its present level unless increased sources of revenue including enhancement of examination fees are discovered and the heavy cut made in the Government grant is restored substantially if not wholly.

The total number of candidates appearing in the various examinations in 1935 was 37,663, which means an increase of 1,291 over last year. The main increase occurred in the Oriental Titles and Vernacular Languages examinations. Amongst other examinations, the notable increases are that of 182 in the Law and 316 in the B A. and B Sc examinations. It will be interesting to note that in the Matriculation there was an increase of 129 candidates only, which is entirely due to the increase of female candidates appearing in the Matriculation Examination. The male candidates, in fact, were fewer by 94

The steady rise in the number of female candidates continues. The total number of female candidates appearing this year was 8,813—an addition of 648 over last year. Though the main increase was due to the greater number of female candidates appearing in the Vernacular Languages examinations, there was a considerable increase in other examinations also, *e.g.*, an increase of 223 in the Matriculation, of 46 in the Intermediate, of 22 in the B A., of 20 in the B T and of 19 in the Medical examinations. The only examination in which there was a decrease in the number of female candidates was the F.Sc. in which the number appearing was 6 less than last year.

The pass percentages in the main examinations were on the whole slightly higher than last year, the most noticeable rise being in the Matriculation in which the pass percentage is 73.6 as against 67.8 of last year.

It may be of interest to note what a comparatively small number of candidates manage to obtain a First Class or as a matter of fact even a Second Class, except of course in the Matriculation where the number of candidates obtaining First or Second Class is considerable, *e.g.*, in the M.A. 14 candidates get a First Class and 59 Second Class out of a total of 302. In the B.A. 23 obtained First Class and 167 Second Class out of a total of 3,414. In the B.Sc. no First Class and 86 Second Class out of a total of 232. In the Intermediate Arts Examination 51 got First Class and 382 Second Class out of a total of 4,464. In the Matriculation there were 1,992 First Class and 7,472 Second Class out of a total of 20,217.

The results were published punctually on the dates previously notified. In this connection an advance was made as the dates for the publication of results of the main examinations were announced on the Date Sheets this year. Another new feature was that the Matriculation and Intermediate results were for the first time printed in Gazette form, *i.e.*, the publication showed Roll Number, Name of the candidate, Marks and Division obtained, Date of birth, Subjects and the name of the institution. The result books were available for sale at Lahore and many other *mofussil* centres. It has been the annual hope of schools and colleges that it may be possible for the University to supply the black lists along with the results of the pass candidates. Even this difficult objective was attained this year. Publication of scholarship lists was greatly expedited this year. For example the Matric scholarship list was passed by the Syndicate seven days after the publication of result as against 82 days in 1982. The revised Regulations

regarding sick candidates enabled a more effective check to be exercised and consequently the number of permissions was greatly reduced being 382 as against 596 of the year before. With the experience gained this year, it is hoped that the check exercised next year will be more effective.

The Syndicate changed the Rules for the conduct of the M.A. Examination whereby the Paper is set by the external examiner only. The valuation is done both by the external and internal examiners, but the Board of Examiners is under the new rules a very much smaller body and has restricted powers.

The 1935 examinations were to be held under the system of 2 papers a day but on account of the short notice given to the candidates, the Syndicate postponed its application.

The Examinations Branch has gone through a process of stock-taking *re.* the printing of forms, etc., and in consequence some economy is expected.

Detailed statistical figures relating to examinations will be found in Appendix I to this report.

The research work in various University Departments was continued during the year as before and a list of papers published during the year under review is given in Appendix II.

The work of various teaching departments is detailed below separately.

The Department suffered a very great loss in the sad and sudden death of the late Botany Department. Prof. S. R. Kashyap, which occurred on the 28th November, 1934. The late Professor was the first occupant of the chair of Botany in the Government College, which was instituted in 1912. He was also the first Professor of Botany of the Panjab University and held that office from the very inception of the University Honours School in Botany in 1919 till his death. During that period the Botany Departments of the College and the University

Due to the great increase in the number of students in the B Sc (Pass) class, Mr. Pran Nath Mehra was appointed a whole-time demonstrator and Messrs. A. N. Sahu and Abdul Majid were appointed part-time demonstrators.

On the expiry of the term of Mr. Abdul Majid, Special University Research Scholar, Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi was appointed in his place.

Mr. P. N. Mehra, the McLeod-Kapurthala Scholar, is carrying on his research work.

Dr. S. L. Ghose is continuing his investigations on the freshwater algal flora of the Punjab and the removal of the neel from the Sambhar Lake, Rajputana.

Dr. Chaudhuri represented the Government of India as an official delegate to the Imperial Mycological Conference held in London. He has submitted his report on the investigation of the 'wither-tip' disease of Citrus in the Punjab.

A scheme prepared by the Punjab Government for the investigation of certain diseases of rice has been forwarded to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A part of the work in that scheme will be done in the Botany laboratory under the supervision of Dr. H. Chaudhuri.

The advanced students of the department could not do any field-work this year as no money was provided for that in the last budget. This has been a great handicap to the department, for during those excursions not only the students got a good training in the study of plants in their natural habitats but practically all the material for the class-work was collected during that time. The research workers of the department, however, at their own expense, visited various places of botanical interest and collected much valuable material for their work. Mr. R. S. Chopra worked in the Lloyd Botanic Gardens, Darjeeling, and collected Liverworts for his own study as well as for the department. Similarly Mr. Pran Nath Mehra collected a lot of valuable material, Ferns, etc., from

Mussoorie. Two students worked in Kashmir collecting various plant materials with Dr. Chaudhuri and Dr. Ghose brought back botanical specimens from Dalhousie and Chamba.

A large number of students have secured employments this year. Mohd Asghar, M.Sc., has been appointed Mycological Assistant at Quetta and Saeed Ahmad Malik, M.Sc., a Mycologist at Peshawar. Mohd. Umar, M.Sc., has been appointed an assistant in the Botany section of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, M.Sc., who was lately a research scholar, has just been appointed to a teaching job in the Islamia College, Peshawar. Dayal Singh Johar, M.Sc., formerly a research assistant of Dr. Chaudhuri, has been appointed a research assistant at Lyallpur. Arjun Dev, M.Sc., has been appointed a teacher in Botany in Bombay and Mohd Aslam, M.Sc., has got a teaching job in the Education Department.

Of the old students of the Honours School, Dr. Ahmad Ali Quraishi and Dr. Jagiwan Singh have obtained appointments in the Government Colleges at Lyallpur and Lahore, respectively.

Mr. R. L. Bhadwar, M.Sc., another old student, has been appointed assistant to Col. Chopra, Institute of Hygiene, for investigation of medicinal plants.

On the request of Dr. Roerich of Roerich Museum, Naggar, Kulu, Mr. Sultan Ahmad, M.Sc., was sent as temporary botanist to Spiti.

The large number of appointments obtained by the past students of the Honours School is a very welcome feature. Quite a number of post-M.Sc. students are carrying on research work in the department and it has become a great problem now for us to find seating accommodation for them all. All the available space is now occupied with B.Sc. Honours and M.Sc. students. The result is that there is no accommodation for any post-M.Sc. workers and on account of this lack of accommodation, we have found it impos-

sible to ask for any grants for research schemes from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

In his last report the late Dr. S. R. Kashyap stressed the great need of appointing a qualified person to look after the University Herbarium. It is certainly the best herbarium in the East for its collection of Liverworts and it is highly desirable that the authorities should provide a qualified person for the same.

The botanical garden has been maintained with usual efficiency. For the convenience of students and the public a board has been put up with a plan of the garden showing the position of the different families of plants. Beautiful blue, yellow and red lotuses obtained from Sikkim are now growing well in the lotus ponds.

A large number of papers were sent by the members of the staff and students at the Indian Science Congress meeting at Calcutta.

The number of students on rolls classwise

Zoology Department. One hundred and thirty-three students attended the University classes in Zoology during the year 1934-35

Honours School—

M.Sc.	..	8
III Year	..	2
II Year	.	4
I Year	..	4
		<hr/> 18

B Sc. (Pass)—

IV Year	.	46
III Year	.	69
		<hr/> 115

The results of the University Examination in Zoology have been as follows:—

	No. of candidates	No of successful candidates
M.Sc. (Hons. School) ..	2	2
B Sc (Hons. School) ..	2	2
B Sc (Pass) ...	45	43

External activities of the students.

A class in Marine Zoology for Honours students was held in Manora (Karachi) from 17th to 29th December, 1934, under the direction of the University Professor of Zoology. The opportunity was also availed of for conducting research work on the Marine fauna of Karachi with a view to publishing the results in the "Transactions of the Department of Zoology". The Reader, Curator, two University Demonstrators, one Government College Demonstrator, one F.C. College Demonstrator, and the University Research Scholar accompanied the party, and considerable material for research work was collected and brought to the Zoological laboratory for further study.

A monograph of the Polychaetes of Karachi by Mr Najm-ud-Din, M.Sc., University Demonstrator of Zoology, is now ready for the press

Contributions of the Department to the various Conferences.

Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A.* (Cantab.), Reader in Zoology, presided over the Section of Zoology at the session of the Indian Science Congress held at Calcutta in January, 1935. His presidential address was on "Spicules and classification of Tetraxonida"

The following eight papers were also read before the Section of Zoology of the Indian Science Congress at its session held at Calcutta in January, 1935.—

1. "Some Entomostraca from Karachi," by Guran Lal Arora, M.Sc.

2. "Incidence of Helminthic parasites in cattle in Lahore," by Sukh Dyal, M Sc.
3. "The musculature and nerve supply of the genitalia of the ak-grasshopper (*Pocilocerus pictus*) and the desert locust (*Schistocerus gregaria*)," by Sham Singh Kapoor, M Sc.
4. "Rôle of Golgi Apparatus in the formation of the Chromosome in the male germ cells of the Centipede *Rhysida longipes*," by Gobind Ram Gadhoke, B Sc. (Hons.).
5. "Development of the Male Genitalia of the House-fly (*Musca Nebulo*)," by Naseer-ud-Din, B.Sc. (Hons.)
6. "A preliminary study of the Soil Protozoa of Lahore," by Ahmad Hussain, B.Sc (Hons.)
7. "A study of two species of *Typhlops* found in Lahore," by Hafeez Ullah, B.Sc (Hons.).
8. "Preliminary observations on the morphology and bionomics of the House-shrew (*Crosidura Caerulea*)," by K. L. Malhotra, B.Sc. (Hons.).

Employment of the year's graduates

Sham Singh, M Sc., University Research Scholar, for a second year with effect from 1st April, 1935.

Ram Nath Batra, M.Sc., as Locust Research Assistant in the Locust Department, Ambagh (Sourmani) Lasbela State, with effect from July, 1935.

Rashid Ahmad, B.Sc. (Hons.), as Locust Research Assistant in the Locust Department, Pasni, with effect from September, 1935.

K. L. Malhotra, B Sc. (Hons.), as Lecturer in Zoology in Gordon College, Rawalpindi.

Ahmad Hussain, B Sc. (Hons.), was awarded a Research Scholarship of Rs 60 p.m to carry out research

work on the effect of various chemicals on the castings of earthworms, in the University Chemical Laboratories, from 1st November, 1934 to 31st May, 1935

No of students on rolls

1st year	.	.	27
2nd year	.	.	31
3rd year	...	.	26
4th year (M Sc.)	.	...	18
Post-M Sc			20

A list of papers published by the staff and students of the University Chemical Laboratories is given in Appendix II.

The Department of Chemistry has steadily grown during the year under report. The effects of this growth were particularly noticeable at the time of admissions to the Honours School classes this year when there was an unprecedented rush for admission to all classes of the Honours School.

The notable event of the year is the promotion of Dr J. N Ray to the University Professorship of Organic Chemistry.

The scheme for research work on Petroleum Technology initiated by Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co, Ltd, has made extremely satisfactory progress and provisional patents have already been taken for some processes. The fellowships created under this scheme are held as follows.—

Dr. K. G. Mathur, D.Sc.	Emerson Fellow.
Mr. N. G. Mitra, M Sc.	Woolner Fellow
Mr. S. D. Mahant, M Sc	Fazl-i-Hussain Fellow
Mr. S. S. Ghose, M.Sc.	Shadi Lal Fellow
Mr. Joti Sarup Aggarwal, M Sc.	Donnan Fellow
Mr. Badrud-Din, M Sc.	Dunnicliff Fellow.

Mr. A. E. Duck of Messrs The Attock Oil Co., Ltd, went on leave in May last and his place has

been taken by Mr. B. V. Fenton, M Sc., of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Rangoon

Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar was invited by the Delhi University in June last to report and advise on the development of Chemistry in that University.

The Panjab Chemical Research Fund has been able to maintain the following scholars —

Mr M. B. Nevgi, Mr. Vidya Rattan, Mr N N Sahai, Mr Mohan Lal Khanna, Mr B N Sikka, Mr. Manohar Singh, Mr Harbhajan Singh, Mr. Jaithu Ram Jain, Mr. Ahmad Hussain.

The two Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd, scholarships of Rs 150 each are held by Dr R N Mathur, D Sc, and Mr. Prem Prakash, M.Sc.

Mr K. N Gaud, M.Sc, has been awarded the Lady Tata Memorial Trust Scholarship for the second year

	There were 82 students on the rolls of VI Year Class, 45 on the rolls of the V Year Class, and 25 on the rolls of IV Year Honours Class.
Mathematics Department.	

Nine lecturers, including the University Professor of Mathematics, participated in the work of teaching.

Professor C. V. H. Rao, M A., University Professor of Mathematics, served on the Selection Committee at the Andhra University, Waltair

	A revised curriculum for the M.A. Examination was introduced at the beginning of this year
History Department	The numbers of students reading for this examination in the various Colleges were: Fifth Year 46; Sixth Year 34. There were 44 candidates at the annual examination in 1935, of whom 21 were successful. Two were placed in Division I, 6 in Division II; 13 in Division III.

The first class enrolled in the Honours School completed the B A. course at the end of this year. There were 5 candidates for the B.A (Honours) Examina-

tion, of whom one gained First Class Honours, three gained Second Class Honours, and one was recommended for a pass degree. Nine students, of whom three appeared from Khalsa College, Amritsar, presented themselves for examination in Part I. Seven of these were declared successful and are proceeding to Part II of the examination. Four students were enrolled in the First Year of the Honours School.

At the end of this year Khalsa College closed its classes both in the Honours School and in the M.A.

The Syndicate authorised the institution of three additional Honours papers in History at the B.A. Examination, for which only students of mofussil Colleges are eligible.

A sectional library was established during the year and placed in the office of the University Professor, chiefly for the use of students attending tutorial classes.

It is hoped that a seminar room will soon be made available for tutorial purposes and to provide for students a place of study and preparation.

The Alexandra Research Student has been engaged during the year in an exhaustive examination of the original official materials relating to the Punjab and the Cis-Sutlej States between 1809 and 1849.

A research assistant has been engaged in the translation of Persian chronicles relating to the history of the Punjab. A first draft translation of the following documents has been completed. *Umdat-ul-Tawarikh*; *Khalis Nama*, *Tarikh-i-Mulk-i-Hazara*, and *Sher Singh Nama*. A similar draft of a translation of *Tarikh-i-Punjab* is being prepared. Three of these manuscript chronicles have been lent to the University for this purpose by the Librarian of the India Office, London, and rotograph copies of these are being made for the University Library. The University Professor is preparing a revised translation of the historically important portions of these chronicles, as a supplement to the British official correspondence.

A research student, whose stipend has been provided by the munificence of Forman Christian College, has been engaged in assisting Mr. Abdul Aziz in a research in the materials relating to the Mughal Treasury.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the assembly of the Fifth Conference of Teachers of History in Affiliated Colleges, to be held at Lahore in December, 1935.

The University Historical Society has had a successful year. Its effective membership has increased considerably. Five meetings were held during the year, at which papers were read or addresses delivered. Two further numbers of its Journal were published.

There were 20 students in the sixth year M.A. Economics Department. Economics class and 18 in the fifth year. Besides the University Professor, Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., Ph.D., Prof. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.E.S., Prof. A. N. Bahi, M.A., Dr. I. Durga Parshad, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. S. M. Akhtar, M.A., Prof. D. N. Bhalla, M.A. (Cantab.), and Mr. B. K. Madan, M.A., participated in the teaching.

During the session the University Economics and Political Society added several new features to its usual popular series of lectures. On the 23rd of December, 1934, about 20 students went on an economic excursion to Tata Nagar. On their way they visited Lucknow, Benares, Patna and Calcutta. At Patna they attended two sittings of the Indian Economic Conference, and had the opportunity of meeting some of the eminent economists of the country. In January, 1935, the Society organised an inter-collegiate debate mainly for the benefit of B.A. and B.Com. students. The Government, F. C., Hailey, D.A.-V, S.D., Islamia and Dyal Singh Colleges of Lahore, and the Khalsa College, Amritsar, were represented. The Woolner Trophy—a valuable prize—was won by the Government College represented by Miss Boga, B.A., and Mr. Dev Prakash, an under-

graduate The Manohar Lal Medal for the best speaker went to Mr. H. C. Das of the Hailey College. Mrs. Woolner gave away the prizes. Mr. Manohar Lal and Mrs. Freda Bedi acted as judges.

Another useful venture of the Society is a Students' Lending Library on the model of similar students' libraries in England. Books worth Rs. 200 were purchased, and it is to the credit of the Society that this amount was saved out of the annual report expenses and the general grant. The library will be open to all members of the Society. Thanks to these and other activities, the Society greatly gained in popularity, and attracted not only students of Economics and Political Science, but also post-graduate students of Law, English, Sanskrit, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany to become members, a feature of which the Society might well feel proud.

The post-graduate students in Economics continued to evince special interest in research. The four Doctorate theses (two of M.A.'s from Delhi) were in progress, while the Research Scholar, Mr. Balkrishan Madan, in addition to his research on the *Ottawa Trade Agreement* wrote a special report on the *Movement of Precious Metals* in the Punjab for the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry. The Board is now publishing this report at its own expense. The Research Scholar also contributed a paper to the All-India Economic Conference held at Patna on the *Ottawa Trade Agreement*: the paper has been since published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*. Another student, Mr. Abdul Hamid, M.A., won the Government of India first prize for writing the best thesis on *Wheat Marketing*. It was an all-India competition for a prize of Rs. 500 in which teachers, merchants and even an I.C.S. officer competed, and it was specially gratifying that a student of this University should have taken the top place. Yet another ex-student of the Department, Mr. Balmukund Piplani, won special

recognition for his higher Doctoral research work in Germany and England, and a fourth old boy, Mr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, who took his M.A. degree in Economics in 1933, was offered an appointment of a lecturer in Economics in an English Provincial University. Another old student, Mr. Shadi Lal Bhalla, M.A., wrote an article on the *Population Problems* based on his personal investigation in some Punjab villages, which was published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*.

Of the 23 students out of 28 who obtained the M.A. degree in Economics in 1935, 8 were private candidates. Of the 15 regular students, one was placed in the first division, 4 in the second division, and the remaining in the third division. Mr. Khem Chandra Chowdhry, who took first class first, proceeded to England for higher studies and for competing for the I.C.S. He was admitted to the Ph.D. course in the London University, and his M.A. research thesis was specially liked by his English Professors. Of the four students who took the second class, two have obtained appointments, one in a local college and another in a local bank, while the other two are preparing themselves for competitive examinations. While the problem of unemployment faces all M.A.'s of the University, it is gratifying to note that those who distinguish themselves in M.A. Economics have, as a rule, found useful occupations after completing their education.

The University was represented at the All-India Economic Conference by Dr. L. C. Jain, the University Professor, who was re-elected General Secretary of the Indian Economic Association for another year. The Province and the University had the special distinction of seeing one of its distinguished alumni Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar-at-Law, elected as President of the All-India Economic Association and of the Nineteenth Indian Economic Conference to be held at Dacca.

The University Professor delivered three extension lectures on World Economic Depression at Cawnpore

at the special invitation of the Agra University He gave, as usual, a series of lectures on Indian Currency and Exchange for the benefit of B.A. Hons. and B.Com students which were also attended by the B.A. and M.A. students. He also delivered two public lectures on the Reserve Bank of India at Ferozepur and Lahore.

Staff.—Haji M. Najin-ud-Din, H.A., H.P., having retired M. Rasul Khan, formerly of the Madrasah-i-Deoband, was appointed Head Maulavi in his place.

Students.—Thirty-nine students attended the University classes in Arabic:—

	Oriental College	Government College	Islamia College	Total.
B.A. (Honours)—				
III Year	.. ..	8	9	17
IV Year	.. ..	8	10	18
M.A.—				
V Year	2	..	2	4
VI Year	5	..	..	5
				<hr/> 39

The results of the University classes were as follows:—

	No. of candidates sent up.	No. of successful candidates
B.A. Honours	11	9
M.A.	5	5

Out of the successful M.A. candidates one was placed in Class I, three in Class II, and one in Class III.

Research Students—M. Sakha Ullah having been appointed Lecturer in the Islamia College, Peshawar, M. Abdul Qayyum succeeded him as McCleod Arabic Research Student.

He is editing the *Kitab Nawādir al-Akhbār* by Shihāb al-Din Ahnād al-Hijazī (d. 875), from a unique MS now in the Panjab University Library.

Syed Mohd. Idris, H A., H.P., held the Bahawalpur Studentship during the year. He prepared a critical edition of the rare *Kitāb al-Tabaqāt* of al-Imām Muslim b. al-Hajjāj al-Qushērī (d. 261/874) from the rotographs in the University Library. The work has been completed and placed in the University Library.

Search and Purchase of MSS.—Forty-five Arabic and Persian MSS. were examined and reported upon for the Panjab University Library.

A rare collection of Arabic MSS. made by M. Ihtishām al-Hasan in Mecca was examined in Delhi and a report submitted to the Vice-Chancellor. Four of these MSS. were borrowed from the owner for rotographing by the University Library.

Two collections in Sind were also similarly examined and reported upon

Rotographs of ten works were obtained by the Panjab University Library, at the suggestion of the University Professor of Arabic, mainly from the British Museum, Oxford and Paris. A set of *Firāns* of Shāhjahān and Jehāngir was also rotographed in the University Chemical Laboratory.

Some two hundred MSS., belonging to the late Maulavi Haji Mahbub Alam, were examined as desired by the Vice-Chancellor, with a view to their ultimate transfer to the Panjab University Library.

The Oriental College Magazine.—Four issues of the *Oriental College Magazine*, covering 664 pages, were edited and published during the year.

A detailed report on the research work published by the Department is given in Appendix II.

Sanskrit Department.

Thirty-nine students attended the University classes in

Sanskrit :—

	O.C.	G.C.	D A -V.C.	S D.C.	Total.
III Year Honours	...	2	7	4	13
IV Year Honours	..	3	3	6	12
V Year	1	1	3	2	7
VI Year	4	...	2	1	7

The results of the University examinations were as follows:—

	No. of candidates sent up.	No. of successful candidates
<i>M.A.—</i>		
O.C. . .	4	4
D.A.-V.C. ..	2	2
S.D.C. .	1	Nil.
<i>B.A. (Honours)—</i>		
G.C. .	2	2
D.A.-V.C. ..	3	3
S.D.C. ...	6	4

Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon), Officier d'Academie (France), was elected President of the Punjab Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan held at Lyallpur in April, 1935. His presidential address was published in the Vernacular Press of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Dr. Gauri Shankar, M.A., B.Litt (Oxon), has been appointed Lecturer in Philology, and thus the number of Professors and Lecturers working in the Department increased from 8 to 9. Mr. Shuchi Vrata, M.A.'s tenure of McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Research Studentship terminated in February, 1935, and Mr. Surya Kanta was appointed in his place.

The year has been particularly fruitful from the point of the employment of our graduates.

Mr. Bahadur Chandra, M.A., Ph.D., student of the Oriental College, has been appointed Assistant Epigraphist to the Government of India. Mr. Raghu Nandan Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., has been appointed Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi at the Kinnaird College, Lahore, and Mr. Prabhu Datt, M.A., as Lecturer in Hindi at the Government College, Shahpur. Mr. Shiv Narayan, M.A., has become the Head Sanskrit Teacher, S.D. High School, Sargodha, and Mr. Shadi Ram, M.A., Lecturer in Hindi at the D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.

Four issues of the *Oriental College Magazine* (Sanskrit and Hindi) were published. Amongst the notable contributions were a critical edition of the text of Prithviraja Raso prepared on the basis of an old and very authentic manuscript and the Hindi translation of the Jataka stories published for the first time.

Mr. Jagan Nath, M.A., Lecturer in Sanskrit, visited several places of archæological interest in the United Provinces and Bihar, and brought a good collection of estampages of inscriptions.

An account of the research work of the staff has been published in Appendix II of the Report

One hundred and eight students attended the University classes in Persian during the year under report, as against 100 in the previous year. The strength of the different classes was as follows:—

M A.—

VI Year	7
V Year			.	11

B.A Honours—

IV Year	40
III Year	50

Total	..			108
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Five students were sent up for the M A. Examination. All passed, four getting second class

As in previous years, the University Professor lectured twice a week to the Islamic History classes of the Government College.

The University Research Scholar, Yasin Khan Niazi, M.A., is preparing a critical edition of the *Ghurrat ul Kamal* of Amir Khusrau, basing his text on a very old MS. in the Panjab University Library. He has transcribed the whole text (1,000 pages) and

has already collated 800 pages with another MS borrowed from the India Office. A full report of the research work published by the department is given in Appendix II.

S. Altaf Husain, M.A., and M. Mohd. Baqir, M.A., formerly of the Islamia and the Oriental Colleges, respectively, have been engaged as research assistants in the History Department of the University, while 'Ala-ud-Din Siddiqi, M.A., formerly a student and then an honorary Lecturer in the Oriental College, has been appointed translator of Persian documents in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

Wahid-ud-Din, M.A., of the Oriental College, has been appointed Lecturer in Persian in the Kinnaird College where they propose to start Honours classes this year.

S. Mohd. Abdullah, M.A., M.O.L., formerly Alfred-Patiala Scholar, has submitted his thesis for the degree of D.Litt.

Observatory Department *Teaching Staff* has remained the same as in the previous year.

Students:—

B.A. and B.Sc.	..	10
M.A. (Practical)	..	19

Work done.—The work on Proper Motions and Position of Bright Stars from Schlesinger's Catalogue, mentioned in last year's report, is being continued and over 2,000 stars have been dealt with. Time observations for the correction of the Sidereal Clock have been taken by the staff and students at regular intervals.

In last year's report it was mentioned that it had been possible, owing to the reduced number of students in the B.A. and B.Sc. classes, to start practical work with the M.A. students on lines similar to those at Cambridge for Tripos students. This work is being continued with the M.A. students.

The University German Classes. The University German classes opened on 18th October, 1934, and closed as follows:—

Elementary Class on 30th March.

Advanced Class on 15th May.

An extension of 2 months was sanctioned by the Syndicate with a view to enabling the advanced class to prepare the new syllabus for the Intermediate Certificate in German intended for those students who have already passed the Intermediate Examination but who have not taken German and who require a certificate to facilitate their entrance into foreign Universities or for further study abroad. This is a definite step forward in the teaching of German and will be highly appreciated by the students who intend completing their studies on the Continent.

The results of the examinations have been very satisfactory this year.

Elementary Class:—

The session opened with 27 students.

Average attendance during the session	18
Sat for the examination	10

Results:—

1st Class (with distinction)	1
1st Class	4
2nd Class	5

Advanced Class:—

1st Class	2
2nd Class	1
3rd Class	1

Personnel.—The duties of the Hony. Secretary were discharged as before by Prof. M. G. Singh, Central Training College, Lahore.

The Panjab University Foreign Information Bureau

Advisory Work—On account of financial stringency and the increase in postal rates,

enquiries have been more often made in person and by telephone than by post. Consequently the rush of enquiries on the verbal side has been considerably heavier than before, though the number of written enquiries also has not decreased.

Applications for admission to British Universities.—Difficulties of employment in all quarters more especially in the Superior Services seem to have affected very seriously the minds of parents in India, whose sole aim in sending their sons or wards to foreign countries especially Great Britain seems to have been "Government Service". This is evident from the check which the number of applications for admission to institutions in the United Kingdom has received since the year 1932. We have thus a fall in the number of such applications. The annual reports of the Education Department in the office of the High Commissioner for India have considerably intensified this growing reluctance among young men and parents alike.

The choice of subjects was as below:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Engineering	2	3
2. Oxford and Cambridge	10	12
3. Teaching ..	1	6
4. Economics ..	Nil	3
5. Medicine .	Nil	1
6. Bar, etc. ...	5	2
7. Veterinary .	Nil	0
8. Miscellaneous ..	4	2
	Total	29

Total number of applications was 29 against 30 in the last year. Out of them 17 were accepted, 4 rejected and 8 are still pending.

Besides the above 29 cases, the office of the High Commissioner for India, Education Department,

London, referred to this Bureau the cases of 80 persons, who had applied direct to British Colleges or Universities, etc.

It is gratifying to note that an increasing number of women graduates is making use of opportunities for foreign studies.

Cambridge Local Examinations—The Junior and Senior Cambridge Local Examinations were conducted in December, 1934 and July, 1935, as usual. The number of students was larger than in the previous years.

School Certificate Examination.

- 1 Candidates—101 in July, 1935. 190 in December, 1935
- 2 Girls—8 in July, 1935 31 in December, 1935.

Junior School Certificate.

1. Candidates—2 in July, 1935. 10 in December, 1935
- 2 Girls—Nil in July, 1935. 18 in December, 1935.

At our request the Syndicate of Cambridge Local Examinations, Cambridge, have been pleased to permit us to conduct the Higher School Certificate Examination from July, 1936.

University Public Service Examinations.—The Panjab University has started a Public Services Examination Class to provide training for candidates who propose to take the Indian Civil or Finance Service Examinations. The University has appointed Prof G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S., of Government College, Lahore, as Adviser. He will personally guide the studies of individual students and be in general charge of the Public Services Examination Class. The office of the Adviser has been attached to the Foreign Information Bureau, Lahore.

Research Studentships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.—Notifications about an External Research Studentship to the value of £150 per annum was circulated to all the Colleges affiliated to the Panjab

University in February, 1935, and three applications were selected for this Studentship, which were forwarded to the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, London, for consideration by the authorities concerned.

General Remarks—The Bureau's Library is still far from complete. No doubt we have fairly full information about academic training in England but we have no books worth the name on Industrial questions in American, Continental or Japanese Institutions.

Owing to unemployment young men are thinking out for themselves of new openings, for which it seems most essential to supplement our reference books in these directions. The Secretary feels that for lack of adequate literature he cannot sometimes be as useful as he would otherwise wish to be. Time has come when it must be seriously considered, whether or not arrangements can be made for the supply of literature on American, Japanese and German Universities by the provision of a special grant for purchase of literature to equip the Bureau with proper reference books.

Four additional part-time appointments on the staff were made during the year. The University Law College. under report. The staff consisted, besides the Principal, of four whole-time Readers, six part-time Readers and twenty-three part-time Lecturers.

The maximum number of students on the rolls in the various classes, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

F.E.L. Class	...	631	as against	557	in 1933.
LL.B. Class	...	517	„	456	„ „
LL M. Class	...	4	„	Nil	„ „
Conveyancing Class	...	11	„	8	„ „
Total	...	1,163	„	1,021	„ „

The number of temporary additional clerks was increased from two to three.

The number of weekly lectures delivered to each section of the F.E.L. and LL.B. Classes was 18 and 15 respectively.

A House Examination of both F.E.L. and LL.B. Classes and the Sports Tournament were held in December. The Prize Distribution function was held in March. Seven issues of the College Journal were brought out during the year under report.

The total income from fees, including examination fees, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1935, amounted to Rs. 1,90,893-8-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,87,554-4-6.

In 1935, 433 candidates including private students, sat for the Bachelor of Laws Examination and 637 for the First Law Examination. The pass percentage, excluding compartment men, was 86.8 for the LL.B. and 60 for the F.E.L. These figures do not include the candidates who sat for the Supplementary Examinations which commenced on the 30th September, 1935.

In the Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings held in April, 1935, 8 candidates appeared of whom 5 came out successful.

In the Master of Laws Examination held in May, 1935, 10 candidates appeared and only one passed.

Out of the total number of 1,148 students on the rolls of the F.E.L. and LL.B. Classes, 268 resided in the College Hostel, 289 in the recognised hostels, 518 with parents, guardians and relatives and the remaining were permitted to stay in unrecognised and private lodgings for want of accommodation in the recognised hostels.

In the Panjab University Sports Tournament, the College entered teams in tennis, football, hockey, cricket, gymnastics, ambulance and athletics. In athletics Raza-ul-Rahman Khan broke the all-India record in Javelin Throw and Piyara Singh won a dis-

tion in Pole Vault. The College organised a Championship Tennis Tournament in February which was open not only to Law students but also to old boys and to the members of bar and judiciary in Lahore. Fifty-four students attended the First Aid Classes held under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Club.

The allotted strength of the Law College Detachment of the 4th University Training Corps was 30 including N.C.O.'s. Three of the members held the rank of Under Officers and three were Non-commissioned Officers.

The academic year of 1935-36 commenced on the 21st September. Five hundred and ninety-two students were admitted to the F.E.L. Class, 463 to the LL.B. Class, 21 to the Conveyancing Class, and 6 to the LL.M. Class.

During the summer Professor M. Iqbal made a tour in Iran in order to get in touch with the latest linguistic and literary movements. The University provided a grant for this purpose in accordance with the recommendations of the last Inspection Committee.

The total expenditure in connection with the College during the year ending 31st March, 1935, amounted to Rs. 1,12,706-15-6.

The number of students on the roll on 31st March, 1935, was 147. Of the students on the roll, 20 were scholarship-holders and 30 were in receipt of stipends as against 22 and 24 respectively in the previous year.

Sixty-eight students of the College passed in 1935 the various University examinations, 7 students the Matriculation (English only) Examination, and 61 students the M.A., the Honours and High Proficiency Examinations in the various Oriental Languages. Of the candidates sent up from the College 67.3 per cent. passed.

The system of House Examinations is continued, and the rules by which the award and tenure of stipends is made dependent on the result shown by students in the House Examinations have been strictly observed. An Annual Examination of seven written papers was held at the close of the session of the first year. The promotion to the second year took place in accordance with the results obtained by the students at the Annual Examination.

Arrangements have been made for the Medical Inspection of the students before the admission from the last year.

Education Trips—During the year under report educational trips were organised to places of historical and geographical interest at Lahore and outside Lahore. Trips to Kala Bagh Salt Mines, Kohat, Peshawar, Khyber Pass, Panja Sahib, Portland Cement Factory at Wahi and Taxila, and Khehra Salt Mines were organised specially for the students of this College during the winter session. The students enjoyed these trips very much and added to their knowledge much useful information. Our College was represented on almost all the trips organised by the Punjab Geographical Association, Lahore. With this Association we visited Karachi, Sukkur, Barraj, Ayodhya, Benares, Calcutta and Rangoon, Mandalay and Maymado in Burma.

Lala Munshi Ram, B.A., B.T., was in charge of the trips throughout the year. His untiring work to make the trips organised by the Punjab Geographical Association successful has been much appreciated by that Association also.

College Sports and Games—The students are evincing keen interest in Football, Hockey, Basketball, Volley-ball and Badminton. One team—Football—took part in the Panjab University Sports Tournament this year.

This year we have added two more boats, the "Shafi" and the "Mohani", to the other three,

"Woolner", "Marry" and "Sarup", and the students take much interest in rowing. These five boats are provided for this purpose on the Ravi river.

A part-time Physical Instructor attends to instruct the players of the College. Mr. Hasan-ud-Din, M.A., M O L., is in charge of games and sports. He takes much interest in his duties entrusted to him in this connection.

The College Fourth Annual House Tournament was held this year in March, 1935. But owing to want of funds we could not hold the Annual Prize Distribution. Only a photo of players and prize winners was taken in which Mrs Woolner and Dr. Woolner along with some members of the staff took part.

The total number of College students is 147 and out of this 140 regularly take part in some game or other

The total sum spent this year on all sports and games is more than Rs. 800.

A course of lectures on the "First Aid to the Injured" was arranged this year. About 50 students attended these lectures and were examined. Thirty-three students came out successful.

The research work published by the members of the staff during the period under report is given in Appendix II.

At the end of the session there were 42, 43 and 35 students in the I, II and III Year Classes respectively.	
The Hasley College of Commerce. Twenty-eight students offered themselves for the examination for the B Com. Degree of the University of whom 17 were successful and 4 were placed under Compartment, 29 appeared for English only and 24 were declared successful.	

On account of an insufficient number of students coming forward the Registered Accountants' Class was discontinued, but it is proposed to start evening classes for the benefit of those who are engaged in business houses during the day. The course is intended to extend over a period of three years, and it is proposed

that the University will conduct an examination after three years and give a Diploma in Commerce to the successful candidates.

The following subjects will be taught:—

- (i) Accountancy;
- (ii) Commercial Arithmetic;
- (iii) English and Commercial Correspondence;
- (iv) General Commercial Knowledge;
- (v) (a) Commercial Geography (First Year)
- (b) Elementary Commercial Law (Second and Third Years)

There was no change in the teaching staff, but Prof. I M Kapoor was on leave for the Autumn Term, and Dr. Ranbir Singh, Ph.D., officiated in his place.

It has been made compulsory for the Degree students to take practical training in various offices for two months just before the summer vacation, which has been reduced to two months.

The whole College was in Camp for about a fortnight in November, 1934, when we had more of a real college life, with the staff and students living, working and playing together. The visits to various places of geographical and industrial interest and the other activities of the College have been well maintained.

The manner in which the businessmen of the Punjab have appreciated the work of the College is shown in their increasing readiness to take graduates, most of whom are now to be found in the business houses of the Province, in banks, insurance companies and private firms, while a fair number have sought and secured employment outside the Punjab.

The Principal carried on his work as Secretary and General Editor of the Publications of the Board of Economic Inquiry under whose auspices several brochures were issued dealing with various aspects of the economic life of the Province.

Expenditure.—

Panjab University Library. (a) *Books*—Rs. 14,727-7-6 were spent on books as detailed below.—

	Rs.	A	P.
General books	12,079	14	3
Arabic books	1,250	11	6
Sanskrit books	1,396	13	9
Total	14,727	7	6

(b) *Manuscripts*—Rs 2,240-12-9 were spent on manuscripts including rotographs on the recommendation of the Principal, Oriental College, as under:—

(a) Arabic manuscripts	..	80
(b) Sanskrit manuscripts	...	301

All the manuscripts were examined by the University Professors of Arabic and Sanskrit respectively before purchasing.

(c) *Periodicals*.—The total amount spent on periodicals during the year under report was Rs. 7,357-2-3 as under:—

	Rs.	A	P.
General	7,155	15	9
Oriental	201	2	0
Total	7,357	2	3

Ten new periodicals were placed on the subscription list during the year under report

(d) *Binding and Mending*—The expenditure on binding 1,714 volumes as per detail below amounted to Rs. 3,307-10-11.

	No. of volumes bound.
A—General Section	779
B.—Oriental Section	935

(e) *Furniture*.—Eight teak-wood almirahs, two fire-proof steel almirahs for manuscripts and two teak-wood reading room tables were purchased during the year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 930.

(f) *Rewiring of the Central Hall*.—The rewiring of the Central Hall of the Library was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,200 and the general reading room was equipped with 25 hanging and 5 wall lights.

Receipts.—Rupees six hundred and twenty-five, annas fourteen and pice six only were realised on account of delay fines, penalty for books lost or damaged, sale of Library Primers, postal charges, admission fee to the Elementary Library Routine Class and were remitted to the University Office from day to day.

Deposits.—Rupees one thousand two hundred and eighty, on account of security deposits, were deposited and Rs. 1,180 were refunded during the period under report.

Care of books.—With a view to prevent the further spreading of the infection, the Percival Collection, which was affected by the white ants, in spite of the continuous use of the germicide, was segregated and removed to the first floor of the Library.

An intensive programme of dusting and cleaning the books with the "Hoover Vacuum Cleaner" was carried out during the summer vacation.

Additions to the Library.—Three thousand one hundred and seventy-five volumes (including accessions by bound periodicals) were added to the Library during the year under report as detailed hereunder:—

General Section	...	2,596	volumes.
Arabic Section	...	267	"
Sanskrit Section	.	312	"
Total		3,175	"

The total number of volumes excluding manuscripts in the Library on the 30th September, 1935, was

74,881 while that of manuscripts was 9,797 (Arabic manuscripts 2,800; Sanskrit manuscripts 7,497)

Gifts—The Library Committee greatly appreciated the undermentioned gifts and conveyed their grateful thanks to the donors and the Government of India.

(1) Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.E.S., offered his loan collection consisting of 300 volumes (already deposited in the Library on certain conditions since 1911) as an unconditional gift.

(2) The Government of India resumed the free supply of certain Statistical Publications, which were hitherto being subscribed by the Library.

(3) Dr A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Panjab, presented 196 French books.

(4) Mr. Venkata Chula, Teacher, Mission School, Vadineesvram, and Sardar Nahar Singh, M.A., presented 40 manuscripts in Southern Indian scripts and 2 Panjabi manuscripts and one book respectively.

(5) One hundred and forty-one books (including pamphlets and reports) were received from the various institutions and persons both direct and through the Registrar, University of the Panjab

Classification and Cataloguing—The total number of the books accessioned, classified and catalogued during the year under report in each section of the Library was as detailed below:—

General Section:—

No. of volumes accessioned	..	2,596
No. of volumes classified	...	2,590
No. of volumes catalogued	.	2,590
No. of cards written	.	6,815

Arabic Section:—

No. of volumes accessioned	...	267
No. of volumes classified	..	258
No. of volumes catalogued	..	258
No. of cards written	..	2,685
No. of manuscripts catalogued	...	671

Sanskrit Section.—

No. of volumes accessioned	312
No. of volumes classified	288
No. of volumes catalogued	288
No. of cards written	1,526
No. of manuscripts catalogued	354

Books read in and outside the Library—Thirty-three thousand, five hundred and twenty-one volumes were taken out by the members for home use. Twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty volumes were consulted in the Reading Room and Reference Department. The total number of volumes, referred to in and outside the Library, was, therefore, 62,501. The statistics for the various Departmental Libraries were not maintained, otherwise these figures would easily mount up.

The subjectwise analysis of the books issued and consulted in the Reading Rooms continued to show that Literature, Science and Sociology commanded the highest figures.

Issued.

General works	89	Useful Arts	587
Philosophy	1,115	Fine Arts	123
Religion	245	Literature	7,409
Sociology (General,		History	2,689
Political Science,		Biography	972
Economics, Law)	4,623	Current periodicals	2,068
Philology	285	Arabic	3,788
Science	4,174	Sanskrit, Hindi and	
		Panjabi	5,354

Consulted.

General works	1,118	Useful Arts	1,195
Philosophy	1,203	Fine Arts	618
Religion	591	Literature	4,112
Sociology (General,		History	2,660
Political Science,		Biography	1,300
Economics, Law)	2,340	Current periodicals	2,578
Philology	741	Arabic	2,837
Science	4,091	Sanskrit, Hindi and	
		Panjabi	2,996

Facilities to the Research Scholars during the summer vacation.—The practice of affording facilities to the research scholars during the summer vacation was becoming a regular feature of the Library routine, and the following gentlemen were allowed to carry on their research work though the Library was closed to the public:—

Dr. Sh Inayat Ullah, M A., Ph D., Professor F M. Shuja, M Sc. (Bahawalpur), Prof K. K. Dewett, M.A. (Government College, Ludhiana), Prof M K Kesava Pillay, M Sc (D A.-V. College, Lahore), Miss B Ghosh, M A., Lecturer, Lahore College for Women, Pt. Oinkar Nath Bhardwaj (Government High School, Amritsar), Mr. Yasin Khan Niazi, M.A., Mahk Mohd Baqir, M A., Dr R. C. Majumdar, Pt. Shuchi Vrat, Mr Kailash Nath Bhatnagar and Mr. Hari Ram Gupta.

Library Co-operation.—It was satisfactory to note that the pooling of resources in the reciprocal loans of books and manuscripts between the sister-universities and other institutions for the purposes of serious research had become an accepted part of the daily routine and progressively increased. The scholars concerned had greatly appreciated this privilege.

(i) *Loan of manuscripts* —Seventy manuscripts and rotos were lent to the University Professors and Research Scholars and certain other institutions on their executing bonds, excepting the Adyar Library

(ii) *Loan of books to other Universities* —Requisitions received from the Lytton Library, Muslim University, Aligarh, University of Madras, University of Calcutta for loan of books were duly complied with

(iii) *Loans from other Libraries* —Fifty-six manuscripts and 35 books were borrowed from the under-mentioned institutions and the gentlemen in and outside India for the use of Research Scholars. The University Library Committee owed their grateful thanks to all these institutions for their cordial co-

operation and more especially to the India Office which lent a large number of manuscripts.

India Office Library, London.

Imperial Library, Calcutta

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta

Government Sanskrit College, Benares

Lytton Library, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Oriental Institute, Baroda

Adyar Library, Adyar (Madras)

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

Punjab Public Library, Lahore

Government College, Lahore.

Punjab Civil Secretariat Library, Lahore.

Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Lahore

Director of Industries, Punjab, Lahore.

Mohammad Shafi, Esq, M.A, Oriental College,
Lahore

H. M. Shairani, Esq., Lecturer, Oriental College,
Lahore.

Agar Chand Nahta, Esq, c/o Seth Shankardan
Danmall Nahta, Bikaner.

(iv) *Further co-operation between the local Libraries*

—On the Chairman (Lt.-Col H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., I.E.S.)'s motion it was decided to afford inter-collegiate facilities to the *bona fide* students of the local affiliated Colleges for the reciprocal consultation of such periodicals and books as were not available in their own College Libraries, subject to the production of a certificate by the tutor in charge to that effect. Some material for compiling a Union Catalogue of Periodicals available in each College, other than those included in the list of Periodicals and Serials published by the Panjab University Library in 1938, was collected. And the opinions of the Principals of the local Colleges as to the feasibility or otherwise of the proposal were ascertained.

This proposal, on its materialisation, would not only substantially help in avoiding the duplication of

expensive sets of technical journals and books but would be most conducive to producing general amability among students of the co-operating Colleges.

Elementary Library Routine Class—In accordance with the Syndicate's decision the Elementary Library Routine Class for the benefit of the untrained Librarians of the affiliated mofussil Colleges was held in April last and ten persons joined and duly qualified, though a circular letter inviting applications for admission to this Class was issued to thirty-eight Principals of the mofussil Colleges.

Catalogue Raisonné of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts.—Two parts of Catalogue Raisonné of Persian Manuscripts covering History and Poetry were completed and would soon be sent to the press for publication.

Departmental Libraries—The various departmental libraries continued to work satisfactorily. The Library for Honours Schools in Physics was formed in May last.

Membership.—During the year under report 1,087 members joined the Library as detailed hereunder and 198 under-graduates and others obtained Readers' tickets:—

General Section	.	...	932
Sanskrit Section	.	.	69
Arabic Section	...	...	86

Correspondence—The total number of letters received and issued during the year under report was 1,742 and 2,061 respectively.

Meetings.—The Library Committee met four times during the year and twice papers were disposed of by the Committee in circulation.

The number of Colleges that entered the various events comprising the Panjab University Sports Tournament during the season ending 31st January, 1935, shows an increase in most events,

though there has been a slight falling off in Athletics, Gatka and Basket-ball. The increase in Entry Fees is an evidence of the growing interest in the P U S Tournament.

The distribution of Tournament Trophies was fairly even, though Government College continues to annex the lion's share: Athletics, Boxing, Hockey, Relay Races, Swimming, Tennis Singles and Doubles and the Sir Shadi Lal Championship.

The D.A.-V. College, Lahore, won the Boat Races, Volley-ball and Wrestling. Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Cricket and Football. Forman College won Basket-ball. Sanatan Dharma College won Gatka and Gymnastics. Islamia College, Lahore, won Kabaddi. The Central Training College, Lahore, won First Aid. The Government College, Ludhiana, won the First Aid, Mofussil Group. The Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, won the Cross-Country Race.

Among the Intermediate Colleges the M.A.O. College, Amritsar, won Hockey, Cricket and Volley-ball. The V.B. College, D.I. Khan, won Football. The Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, won Tennis.

During the year seven new Records have been created, including an All-India Record in the Pole Vault by Abdul Shafi. The other Records are in the Long Jump, Hop Step and Jump, Putting the Shot, Throwing the Discus, Throwing the Javelin, and the Cycle Race.

Efforts with the Railway Board directly, and through the Inter-University Board, have been successful at last and Railway concessions, within the usual prescribed limits for numbers, are now available for all events in our Sports Tournament.

Some Colleges do not as yet send their entries on the proper forms, accompanied by the correct fees, and in time. The ideal arrangement for the Sports Committee in each College is for the Principal to be President, the various staff members in charge of

games and sports to be members, and the Physical Director to be Secretary. The Physical Director would thus be the central clearing house for all matters, and would be responsible for all entries, fees and miscellaneous matters connected with the P.U.S.T.C. and the outside world in general.

The P.U.S. Tournament has now completed its fortieth year of existence fairly satisfactorily. We are very proud of the age, size, scope and influence of this Tournament and of our usual contribution to the sporting activities of India. We may now safely say that it is practically impossible to form an All-India Team in any game or sport without a really good representation from the Panjab University. On the other hand, we have had a fair number of unfortunate incidents this year again. Unnecessary and unseemly rows have occurred over grounds, referees, rough and dirty play, jeering, breaches of the rules, etc.

Out of the 44 Arts Colleges, the Colleges still without any Physical Directors are the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, the Kinnaird College, Lahore, and the Government Colleges for Women at Lahore, Amritsar and Lyallpur. The Kashmir State authorities have selected two suitable men, and have sent them down to Madras for training and by April, 1936, both these Colleges will have trained men in charge of the work. The Kinnaird College, Lahore, has the part-time services of the Y.W.C.A. Physical Directress, but this is not really sufficient. The Government Women's Colleges at Lahore, Amritsar and Lyallpur have no arrangements at all. This whole question has to be considered shortly, and in the meanwhile it has been decided that all First Year women students must complete the necessary Physical Training periods by attending and playing organised games.

On the practical side, the work of Physical Training in the various Colleges is fairly satisfactory on the

whole Games and Sports are well organised and conducted, and the general interest of Colleges in the Panjab University Sports Tournament is increasing year by year. Other group activities, including calisthenics, corrective and hygienic exercises, and the informal "play for all" programme, are fairly well organised and conducted.

On the theoretical side there is a great difference between the various Colleges. Some of them have a regular programme of lectures on hygiene and sanitation, talks on health habit, etc., others are entirely neglecting this work.

On the medical and scientific side there is an even greater difference between the various Colleges. This work should include Physico-medical examinations, classification, measurements, statistics, prescription of exercise, medical attention, etc., but in more than half the Colleges concerned absolutely no attention is given and no work done on this side. Some of the Lahore Colleges are doing very well in this line, and a few of the mofussil Colleges are doing fairly well. During the year, the University Inspection Committee went over the work of the Department of Health and Physical Education of the Forman Christian College; noted very favourably on it, and brought it to the notice of the other Lahore Colleges. The medical part of the work of Physical Training is the foundation and basis of the whole Department, and yet there are a good many Colleges still without medical advisers—whole-time or part-time—attached to their institutions.

Panjab University 1 The membership during
Cricket Club the year was as follows.—

1. Government College, Lahore	5
2. Islamia College, Lahore	5
3. Law College, Lahore	3
4. Khalsa College, Amritsar	1
5. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar	2
6. M.A O College, Amritsar	3

7. Government College, Ludhiana ...	4
8. Government Intermediate College, Jhang ...	1
9. Randhir College, Kapurthala ...	1
10. MacLagan Engineering College, Moghulpura ...	1
Total .	<u>26</u>

2. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs 981 including donations and expenditure to Rs. 1,162-6-0.

3. In addition to a trial match, matches were played against Lahore (Gynkhana, His Excellency The Governor's XI, Calcutta University, Aligarh University and Punjab Wanderers.

4. It is gratifying to note that the Board of Control for Cricket in India have inaugurated an Inter-University Cricket Championship, in which the Panjab University is participating. Funds for this purpose have been supplied by the University.

5. The discipline in the Club has been of a very high standard.

The 4th (Lahore)
Battalion University
Training Corps.

General.—Colleges reopened on 1st October and parades commenced on 8th October thus enabling an early start to be

made with training.

Training.—By the helpful co-operation of all Colleges in submitting names for membership early, also the promptitude with which the results of the University examinations were published enabled new members to be verified without delay. This excellent co-operation resulted in the unit being up to the strength on the first day of parade.

The above arrangement is an improvement on past years because it was possible for all cadets to progress collectively in their training, as opposed to having odd squads in varied stages of training throughout the season, which had been the case in previous years.

The parades carried out have comprised squad and platoon drill, rifle exercises, weapon training instruction, firing on the short range, and classification on the classification range, the results of the latter showing that larger numbers have been exercised than in previous years, also better results obtained.

Camp.—The Annual Camp was held at Shahdara, the Lyallpur Detachment joining the Battalion there. All recruits carried out the normal course of training, while trained men were instructed and practised in minor tactical exercises, schemes, and guard duties, in addition to close order drill.

The excellent progress made by recruits during this period was only rendered possible by the assistance of Higher Military Authorities in providing additional instructors which allowed our own trained members to partake in more advanced work.

The attendance in camp numbered 18 officers and 605 other ranks out of a possible 20 officers and 637 other ranks. This year has been a record in this respect.

Cadre Classes.—Classes have been held both in Lahore and Lyallpur continuously throughout the season. The object of these classes is to prepare suitable candidates for appointment to Non-commissioned Officers when vacancies fall due. Of 81 candidates attending 55 have been successful.

Examination Officers.—During the period of camp a Retention Examination was held in which the following eight officers were successful.—

- 2/Lt. Trilochan Singh
- „ Milkhi Ram.
- „ H. L. Chopra.
- „ R. K. Seth.
- „ W. A. Shah.
- „ G. D. Ahmad.
- „ Sardar Mohd.
- „ I. C. Nanda.

Inspection.—The following inspections took place during the season:—

- 13th November, His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.O.S. (Governor of the Punjab).
 23rd November, Major Genl. E. de Burgh, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Officer Commanding, Lahore District.

I.M.A., Dehra Dun.—The undermentioned cadets were successful in gaining admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in 1934:—

- No. 3116 Sergeant Saifar Rahman, Government College, Lahore.
 No. 3588 Cadet Raj Sarin, Government College, Lahore.
 No. 4369 Cadet Jatinder Singh, Government College, Lyallpur.

Rifle Meeting—The Annual Rifle Meeting was held on 27th and 28th February. A total of 344 attended.

Discipline.—The number of cases throughout the year in which disciplinary action has had to be taken is small. The cases involved were of a minor nature but at the same time had to be checked.

Generally the behaviour of cadets has been excellent and very great keenness has been shown throughout.

As in recent years there was no grant from the Government but from the previous balance a grant of Rs. 500 was allowed to the Punjab Geographical Association and about Rs. 1,350 was allowed to the following Colleges as grant for their College trips to various places:—

- Murray College, Sialkot
 Multan College, Multan.
 Shahpur College, Shahpur
 Central Training College, Lahore.

Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
 Oriental College, Lahore
 Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.
 F C College, Lahore.

After paying the Auditor's fee (Rs 225) there was a balance of Rs. 25-1-0 and it was resolved to hand over this sum to Punjab Geographical Association Pending any future renewal of the grant from the Government it will be impossible for the Union to continue to function.

The total number of the teaching staff, assistants and honorary workers, during the year under report, was fifteen, and the total number of students in different classes in March, 1935, was 197, as against 175 during the last year, and 144 during 1933. The number of students is gradually rising owing to the efficient training imparted in this institution and the popularity of the Ayurvedic system of medicine among the public. Another feature of the institution is that lady students, duly qualified according to rules, are also admitted and at present there are three girls studying in different classes.

Two final examinations are held, *viz.*, (1) Vaidya Kaviraj after three years, and (2) Vaidya Vachaspathi one year after passing the Vaidya Kaviraj Examination. The results last year were as under:—

	Appeared.	Passed.	Under Comptt.	Failed.
Vaidya Kaviraj ..	61	57	1	3
Vaidya Vachaspathi	29	26	1	2

Up to this time, the Ayurvedic College has brought out 590 Vaidya Kavirajs and 169 Vaidya Vachaspathis, who are working in the Punjab and other Provinces either as private practitioners or in State, District Board, Municipal Board or other charitable dispensaries.

Hospital.—The number of patients, admitted in the Indoor Hospital during the last two years, was as under:—

Year.	Total	Cured.	Died	Discharged.
1-1-33 to 31-3-34	.. 332	280	9	43
1-1-34 to 31-3-35	.. 364	328	6	30

The Hospital is doing very useful work, in serving the public without caste or creed, and for training the students in Ayurveda and modern surgery. An Honorary Nurse, who is a Midwife, examines the female cases (Indoor and Outdoor), and Dr. Roshan Lal, M.B.B.S., Honorary Surgeon to this Hospital, is doing his utmost to improve the Surgical Department.

Outdoor Dispensaries —The number of patients, who attended the two outdoor dispensaries of A.-V. College, is given below.—

(a) *Dispensary attached to the Hospital (within College Premises).*

Year.	Total.
1-1-33 to 31-3-34	.. 24,646
1-1-34 to 31-3-35	... 40,003
Increase	15,357

The number of patients, who attended this dispensary, has marvellously increased. It is due to the growing population around the A.-V. College and also to the popularity of the Ayurvedic system of medicine among the people.

(b) *Sutar Mandi Dispensary*

(In the town proper.)

Year.	Total.
1-1-33 to 31-3-34	... 25,809
1-1-34 to 31-3-35	.. 21,578
Decrease	4,231

Boarding House—There is accommodation for 30 students in the Hostel which is located in the eastern half of the Hospital building. All the seats remained occupied during the year. Some students had to be refused admission to the Hostel for lack of accommodation and they made their own lodging arrangements.

Games.—Though there are no playgrounds attached to this College, yet the students are encouraged to take part in Volley-ball, Badminton, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Tug-of-war, Gakka, Lathi, Sword, etc. Annual tournaments are also held to encourage the students in games.

Dissection Work.—There is scarcity of dead bodies for dissection work. The Government is being approached for making better arrangements for supply of dead bodies.

Excursion to Hills—The students of the II and IV Year classes (about eighty in number) are led to some hills every year in October, in order to show herbs. Last year the students went to Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, and collected samples of different types of plants found there.

Pharmacy.—This department affords a good deal of opportunity to the students in preparing medicines with their own hands. Last year a new room, named ASAVA SHALA, was constructed in continuation of the pharmacy building, at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, of which the opening ceremony was performed by Rai Sahib Lala Labh Chand Mehra, M.L.C., of Amritsar.

Quetta Relief Work.—A Quetta ward was opened in the Indoor Hospital of this College in June last, and a large number of Quetta sufferers, patients or otherwise, were afforded relief in the form of medical and surgical aid, clothes, cash, etc., under the auspices of the Punjab Quetta Relief Committee of the Arya Pardeshak Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore. People responded to the appeal and lavishly donated money

or gave clothes, food materials, etc. The staff and students of this College took active part in serving the unhappy sufferers.

Ayurved Sandesh.—This is a monthly magazine of this institution and is serving the cause of Ayurveda by way of publishing articles, news, etc. This is becoming very popular among the Vaidyas. Its annual subscription is Rs 2-4-0

Scholarships—Besides the D A.-V. College Managing Committee scholarships, this institution awards about twenty stipends to deserving students from funds provided by the donors.

Buildings.—During the year under report, two side-rooms were added in the eastern side to the Indoor Hospital building at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, in addition to the "Asava Shala" already mentioned under the Pharmacy Department.

Pt. Shankar Das Museum—This is a well-equipped Museum Herbarium where samples of herbs, seeds, roots, oils, etc., have been preserved in show-cases to acquaint the scholars with them in their original forms.

Library.—There are about 800 books on Ayurveda, Allopathy and Unani in the Library which is well utilised by the students. A large number of daily, weekly and monthly papers are provided to the students in the Reading Room.

The institution, though in a flourishing condition, yet requires a well-equipped Research Laboratory, a Dental, Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Department, a Hostel, an up-to-date Botanical Garden, a Hall and many other things, for equipping its graduates with up-to-date knowledge.

Some progress was made last year in the Sanskaras (purification) of mercury.

There are two Unani classes of Hakim-i-Haziq and Zubda-tul-Hukama. Students of both the classes are required to attend the practical class as well where urine and

sputum examinations, blood-pressure taking, hypodermic injections, and uses of some surgical instruments are taught. In addition to this, compound medicines are made by the students themselves under the guidance of the Hakim in charge of the Unani Shifa Khana.

The number of students on rolls classwise was as under.—

Hakim-i-Haziq—1st year class	103
Hakim-i-Haziq—2nd year class	81
Zubda-tul-Hukama class ..	1

Research Work.—For research work, a Majlis-i-Muzakara (Debating Society) holds its weekly sittings in which all the students and professors take part. Discussions are held on the principles and doctrines of the ancient Tabibs and modern Allopathy, and great efforts are made to reach at the right and sound conclusions.

Extramural Activities of the Students.—In the recent Quetta catastrophe, the staff and students took active part to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

Contributions of the Department—The Tibbia College takes great part in the Punjab Tibbi Conference and Ayurvedic and Tibbia Conference.

Employment of Graduates.—More than twenty graduates of this institution are employed at different places in the Punjab under District Boards and Municipalities, and also in other Tibbi institutions.

General Report.—The Tibbia College Committee is doing its best to make further improvements. The Museum, Library and Unani Shifa Khana have been well equipped. A separate room for indoor patients is under construction. A hostel has been managed, both for Hindus and Mohammadans.

The proposal to send senior students to hill stations for gathering different medicinal herbs and plants and to search for other unknown plants and shrubs, is under consideration.

Examinations.—Examinations take place in or about the last week of April every year. The Examiners are selected by the Examination Board of the Tibbia Committee.

Results in 1935.—(1) Hakim-i-Haziq: Out of 84 College students 58 passed and out of 11 private students 7 passed. (2) Zubda-tul-Hukama: All the 4 College students, who appeared in the examination, passed.

Oriental Publications Fund. 1. The income of the fund was received through three sources, as follows.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Annual Grant from the University	...	2,000	0 0
(b) Sale of Publications	...	357	6 0
(c) Interest	148	4 0
Total ..		2,505	10 0

2. The following three publications were printed, during the year under report.—

- (a) Item No. 9, Analytical Indexes to the IQD OF IBN ABD RABBIHI, by Professor M. Shafi, M.A.
- (b) Item No. 27, Translation of Kundanala, by Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B.
- (c) Item No. 30, Life and Works of Amir Khusrau, by Dr. Wahid Mirza, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).

3. Buddhacarita, by Dr. E. H. Johnston, M.A., D.Litt., which was omitted from the series last year, has been re-entered, on the request of the author, and its Part I is expected to be out very shortly.

4. The printing of the following works was assigned to the Press.—

- (a) Item No. 26, Edition and Translation of

- Kapphinabhyudaya, by Sivasvamin, by Pt. Gauri Shankar, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon).
 (b) Item No. 28, Index of Tulsi Das Ramayana, by Dr. Surya Kanta, M.A., D.Litt.
 (c) Item No. 29, Udaipur Inscription, 1,082 Verses with historical notes, by Prof. Sri Ram Sharma, M.A.
 (d) Item No. 31 (a), Buddhacarita, Part II, by Dr. E. H. Johnston, M.A., D.Litt.

Among others, during the period under review, the Regulations, following important amendments of Regulations were sanctioned by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education):—

- (a) The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) has been instituted.
 (b) Special Regulations for the Honours School of Physics have been added.
 (c) An examination for the degree of Master of Science in Technology has been instituted.
 (d) A degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) has also been instituted.
 (e) A Diploma in Laryngology and Otology (D L O) has been instituted.
 (f) A Mofussil Board has been constituted.
 (g) The Regulations under which such candidates, as are incapacitated by reason of serious illness to appear in or complete their annual examination, are permitted to take or complete their examination along with the candidates for the supplementary examination, have been amended so as to extend their benefit to female private candidates and ex-College students as well, in addition to the College students only to which they were formerly applicable.
 (h) A candidate who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London

shall be admitted to the Intermediate Arts Examination in the academical year following that in which he passes the examination if he has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the twelve months preceding the examination, as has been the case hitherto in the case of a candidate who has passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

- (i) A B.Sc. Pass graduate of not less than 10 years' standing shall be eligible for admission to the fourth year of the Honours School (M.Sc.) course on certain conditions.
- (j) Regulations for the D.O.L., D.Litt. and D.Sc. degrees have been revised in view of the institution of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).
- (k) The Heads of Departments of University Teaching shall be members of the Academic Council, Boards of Studies and the Committees of Control of the subjects concerned.
- (l) The last year for admission to the existing type of the 5th year M.Sc. Physics class shall be 1935, and the M.Sc. Physics Examination (Old Type) shall be held for the last time in the year 1938 and shall be open only to such candidates as have been candidates in and failed to pass the M.Sc. Examination in Physics in 1937 or before.
- (m) The last examination for Physics Honours (Old Type) shall be held in the year 1935 so far as the Colleges in Lahore are concerned.
- (n) A few more reasons on account of which migration from one College to another may be allowed during the same course have been added in the Regulations.
- (o) Candidates who pass the First Examination

in Law by taking the supplementary test in May shall be allowed to sit in the supplementary examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the following September.

During the year under report, the Vice-Chancellor appointed a special Committee to visit and report regarding Students' Residences. Acting on the advice of this Committee, the following hostels were recognised in Lahore. Acting on the advice of this Committee, the following hostels were recognised from 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936, subject in certain cases to conditions laid down being fulfilled:—

1. Khalsa Boarding House.
2. Shri Amar Jain Hostel.
3. Dev Samaj Boarding House.
4. Arya Vidyarthi Ashram
5. Aggarwal Ashram.
6. Ahmadiyya Hostel.
7. Younghusband Collegiate Hostel.

Provisional recognition was accorded to the Mohyal Ashram and the Hindu Ashram on the understanding that by 1st October, 1935, the following improvements shall be carried out:—

Mohyal Ashram:—

- (a) Urinals should be constructed both on the ground floor and the first floor for use at night.
- (b) One more sweeper should be appointed
- (c) The Superintendent should reside on the premises.

Hindu Ashram.—

- (a) The contiguous land in which at present a cow shed exists should be taken on lease and converted into a grassy plot for the use of hostel students.

- (b) Repairs to the ceilings, walls and floors of the buildings should be carried out to the satisfaction of the Hostels Visitors.

It was understood that if by 1st October, 1935, the Mohyal Ashram and the Hindu Ashram carry out the improvements specified above, then the provisional recognition would automatically be converted into recognition for the year.

As recommended by the Committee, recognition was not granted to the following hostels:—

1. Gaur Ashram.
2. Agnihotri Hostel.
3. Minerva Hostel.
4. Rajput Boarding House.
5. Digambar Jain Hostel.

The applications for recognition of Maharaja Buildings and Rajput Anant Hostel were rejected as recommended by the Committee.

The following have been added to the rules for recognition of hostels:—

- (a) Kitchens shall have fly-proof doors and windows.
- (b) A regular account of Students' Fund shall be maintained which would be administered by the Superintendent, in consultation with one representative of the students, under the general supervision of the University: the Superintendent each term submitting a statement of accounts to the Registrar.
- (c) Monthly returns of admissions and withdrawals shall be sent to the Principals of the Colleges concerned, and no withdrawal shall be allowed without reference to the Principal of the College concerned.
- (d) The hostels shall observe all the Proctorial rules.

The following monthly grants were sanctioned to the hostels for the year 1935-36.—

	Rs.
1. Hindu Ashram (Rs. 30 for supervision and Rs. 9 for additional common room)	39
2. Younghusband Collegiate Hostel ...	20
3. Arya Vidyarthi Ashram ..	30
4. Khalsa Boarding House (Rs. 20 for supervision and Rs. 10 for common room) .	30
5. Shri Amar Jain Hostel (for supervision and common room) . .	25
6. Ahmadiyya Hostel (for common room)	25
7. Mohyal Ashram (for common room) ..	10
8. Dev Samaj Boarding House (for supervision) ..	20

It was decided that no grant shall be paid till 1st October, 1935, to Mohyal Ashram and Hindu Ashram till the improvements recommended by the Committee were carried out.

It was further decided that the hostels concerned should be directed to send their bills for grants quarterly through the Hostels Visitors.

Major G. S. Chawla, M.B.B.S., and Professor Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., LL.B., were re-appointed as Hostels Visitors for a period of two years with effect from 1st April, 1935, on their former honorarium, *i.e.*, Rs. 450 per annum each.

During the period under report, the Syndicate appointed a Committee with Health of Hostel Students in Lahore. medical and public health experts to go seriously into the question of the health of hostel students in Lahore, dealing with food, ventilation, drains, dust, mosquito-nets, etc. This Committee submitted an *ad interim* Report unanimously recommending the following:—

- (a) Strong pressure should be brought to bear on the Municipal Committee to get the roads coaltarred and the drains properly covered

in the areas in which College and recognised hostels are situated.

- (b) Light for reading purposes should not be weak. Special attention should be paid to the testing of eyes, teeth and lungs at the time of medical examination. Either the Superintendent or the tutor should see that eye glasses, whenever recommended, are used. Whenever necessary parents should be acquainted with serious defects in the health of their sons.
- (c) The use of mosquito-nets should be encouraged.
- (d) The College authorities should be requested to have fly-proof doors and windows in kitchens, dining rooms, residential rooms, common rooms, etc., and they should be requested to arrange that mosquito-breeding places are effectively attacked.
- (e) From time to time, without any previous notice, sealed samples of milk supplied to students should be tested for fat and specific gravity.
- (f) Tuck shops should be protected from flies and stale and unwholesome fruit and sweets should not be allowed to be sold.
- (g) Morning exercise should be encouraged in College and recognised hostels.
- (h) Some important suggestions regarding health and nutrition should be drawn up in chart form and made accessible to students.
- (i) The practice of cleaning the teeth both in the morning and at bed-time should be encouraged.
- (j) Steps should be devised to secure unadulterated flour and fresh wholesome vegetables for kitchen purposes.
- (k) Books on diet and hygiene should be placed in hostels.

The Committee further expressed the opinion that a University Health and Sanitary Board should be constituted so that the general situation regarding the state of health and residence of students could be investigated from time to time.

The Syndicate approved the recommendations made by the Committee, and necessary action on the recommendations is being taken.

During the year under review, the following rules regarding proctors and the conduct of students outside the College walls were approved for being followed by the Colleges participating in the proctorial system in Lahore :—

1. Each College will appoint a proctor and one or two pro-proctors as required whose main function will consist in observing the behaviour of University students outside the College walls and reporting improper conduct and breaches of University and College rules to the Vice-Chancellor who will report the matter to the Principal concerned.
2. The names of proctors and if necessary pro-proctors will be notified by the University and each will be supplied by the University with a proctorial badge for use when required.
3. All students of affiliated Colleges must give correctly their names and registered number to any proctor or pro-proctor on demand.
4. All students must wear some mark distinguishing their College, *e g* , blazer, tie, etc., or else carry a card of identity, and that this should be compulsory after lighting-up time.

NOTE.—The pro-proctor or pro-proctors if and when appointed in a College should for all proctorial purposes act directly under the proctor of that College.

5. Every student should be in his residence by 9-30 P.M. in winter and 10 P.M. in summer or hold a signed permit from his Superintendent or guardian as the case may be giving his registered number and stating the object of his absence. Provided that no student should be in any public place of entertainment or refreshment after 9-30 P.M.
6. No student should be in any place or at any show that has been placed out of bounds by the University or College authorities.
7. Parents and guardians of students resident in Lahore who are not in hostels should be invited to co-operate with the Colleges by enforcing the same rules.

During the period under review, the Lady MacLagan

Affiliations Training College for Women,
Lahore, was affiliated for the

B.T. Examination, and the V.B. College, D.I. Khan, was granted extension of affiliation up to the B.A. standard in English, History, Economics, Mathematics (A Course), Persian and Sanskrit.

The extension of affiliation of the following Colleges in the subject or subjects noted against each has been sanctioned by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education):—

Islamia College, Poshawar.	To include Political Science up to the B.A. standard, and Zoology up to the B.Sc. standard.
Dyal Singh College, Lahore.	To include Political Science up to the M.A. standard.
D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.	To include Medical Students' Group for the Intermediate Examination.

S D. College, Lahore. To include Geography for the Intermediate Examination.

K.E. Medical College, Lahore For the Third Professional Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The Inspection Board which inspected the P.W. College, Jammu, in March, 1934, found that no provision was made in the College time-table for the teaching of Bengali and Panjabi in which subjects the College was affiliated, and therefore recommended that affiliation of the College in Panjabi for the Intermediate and B.A., and in Bengali for the Intermediate, be withdrawn. This recommendation was accepted by the Syndicate and the Senate, and the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) has sanctioned the withdrawal of affiliation from the College in these subjects with effect from the examination to be held in 1937.

The Academic Council, during the period under report, considered the programme of Honours work from various Degree Colleges and resolved that the total amount of teaching work to be done by a teacher giving instruction in three papers, Honours, should not exceed 20 periods a week (no period to be counted as double) and that Honours teaching should not be allowed when there was only one teacher in the subject in a College. Consequently the Colleges were asked to inform the University as to which subjects would they be able to start Honours classes, having regard to these decisions. After considering the replies from the Principals, the following Colleges were permitted to start Honours classes in the subjects noted against their names with a view to present candidates for

Permission to start
Classes for Honours
Papers

Honours papers in these subjects in the B.A. Examination to be held in 1936.—

1. Dyal Singh College, Lahoré. (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Persian, (4) Economics, (5) Philosophy.
2. D.A.-V. College, Lahore. (1) English, (2) Economics, (3) Sanskrit, (4) Philosophy, (5) Mathematics
3. F.C. College, Lahore. (1) Economics, (2) English, (3) Mathematics, (4) Psychology, (5) Persian
4. Government College, Lahore. (1) English, (2) Sanskrit, (3) Philosophy, (4) Mathematics, (5) Arabic, (6) Economics, (7) Persian
5. S.D. College, Lahore. (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Sanskrit, (4) Persian, (5) Economics.
6. Lahore College for Women, Lahore. (1) English, (2) Persian.
7. Khalsa College, Amritsar. (1) Economics, (2) English, (3) Mathematics
8. Government College, Ludhiana. (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Economics.
9. Mohindra College, Patiala. (1) English, (2) Economics, (3) Mathematics.
10. Edwardes College, Peshawar. (1) English, (2) Economics, (3) Philosophy
11. Murray College, Sialkot. (1) English, (2) Psychology, (3) Mathematics, (4) Persian, (5) Economics.
12. D.A.-V. College, Jullundur. (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Sanskrit.

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| 13. | Gordon College,
Rawalpindi | (1) Persian, (2) English. |
| 14 | P.W. College,
Jammu. | English |
| 15 | deMontmorency
College, Shah-
pur | (1) English, (2) Mathe-
matics, (3) Persian, (4)
Arabic. |
| 16 | Government Col-
lege, Lyallpur. | (1) Economics, (2) Per-
sian, (3) Sanskrit, (4)
Mathematics, (5) Eng-
lish. |
| 17. | Islamia College,
Lahore. | (1) English, (2) Arabic,
(3) Philosophy, (4) Eco-
nomics, (5) Mathe-
matics, (6) Persian. |
| 18 | Islamia College,
Peshawar. | (1) English, (2) Mathe-
matics, (3) Persian, (4)
Economics. |
| 19 | S.P. College, Sri-
nagar. | English |

The following Colleges were inspected during the
 Inspection of Colleges. period under report by the
 Inspection Boards noted against
 their names:—

Lahore Arts Colleges—

The Vice-Chancellor.

Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at-
Law.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, D.Sc., F.Inst.P.

Professor J. F. Bruce, M.A.

*Non-Government Intermediate Colleges in
Mofussil—*

The Vice-Chancellor or his nominee

Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

Professor Mohammad Shafi, M.A.

Lala Sain Das, M.A., B.Sc. (For Colleges in
which Science is taught.)

MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Principal, Bihar College of Engineering,
Patna.The Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Hydro-Electric
Branch, Lahore.Dr H. B. Dunncliff, M.A., Sc.D., F.I.C.,
I.E.S.*Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur—*

The Vice-Chancellor.

Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Kt.,
C.I.E., D.O.L.The Director, Imperial Agricultural Research
Institute, Pusa.

Dr S. S. Bhatnagar, D.Sc., F.Inst.P.

The following two institutions associated with the
Oriental College were inspected by the gentlemen
noted against their names:—

1. Sanskrit Pathshala MM. Pt. Madhava
Bhandari Shastri, Multan.
2. Jami Ahmadiya, Qadian. Dr Mohd. Iqbal,
M.A., Ph.D.

The following University Extension Lectures were delivered during the period under report.—

Centre	Name of Lecturer.	Subject.
<i>A course of two lectures at each centre.</i>		
Peshawar ...	Prof. H. B. Dunncliff, M.A., Sc.D., I.E.S.	(1) Hydrogen. (2) Oxygen.
Rawalpindi	Dr. P. M. Velte, M.A., Ph.D.	(1) George Bernard Shaw. (2) Art for Arts' Sake.
Multan ...	Dr. Mohan Singh, M.A., D.Litt.	The Legend of Prahlad and its Signification

Centre.	Name of Lecturer.	Subject.
Patiala	Dr. G. Kai, M.A., Ph.D.	(1) Fact, Faith and Fancy, and (2) Literature and Life, a study in Racial Enter- prise and Historical Discipline
Lyallpur ..	Dr. Bhupal Singh, M.A., D.Litt.	(1) Study of English Prose and Fiction (2) Some Anglo-Indian Novelists.
Jammu ...	Prof. J. F. Bruce, M.A.	(1) Recent Political Experi- ments in Europe.
Amritsar .	Dr. H. Chaudhary, M.A., Ph.D.	(1) Some common ailments of our economical plants : how they become in- fected (2) Some common ailments of our economic plants : how to prevent them.
Jullundur	Dr. Radha Kumad Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D.	Asoka.
Peshawar	Principal J. W. Thomas, B.Com., B.Sc.	Japan To-day
<i>A course of three lectures at each centre.</i>		
Lahore ...	Dr. C. L. Fabri, Ph.D.	Eastern and Western Art.
Lahore	Dr. H. M. R. Tai- muri, D.Litt.	The Saracens in France, Switzerland and Italy.
Lahore ...	Dr. Radha Kumad Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D.	Asoka.
Lahore ..	Principal J. W. Thomas, B.Com., B.Sc.	Japan To-day
Amritsar ...	Principal J. W. Thomas, B.Com., B.Sc.	Japan To-day.

Centre.	Name of Lecturer.	Subject.
<i>Only one lecture at each centre.</i>		
Peshawar	Mrs K. B. Feroz-ud-Din, M.A., M.O.L.	Women's Movement in the present century.
Multan ...	Mrs. C. Duiga Parkhad, B.A., T.Dip.	Women's Education in the Punjab past, present and future.
Ferozepur	Mrs. Sita Ram Kohli, B.A.	A peep into the future of Women's Education in the Punjab.
Ambala ..	Mrs D. K. Grewal, M.A., Ph.D.	The Mother as Teacher

During the period under report, the following gentlemen connected with this University were honoured by the conferment of the titles noted against their names by the Government:—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Young, Chief Justice ...	Knighthood.
The Hon'ble Dr Gokal Chand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government ..	Knighthood.
R. Sanderson, Esq.	C.I.E.
Mukand Lal Puri, Esq. ..	Rai Bahadur.
Khan Sahib Mir Karim Bakhsh	Khan Bahadur.
Lt.-Col Maqbool Hassan Qureishy	Khan Bahadur.

During the period under report, the University sustained a deep loss in the deaths of Rev. Dr. H. C. Velte, Rai Bahadur Dr. Shiv Ram Kashyap and L. Shiv Dyal. Rev. Dr. H. C. Velte was a Fellow of this University for many years, an Honorary Fellow and

for some months the Registrar of the University. R.B. Dr. Shiv Ram Kashyap was a Fellow of this University for many years, during which time he also worked as a member of the Syndicate and as Acting Dean of University Instruction. He was the senior University Professor, was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* in connection with the Jubilee Celebrations of the University, was an outstanding figure in the academic world owing to his research and scholarship and was well-known in his subject not only in India but in foreign countries as well. L. Shiv Dyal was a former Fellow of this University.

The following gentlemen were elected by the
 Election of Fellows. Registered Graduates to be
 Ordinary Fellows of this University, with effect from the 8th March, 1935 :—

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Punjab, Lahore.
2. Lala Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B., Professor, Sunatan Dharma College, Lahore.
3. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sam, M.A., Bar-at-Law, 49, Mozang Road, Lahore.
4. Lala Sam Das, M.A., B.Sc., Temple Road, Lahore

Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A., University Reader in Zoology, Lahore, was elected by the Science Faculty as an Ordinary Fellow of the University, with effect from the 24th March, 1935.

Lt-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, was re-elected by the Medical Faculty as an Ordinary Fellow of this University, with effect from the 10th April, 1935.

In view of the fact that all the appointments, confirmations and promotions are
 Appointments, etc. gazetted from time to time
 in the University Gazette, a very brief reference,

as during the last few years, is made in this Report to some of the more important of them

Dr. J. N. Ray, D.Sc., was given the status of the University Professor of Organic Chemistry on his present salary.

Mr. M. Bashir, B.Sc. Hons. (Edn.), Assistant Registrar, was granted privilege leave for a period of 2 months and 24 days, due to him, with effect from the 22nd July, 1935, and was allowed another 10 days on deputation to enable him to attend the First Imperial Botanical Conference held in London, and the Sixth International Botanical Congress held at Amsterdam, to both of which he was nominated as a delegate of this University.

Dr. J. N. Khosla, B.A. (Panjab), B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), Bar.-at-Law, was appointed as whole-time joint Lecturer in the Law College on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, and in the Political Science Department at Rs. 250 per mensem, with effect from 1st April, 1935.

Dr. Mohan Singh, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lecturer, Oriental College, was granted study leave on three quarters of his pay for the period from 8th October, 1935 to 15th June, 1936, or such date on which the College closes for summer vacation in 1936.

Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons were re-appointed University Auditors for a period of two years with effect from 1st April, 1935, on their present remuneration of Rs. 500 half-yearly.

Professor Dewan Chand Sharina, M.A., was re-appointed as University Lecturer in English for students of the Honours Schools in Science subjects for one more year on the same terms as before, and L. Sardari Lal, B.Sc., was re-appointed as part-time Demonstrator in Astronomy for a further period of three years with effect from 1st October, 1935, on the same terms as before.

Dr. B. A. Kuraishi, M.A., Ph.D., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore, was re-appointed as University

Lecturer in German for a period of 8 months, on the same terms as for the previous session.

Dr. Ramesh Chandar Majumdar, M.Sc., D Phil, was appointed as University Lecturer in Physics, for the Honours School in Physics, at Rs. 800 per mensem with effect from 1st January, 1935.

Dr. Banarsi Das, M A, Ph.D., Lecturer, Oriental College, was granted one month's leave on Medical Certificate (half pay) from 18th October, 1934.

Maulvi Najm-ud-Din, Head Maulvi, Oriental College, was granted furlough preparatory to retirement, and Maulvi Mohammad Rasul Khan, formerly Director of Studies at the Dar-ul-Ulum, Devband, was appointed in his place as Head Maulvi at Rs. 150 per mensem in the grade of Rs 150—10—250 on six months' probation and has since been confirmed in his appointment on the expiry of his period of probation, *i.e.*, from 29th May, 1935.

Mr. Basir Ali Shaikh, M Sc., University Demonstrator in Botany, was appointed for one year as part-time Superintendent of the Law College Branch Hostel on an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, with free quarters on the premises.

After considering the grades obtaining in other Indian Universities with the usual salaries in this University, the following scales of pay for new entrants to the posts of University Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Demonstrators have been laid down—

University Professors	Rs. 600—40—1,000.
„ Readers ...	Rs. 400—25—600
„ Lecturers	Rs 200—15—350.
„ Demonstrators	Rs. 150 fixed.

Mr. Balmokand and Dr. R. C Majumdar—the two recently engaged Lecturers in the Physics Department—were consequently placed in the grade of Rs. 200—15—350.

The grades of the clerks of the University Office, and the number of posts in those grades, have been fixed.

On the recommendation of the Syndicate, and on the reports of the examiners on the thesis submitted, the Senate of this University decided to award the degree of Doctor of Literature on Mr. Surya Kanta Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Professor, D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

The following gentlemen were nominated as delegates of this University to the Conferences

Delegates to Conferences, etc. noted below.—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) The Second International Congress of Phonetic Sciences held in July, 1935. | Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor. |
| (b) The Seventh Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held in London in July, 1935. | Lt.-Col. T. A. Hughes, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S., Professor, K.E. Medical College, Lahore. |
| (c) Indian Philosophical Congress held at Waltar. | Professor G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore. |
| (d) Conference of the Indian Economic Association held at Patna. | Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Sc. Econ. (London), University Professor of Economics. |
| (e) The First Imperial Botanical Conference held in London. | M. Bashir, Esq., B.Sc. Hons (Edin.), Assistant Registrar |
| (f) The Sixth International Botanical Congress held at Amsterdam | |
| (g) All-India Library Conference held at Lucknow in April, 1935. | Lala Labhu Ram, Librarian, Panjab University Library. |

- (h) XIX International Congress of Orientalists held in Rome in September, 1935. Dr. Mohan Singh, M A., Ph D., D.Litt., Lecturer in Panjabi, Oriental College, Lahore.

Four meetings of the Senate, 15 of the Syndicate, 5 of the Academic Council, 6 of the Meetings the Oriental Faculty, 7 of the Science Faculty, 5 of the Arts Faculty, 8 of the Law Faculty, 6 of the Medical Faculty, 4 of the Agricultural Faculty, 2 of the Commerce Faculty, and 4 of the Engineering Faculty, were held during the period under review.

Owing to financial stringency, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) Grants to Colleges. not restoring the discontinued grant of Rs. 30,000, it is regretted that, as during the last few years, no grant was given to any College for improvement of College Libraries and Science equipment, during the year under report.

The following subventions were sanctioned for the year 1935-36 as grant from the University, towards the salary of Physical Instructors to the Colleges given below :—

	Rs. As. P.			
1 F C College, Lahore	...	70	0	0 per mensem
2 D.A.-V College, Lahore	...	70	0	0 „ „
3 Islama College, Lahore	.	70	0	0 „ „
4. Dyal Singh College, Lahore	.	35	0	0 „ „
5 Gordon College, Rawalpindi	.	25	0	0 „ „
6 Murray College, Sialkot	..	30	0	0 „ „
7. Khalsa College, Amritsar	.	55	0	0 „ „
8 D A -V. College, Jullundur	..	20	0	0 „ „
9. Kinnard College, Lahore	..	16	10	8 „ „
10. D A.-V College, Hoshiarpur	...	20	0	0 „ „
11. D M College, Moga		20	0	0 „ „

A library grant of Rs. 70 was sanctioned to each of the following eleven institutions associated with the Oriental College, Lahore, from the Budget provision of 1934-35 :—

1. The Madrasah of the Anjman-i-Islamia, Lahore.

2. Sanskrit Pathshala, Hoshiarpur.
3. R. B. Gagar Mal's Sanskrit Pathshala, Amritsar.
4. S.D. Sanskrit Pathshala, Multan.
5. Darul Uloom Hanafiya, Kasur.
6. S.D. Pathshala, Jmd.
7. The Madrasah of the Anjman-i-Nusrat-ul-Islamia, Srinagar.
8. Jamia Ahmadiya, Qadian.
9. Maha Vidyalaya, Sultanpur (Kapurthala)
10. Khalsa Parshurak Vidyalaya, Tarn Taran.
11. The Madrasah of Anjman Islamia, Gujranwala.

During the period under review, the following examinations of other Universities or

Recognition of
Examinations

bodies were recognised as equivalent to the corresponding

examinations of this University noted against their names :—

- (a) Lucknow University . . LL.B. degree as equivalent to the LL.B. degree of this University.
- (b) Delhi University LL.B. degree as equivalent to the LL.B. degree of this University for purposes of admission to the Conveyancing and Pleadings Class in the Law College, Lahore. M.A. Examination as equivalent to the M.A. Examination of this University for purposes of admission to the M.O.L Examination.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (c) University of Sydney | Matriculation Examination as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University. |
| (d) Patna University | Intermediate Examination as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of this University |
| (e) Agra University | .. B A. and B.Sc. Examinations as equivalent to the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of this University for purposes of admission to the Law College, Lahore.
LL.B. degree as equivalent to the LL.B. degree of this University for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination. |

The Senior Oxford Certificate Examination has been recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University without any restriction regarding the subjects taken

The Senate at its meeting held on the 26th May, 1934, had unanimously approved

Medium of Instruction and Examination in the M and S.L.C. Examinations.

the recommendation of the Syndicate to the effect that the medium of instruction and examination in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations in all subjects, except English, may, at the option of the candidate, be Vernacular. It was further decided that, subject to the sanction of the Government, this recommendation be operative from the examination to be held in 1937.

The Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Education), informed the Registrar of the University, *vide* paragraph 2 of his letter No. 567-G.S., dated the 6th August, 1934, that the "proposal regarding the medium of instruction and examination in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations is an important item in the Report of the Panjab University Enquiry Committee which Government is taking up immediately for consideration. Government, therefore, hopes that the University will not press for an answer with regard to this amendment immediately so that an opportunity may be given to consider it with the various related proposals in the report referred to."

The Syndicate on the 5th October, 1934, noted the contents of this letter and decided that the aforesaid paragraph be placed before the Senate for information. When this item came up before the Senate on the 8th December, 1934, for information, Professor Jodh Singh moved, and Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das seconded, "that the Government be requested to give the matter early consideration without waiting for the consideration of the whole of the Enquiry Committee Report". No one objecting, Professor Jodh Singh's proposal was approved.

The Government was approached in terms of the Senate resolution. The Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Education), replied to the effect that the Government was of opinion that it would complicate matters to deal with the recommendation of the Senate regarding the medium of instruction and examination in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations separately at this stage. The Syndicate at its meeting held on the 25th January, 1935, noted the contents of this letter.

Rules for the M.A.
Examinations.

During the period under review, the Rules for the M.A. Examinations were modified

as under:—

1. Each question paper shall be set by the external examiner alone who shall be supplied with the criticism or comments of the Board of Studies on the last year's paper
2. The external examiner shall be one who is not teaching in the University or in an affiliated College, and ordinarily a teacher of the subject in another University. The internal examiner shall be one who has taught the candidates for the examination but not necessarily in the same paper.
3. Each answer paper shall be marked by the external examiners in the first instance and the marks reported to the Controller. The papers shall then be marked by the internal examiner. Differences may be discussed and settled between the two examiners. If they do not agree the papers in question shall be referred to a third examiner.
4. A Board of Examiners shall be appointed consisting of the Head of the University Department (whether he is examining a paper or not) as Chairman and Convener and not less than four or more than six of the examiners, of whom at least two should, if possible, be external examiners. This Board shall have power to determine the class or failure of those candidates who are on the line, *i.e.*, within five marks of passing in one paper (and in one paper only) or within ten marks of the necessary aggregate for a pass or for a particular class.

These Rules were put into force in 1935 for each subject and the Rules given in the Calendar have been revised accordingly.

With a view to improve the chances of the graduates of this University for success in the I.C.S. and the Indian Audit and Accounts Service competitive examinations, the following decisions were arrived at during the period under report:—

(a) That the University should enrol post-graduate students who, on payment of prescribed fees, would have the right of attending lectures delivered by the teachers participating in University Teaching

(b) A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was nominated to guide and advise the intending candidates for the I.C.S. and the Indian Audit and Accounts Service competitive examinations —

1. Dr S K Datta, B.A., M B , Ch B , Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore.
2. Professor H B. Dunncliff, M A , Sc.D., I.E.S., Vice-Principal, Government College, Lahore
3. Professor J. F. Bruce, M.A., University Professor of History, Lahore.
4. Professor Mohammad Shafi, M.A , Vice-Principal, Oriental College. Lahore
5. Professor G C. Chatterji, M A , I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.
6. Professor Lakshman Sarup, M.A , D Phil., Oriental College, Lahore.
7. Professor Madan Gopal Singh, M.A , Central Training College, Lahore
8. Professor G L Datta, M.Sc , Ph D , D A - V College, Lahore.

(c) Professor G C. Chatterji, M A., I.E.S , was nominated as Adviser on an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to be paid for 8 months during the year.

Before this Report is in the hands of the readers, the Public Service Examinations Class shall have been started.

The Assistant Registrar was appointed as Secretary of the Faculty of Agriculture, Miscellaneous. in addition to the Faculties of Arts and Oriental Learning of which he was already the Secretary.

It has been decided that the University should insist on the appointment of at least one properly qualified physical instructor in each College, and the suggestion of the Director of Physical Training that there should be two physical instructors when the number of students exceeds 400 and three when it exceeds 700, was brought to the notice of the Colleges.

It has been decided that the research work carried out at Pusa and Muktesar shall be treated on the same footing as the research work carried out at the Universities for purposes of the Ph.D. and D Sc degrees.

For purposes of payment to the Examiners and Laboratory Assistants, Psychology shall now be considered as a Science subject.

The Syndicate has decided that if the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied that there is *prima facie* evidence, that a record of age is substantially wrong or absurd, he may at his discretion examine the evidence and if he is satisfied recommend to the Syndicate a correction of the age recorded.

During 1934-35, the following grants were received from the Punjab Government.—

	Rs	A	P.
(a) Recurring Grant for Teaching .	26,696	0	0
(b) Grant for General Purposes ...	25,000	0	0
(c) Grant for Travelling Allowance to Fellows and Inspectors of Colleges ...	5,000	0	0
(d) Grant for Oriental College ...	23,500	0	0
(e) For the School of Chemistry .	60,000	0	0
(f) For the Foreign Information Bureau ...	1,750	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
(g) For the Honours School in Technical Chemistry	20,000	0	0
(h) For Commerce College	37,000	0	0
(i) For Vernacular Chairs in the Oriental College	7,054	0	0
(j) For Vice-Chancellor's personal allowance	3,000	0	0
(k) For University Union Club Building	25,000	0	0
Total	2,34,000	0	0

For the year 1935-36, the following grants have been sanctioned by the Punjab Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For University Teaching	26,696	0	0
For Travelling Allowance to Fellows and Inspectors of Colleges	5,000	0	0
For General Purposes	25,000	0	0
For School of Chemistry	60,000	0	0
For the Oriental College and for the improvement of the Oriental College Staff	23,500	0	0
For Foreign Information Bureau	1,750	0	0
For Honours School in Technical Chemistry	20,000	0	0
For Hailey College of Commerce	37,000	0	0
For Vernacular Chairs in the Oriental College	7,054	0	0
For Vice-Chancellor's personal allowance	3,000	0	0
Total	2,09,000	0	0

All the grants have been realised. Short term deposits were not allowed by the Bank. As stated in the last Report, the urgent need of the University to acquire land both for buildings and for playgrounds within reasonable distance of the University area continues.

The Financial Statement for the year 1934-35 is attached as Appendix III

ISHWAR DAS,
Registrar.

APPENDIX I. EXAMINATIONS.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the examinations held during the last two years in the various Faculties with the number of candidates who appeared and passed:—

	1933-34			1934-35.		
	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	Pass percentage.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	Pass percentage.
ORIENTAL FACULTY—						
B.O.L. ..	1	1	100	..	..	..
M.O.L. ..	1	1	100	1	1	100
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—						
<i>Sanskrit—</i>						
Prajna .	391	190	48·6	443	301	67·9
Visharad .	206	111	53·8	225	112	49·7
Shastri ..	197	39	19·8	224	49	21·8
<i>Arabic—</i>						
Maulvi ..	25	17	68	33	22	66·6
Do. Alim .	18	12	66·6	20	12	60·0
Do. Fazal ..	70	39	55·5	76	37	48·7
<i>Persian—</i>						
Munshi ..	141	99	70·2	174	88	50·5
Do. Alim ..	29	9	31·03	25	17	68·8
Do. Fazal ..	512	212	41·4	558	225	40·3
<i>Hindi—</i>						
Proficiency ..	1,134	781	68·8	935	594	63·5
High Proficiency ..	473	267	56·4	655	380	58·0
Honours ..	243	72	29·6	274	126	45·9

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1933-34			1934-35.		
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—						
<i>(contd.)</i>						
<i>Panjabi—</i>						
Proficiency ..	111	73	65.7	106	74	69.8
High Proficiency ..	22	14	63.6	18	13	81.2
Honours ..	334	181	54.1	398	235	59.0
<i>Urdu—</i>						
Proficiency ..	44	21	47.7	48	19	39.5
High Proficiency ..	122	56	45.9	142	59	41.5
Honours ..	53	26	49.06	59	23	38.9
Proficiency in Panjabi in Persian Script ..	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	3	3	100
High Proficiency in Panjabi in Persian Script ..	13	7	53.8	6	5	83.3
Honours in Panjabi in Persian Script ..	9	6	66.6	8	5	62.5
<i>Pashto—</i>						
Proficiency ..	1	1	100	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
High Proficiency ..	1	1	100	..	..	..
Honours ..	13	12	92.3	7	7	100
ARTS FACULTY—						
Matriculation ..	20,088	13,638	67.8	20,217	14,895	73.6
Intermediate ..	4,390	2,241	51.04	4,464	2,583	57.9
B.A. ..	3,152	1,564	49.6	3,413	1,811	53.1
Honours in B.A. (old type) ..	283	132	46.6	315	141	44.7
Honours School in History ..	..	..	..	14	4	28.5
M.A. ..	294	182	61.9	302	190	62.5
Doctor of Literature	2	2	100	2	2	100
B.T. ..	126	104	82.5	171	139	81.2

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.
SCIENCE FACULTY—						
Intermediate ..	1,060	666	62.8	863	523	60.6
Do (Medical Stu- dents' Group)	610	364	59.6	629	419	66.7
B.Sc. ..	177	105	59.3	232	132	56.9
Honours in B.Sc. (old type) ..	2	1	50	6	2	33.3
Honours School Pre- liminary and Subsidiary ..	100	83	83	96	72	75.0
B.Sc./Honours School	53	46	86.7	58	51	87.9
M.Sc. (old type) ..	15	11	73.3	13	13	100
Do. (Hons. Sch.)—						
Chemistry ..	19	19	100	18	18	100
Botany ..	5	5	100	3	1	33.3
Zoology ..	3	2	66.6	2	Result incomplete	
LAW FACULTY—						
First Examination in Law ..	556	393	70.6	623	386	61.9
Bachelor of Laws ..	436	341	78.2	551	377	68.4
Special Test in Law (October) ..	2	2	100			..
Special Test in Law (April) ..	5	5	100	3	3	100
Diploma in Convey- ancing and Deed- Writing ..	8	4	50	8	5	62.5
Master of Laws ..	9	3	33.3	10	1	10.0
MEDICAL FACULTY—						
First Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October)	54	27	50	66	35	53.0
Do. (April) ..	119	59	49.5	118	57	48.3

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Pass percent- age.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Pass percent- age.</i>
MEDICAL FACULTY—						
<i>(contd.)</i>						
Second Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October)	30	19	63.3	47	27	57.4
Do. (April) ..	101	60	59.4	109	54	49.3
Third Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October)	24	22	91.6	21	15	71.4
Do. (April) ..	66	56	84.8	83	63	76.9
Final Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October Session) ..	90	43	47.7	105	40	37.1
Do. (April Session)	46	23	50	69	40	58.5
Doctor of Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMERCIAL FACULTY—						
English Preliminary for Bachelor of Commerce ..	31	24	77.4	29	24	75.0
Bachelor of Commerce	36	26	72.2	34	20	58.8
AGRICULTURAL FACULTY—						
First Examination in Agriculture ..	50	25	50	61	30	49.1
B.Sc. (Agriculture) Part I ..	40	20	72.5	37	26	70.1
B.Sc. (Agriculture) Part II ..	43	35	81.3	24	18	52.9
B.Sc. (Agriculture) Old Group ..	1	1	100	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Agriculture) ..	1	1	100	2	2	100

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Pass percent- age.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Pass percent- age.</i>
ENGINEERING FACUL- TY—						
First Examination in Engineering ..	16	12	75	22	11	50.0
Second Examination in Engineering ..	13	9	69.2	16	7	45.0
Final Examination in Engineering (Electri- cal)	3	3	100	3	3	100
Final Examination in Engineering (Mech- anical) ..	8	6	75	7	6	85.7
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—						
S.L.C. ..	40	21	52.5	41	23	53.4
TOTAL ..	36,372		.	37,663	.	..

NOTE—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

TABLE B.

Statement showing the number of candidates (appeared and passed) at the Supplementary Examinations held during the sessions 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	<i>No. of candi- dates</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>
ARTS FACULTY—				
Intermediate ..	337	259	269	184
B.A. ..	201	134	293	191
SCIENCE FACULTY—				
Intermediate ..	160	124	118	84
Do. (Medical Group) ..	61	40	61	46
B.Sc. ..	23	17	16	7
Hons Sch. Preliminary and Subsidiary ..	17	16	17	11
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE—				
F.Sc. (Agriculture) ..	6	6	7	5
B.Sc. (Agriculture), Old Group ..	1	1	..	..
B.Sc. (Agriculture), Part I ..	9	8	5	3
B.Sc. (Agriculture), Part II ..	11	9	8	8
M.Sc. (Agriculture) ..	..	..	1	1
FACULTY OF MEDICINE—				
1st Professional M.B.B.S. ..	54	27	66	35
2nd Professional M.B.B.S. ..	30	19	47	27
3rd Professional M.B.B.S. ..	24	22	21	15
Master of Surgery ..	..	..	1	Nil
M.D. ..	..	..	2	1

NOTE.—The figures given in this table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>
FACULTY OF COMMERCE—				
English Preliminary for Bachelor of Commerce Examination ..	3	1	7	7
Bachelor of Commerce .	12	6	3	2
FACULTY OF LAW—				
F.E.L. ..	120	109	139	129
LL.B. ..	62	54	85	74
ORIENTAL FACULTY—				
Praja ..	8	8	13	13
Visharad ..	1	<i>Nil</i>	2	2
Maulvi Alum ..	..	..	1	1
Munshi ..	3	3	7	7
Munshi Alum ..	..	..	1	1
Prof. in Urdu ..	3	2	1	1
High Prof. in Urdu ..	11	10	4	3
Prof. in Hindi ..	84	79	79	68
High Prof. in Hindi ..	34	32	70	53
Prof. in Panjabi (Persian Script) ..	..	..	2	2
Prof. in Panjabi ..	18	17	5	5
High Prof. in Panjabi ..	..	..	3	2
High Prof. in Pashto ..	1	1	..	..
TOTAL	1,294	...	1,457	.

NOTE.—The figures given in this table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the number of female candidates (appeared and passed) in the various examinations held during the last two years.—

NAME OF EXAMINATION.	1934.		1935.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
1. Matriculation	982	636	1,205	942
2. Intermediate (Arts Faculty) ..	255	172	307	206
3. Do. (Science Faculty) ..	47	34	41	26
4. B.A.	117	78	139	93
5. B.Sc.	3	Nil	3	1
6. Hon. School (Preliminary) ..	2	1	2	2
7. B.T.	17	12	37	35
8. M.A.	7	6	2	1
9. F.E.L.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. First Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April combined) ..	31	16	45	20
11. Second Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April combined) ..	26	14	30	15
12. Third Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April combined) ..	32	16	23	21
13. Final Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April sessions combined) ..	26	11	28	14
14. Proficiency in Urdu ..	15	8	11	7
15. High Proficiency in Urdu ..	12	6	28	6
16. Honours in Urdu ..	9	5	5	1
17. Proficiency in Hindi ..	916	630	952	597
18. High Proficiency in Hindi ..	323	206	654	382
19. Honours in Hindi ..	144	45	145	71
20. Budhiman	94	65	93	70
21. Vidwan	14	10	7	7
22. Gyani	79	24	90	51
23. Prajna	3	3	5	5

NAME OF EXAMINATION.	1934.		1935.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
24. Visharad ..	..	..	4	2
25. Shastri ..	..	..	3	1
26. Munshi ..	1	1	2	2
27. Munshi Alim ..	..	..	1	Nil
28. Munshi Fazil ..	9	6	5	2
TOTAL ..	3,165	2,105	3,813	2,551

The following candidates stood first in their respective examinations held in 1935 :—

Prajna—Balji Nath Pandi, Private Student, Jammu State.
Visharad—Ravi Datt, Private Student, Patiala State.

Shastri.—Dwarkanath Sharma (Maudgalya), S.D. Sanskrit College, Multan

Maulvi.—Mazhar Hussain, Private Student, Lahore District.

Maulvi Alim—Sheikh Mohd. Yusuf, Private Student, Peshawar District.

Maulvi Fazil—Qazi Sajjad Hussain, Private Student, Delhi Province.

Munshi—Amna, Private Student, Lahore District.

Munshi Alim.—S. Muzaffar Ali Shah Jafari, Oriental College, Lahore.

Munshi Fazil.—Mahbub Rishi, Private Student, Delhi Province.

Prof in Panjabi.—Iqbal Singh, Private Student, Gujrat District.

High Prof. in Panjabi—Gureharan Singh Chaddha, Private Student, Rawalpindi District.

Honours in Panjabi.—Uttam Singh Rikh Raja, Private Student, Amritsar District.

Prof. in Urdu.—Amat-ul-Hamid Begum, Private Student, Lahore District.

High Prof in Urdu—Kalsoom Sultana, Private Student, Lahore District.

Honours in Urdu.—Agha Saddiq Hussain, Private Student, Montgomery District.

Honours in Pashto.—Qadar Dad Khan, Private Student, Hazara District.

- Prof in Panjabi (Persian Script)*—Gyani Ravel Singh Bindia, Private Student, Quetta District.
- High Prof in Panjabi (Persian Script)*—Behari Lal, Private Student, Gunderpur District.
- Honoris in Panjabi (Persian Script)*—Arjan Singh, Private Student, Lahore District.
- Prof in Hindi*.—Dhruj Lal, Private Student, Lahore District.
- High Prof in Hindi*—Om Kumari, Private Student, Ludhiana District.
- Honoris in Hindi*.—Kumari Prem Vati, Private Student, Delhi Province.
- Matriculation*.—S. D. Dhan, Government High School, Jullundur.
- Intermediate*.—Shashu Pal, D.A. V. College, Lahore.
- B.Sc.*—Lal Singh Kang Samralvi, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
- B.A.*—Manohar Lal Batra, Government College, Lahore.
- M.A.*—Paras Ram Goyal, Government College, Lahore.
- B.T.*—Abdul Majid Khan, C.T. College, Lahore.
- M.Sc. (Old Type)*.—Bhagwan Das Khurana, Government College, Lahore.
- F.E.L.*—Krishan Lal Bhola, Law College, Lahore.
- Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings*.—Sri Ram Luthra, Law College, Lahore.
- LL.B.*—Akber Ali Chughtai, Law College, Lahore.
- LL.M.*—L. Rajendra Nath Dudeja, Private Student, Multan District.
- First Prof. M.B.B.S. (October)*—Gurdas Mal Taneja, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- First Prof. M.B.B.S. (April)*.—Raghunath Sahai Chawla, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Second Prof. M.B.B.S. (October)*.—Sevana Devi, Lady Harding's Medical College, New Delhi.
- Second Prof. M.B.B.S. (April)*.—Ali Mohd., K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Third Prof. M.B.B.S. (October)*—Miss Jaswant Basawa Singh, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Third Prof. M.B.B.S. (April)*.—Surjan Singh Ahluwalia, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Final M.B.B.S. (October)*.—Ishwar Swarup, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Final M.B.B.S. (April)*.—Tara Singh, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- B.Com.*—S. Mohd. Sharif, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.
- First Examination in Agriculture*—Ghulam Mohd. Dehr, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
- B.Sc. Agriculture*—K. R. Chaudhri, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

First Examination in Engineering.—Gopal Kishan Chand Ahuja, M.E. College, Moghalpura.

Second Examination in Engineering.—Gurmukh Singh Bedi, M.E. College, Moghalpura.

Final (Electrical).—Kartar Chand Kapur, M.E. College, Moghalpura.

Final (Mechanical).—Anoop Chand Bajaj, M.E. College, Moghalpura.

S L C.—Bhagwati Ram, Government Sandeman High School, Quetta.

APPENDIX II.

CRITICAL AND RESEARCH WORK PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS.

ORIENTAL AND ARTS.

SANSKRIT

Dr A. C. Woolner, C I E., M A., D.Litt.—

The Jasmine Garland: An English translation of the *Kandimālā*, Punjab University Oriental Publication Society.

Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M A , D.Phil. (Oxon) —

Hindi Poets of the Punjab, Saraswati, Allahabad

P. Madhāvā Bhandari.—

Notes on *Sidhanta Kaumudi*, pp. 402-990.

ARABIC.

(I) *Professor Mohamimad Shafi, M A* —

(i) *Analytical Indices of the 'Iqd.*—Vol. I (Indices) is now ready, pp. i-lxxi+1094. Vol. II (Notes) is in the Press.

(ii) *The Tatimmma Suwán al-Hikma*.—The following parts are now ready.—

Arabic text, pp. i-xiv+359.

Persian version, p. 184.

(iii) *The Sons of Míkdál*.—Printed in the *Proceedings of the Idára-i-Ma'árif-i-Islámiya* (Lahore Session), Lahore, 1935, pp. 107-168

(iv) The following articles were contributed to the *Encyclopædia of Islam*—

Sudján Ráy (for the Supplementary Volume).

Rafí 'al-Dín (Shah, Mohamammad).

They will appear in due course

(v) The following articles appeared in the *Oriental College Magazine*:—

(1) 'Imád Isfáhání on Rashid al-Dín Walwát Nov., 1934 and Feb. and May, 1935, pp. 2+20.

(2) Notices of caligraphists from the *Tuhfa al-Kirdm* and *Tad-hkira Mohd. Táhir* Feb., 1935, pp. 131-134; August, 1935, pp. 154-159.

(3) Some Sindh inscriptions (illustrated) Feb., 1935, pp. 135-162.

(4) Mutahhar of Kara (a Persian poet of the Taghlaq period) and selections from his poetry in the *Butkhána* (Bodleian MS.) May, 1935, pp. 107-115, 152-160; August, 1935, pp. 48-104.

(2) *M. Sakha Ullah, M.A., McLeod Arabic Research Student*.—

The Muhallabites in the poetry of al-Farazdaq. *The Oriental College Magazine*, Nov., 1934, pp. 91-103.

(3) *Dr. Sh. Inayat Ullah, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer, Government College, Jhang*—

The Dress of the Arabs. *The Oriental College Magazine*, May, 1935, pp. 58-64.

Al-Qalqashandī on Muhammad Taghlaq. *The Oriental College Magazine*, August, 1935, pp. 141-153

(4) Hafiz Syed Mohd Idris, H.A., *Bahawalpur Scholar*.—

Mutanabbi. *The Oriental College Magazine*, Feb., 1935, pp. 81-104, May, 1935, pp. 65-106.

PERSIAN.

Professor Mohd. Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D.—

1. *Lataif'ul Khayāl*, an unknown Persian *tadhkira*. *Oriental College Magazine*, Nov., 1934.

2. *Nawruznama* of Uinār Khayyam—a Criticism. *Oriental College Magazine*, Nov., 1934.

3. *Ibn'ul Fuwātī*, an Arabic author of the 7th century. *Oriental College Magazine*, May, 1935.

H. M. Shairani, Esq.—

1. *Salāi*, a Persian poet of Akbar's reign. *Oriental College Magazine*, Feb and May, 1935

2. *Khazāin'ul Futuh* of Amir Khusraw—a Criticism *Oriental College Magazine*, August, 1935.

M. Yasin Khan Niazi, M.A.—

1. *Taj'uddin Sangreza*, a Persian poet of the reign of Altimish. *Oriental College Magazine*, November, 1934.

2. A critical edition of the *Risala-i-Khatt-o-Sawād* *Oriental College Magazine*, February, 1935.

S. M. Abdullah, M.A., M.O.L.—

1. Articles on Mir Ali Sher Nawai. *Oriental College Magazine*, February and August, 1935.

2. "Persian under the East India Company." *Panjab University Historical Journal*, November, 1934.

3. "Oriental Collections of MSS in the Punjab." *Modern Librarian*, August, 1935

Prof. Hira Lal, M.A., Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore.—

Qurrat-i-Ayn Persian Babi Poetess. *Sanatan Dharma College Magazine*, March and April, 1935, p. 42.

URDU.

H. M. Shaurani, Esq.—

1. A criticism on *Sab-lis*, the earliest known prose work in Urdu. *Oriental College Magazine*, November, 1934, pp. 3-57.

2. *Prithi Raj Rasa*—a critical study. *Oriental College Magazine*, August, 1935, pp. 3-41.

ENGLISH.

Dr. J. B. Weir, M.A., Ph.D., Professor, Forman Christian College, Lahore.—

"Presbyterian Church and Mission Co-operation in India"—Ph.D. thesis published by the University of Chicago.

N. N. Chatterji, Esq., M.A., Department of English, D.A.-V College, Lahore.—

Keats and the Pre-Raphaelite Poets, published by the Calcutta University (Journal of the Department of Letters, Vol. XXV).

MATHEMATICS.

L. Hans Raj Gupta, M.A., Teacher in Mathematics, Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.—

1. A Table of Partitions. *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, Series 2, Vol. 39, pp. 142-149.

2. Congruence Properties of G-Functions. *Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc.*, Series 2, Vol. 4 (1934-35), pp. 61-66.

3. On a Theorem of Gauss. *Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc.*, Series 2, Vol. 4 (1934-35), pp. 118-120.

4. A Generalisation of a Theorem of Wolstenholme
Mathematical Notes of the Edinburgh Math. Soc.,
No. 29 (1934-35), pp 11-13.

5. On the p -potency of $G(N, r)$. Proc. Indian Acad
Sci., Vol. 1, 9 (1935), pp 620-622.

6. On the p -potency of $G(pu-1, y)$. Proc. Indian
Acad. Sci., Vol. 2, 2 (1935), pp. 199-202.

7. Decomposition into squares of Primes. Proc.
Indian Acad Sci., Vol. 1, 11 (1935), pp. 789-794.

8. Two New Perfect Numbers. Amer. Math.
Monthly, Vol. 42 (1935), pp 163-164

*Pandit Hemraj, M A., Principal, Dyal Singh College,
Lahore.*—

A Paper "On Certain Congruences", December
Issue, 1934, of the Mathematics Student.

HISTORY.

Prof. Sri Ram, M.A , D.A.-V. College, Lahore.—

1 Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors, Part
I (Babur and Humayun) Calcutta Review, Calcutta.

2. Prince Shah Jahan in Bengal Indian Historical
Quarterly, Calcutta.

3. Bengal under Jahangir, Part II Journal of
Indian History, Madras.

4. Raja Bhim Singh of Banera Islamic Culture,
Hyderabad.

5. Rise of Raja Sansar Chand, revised and enlarged
from the MS. of the late L Mansa Ram Sud, M.A.
Journal of the Panjab University Historical Society,
Lahore.

*L. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A , Government College,
Ludhiana.*—

Monograph No. V on the Army of Ranjit Singh. A
series of original papers on the organisation and
administration of the Sikh Army. Published in the
Journal of Indian History devoted to Historical Re-
search and Archaeology.

S. Ganda Singh, Research Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar —

Life of Banda Singh Bahadur

GEOGRAPHY.

I D Malhotra, Esq., M.A. (Edin.), B.Sc., deMontmorency College, Shahpur.—

“A tribe of the Western Himalayas ” *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, Vol. 51, January, 1935.

ECONOMICS.

Rev. Dr. E. D Lucas, M.A , Ph.D.—

Five volumes of the Board of Economic Inquiry.

B K. Madan, M A.—

Ottawa Trade Agreement Paper published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*, April, 1935.

Mr. Shadi Lal Bhalla, M.A.—

Population Problems Article published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*, October, 1935

PHILOSOPHY.

Dr I Latif, M.A., Ph D., Forman Christian College, Lahore.—

“A new approach to the Study of Language.” *Indian Journal of Psychology*, October, 1935.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

PHYSICS.

Physics Laboratory, Government College, Lahore.—

(1) A regularity observed in the second spark spectrum of Iodine by J. B. Seth. *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science*, Vol. I, No. 9, March, 1935

(2) Spectrum of doubly ionised Cerium by Pran Nath Kalia. *Current Science*, Vol. II, page 384.

(3) Spark spectrum of Iodine by Pran Nath Kalia. *Indian Journal of Physics*, Vol. IX, page 179

(4) On winters in Lahore by J. B. Seth. *Current Science*.

*Prof L. D. Mahajan, M.Sc., A.Inst.P. (Lond.),
Physics Department, Mohindra College, Patiala.—*

1. "Life of the Liquid Drops on the same Liquid Surface," *Kolloid-Zeitschrift*, 69 Band, Heft 1, pp. 16-21, 1934

2 "The Effect of Low Pressure on the Liquid Drops on the same Liquid Surface," *Zeitschrift fur Physik*, 90 Band, pp. 663-666, 1934.

3 "The Effect of Low Pressure on the Liquid Drops on the same Liquid Surface," *Kolloid-Zeitschrift*, 66 Band, Heft 1, pp 22-23, 1934

4. "The Effect of Light on the Surface Tension of Soap Solutions, Part II," *Zeitschrift fur Physik* (in press).

CHEMISTRY

University Chemical Laboratories.—

1 Diamagnetism of the Trivalent Bismuth Ion by S. S. Bhatnagar and Bhim Sain Bahl (*Current Science*, 4, 153, 1935.)

2. Further Observations on the Diamagnetism of the Trivalent Bismuth Ion by S. S. Bhatnagar and Bhim Sain Bahl (*Current Science*, 4, 234, 1935.)

3. Magnetic Measurements on Molecular Compounds in Solution with a modified form of Decker's Balance by S. S. Bhatnagar, M. B. Novgi and Gopal Das Tuli. (*Indian Jour. Phys.*, 11, 311, 1935.)

4 "Physical Principles and Applications of Magneto-chemistry" by S. S. Bhatnagar and K. N.

Mathur. (Messrs Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1935, 375 pp., price 21s.)

5 Provisional Patents by S. S. Bhatnagar and Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., London.

6. Magneto-optical Rotation of Uranyl Salts by S. S. Bhatnagar, Pyara Lal Kapur and Mulk Raj Verma. (*J Indian Chem Soc.*, 12, 514, 1935.)

7. Anomalous Magnetic Rotation of Uranyl Nitrate by Pyara Lal Kapur and Mulk Raj Verma. (*Current Science*, 3, 1935.)

8. Susceptibility of Selenium in the Powdered State by Mulk Raj Verma and Ishwar Chandra Gupta (*Current Science*, 3, 611, 1935.)

9. Experiments on the Synthesis of Bergapten and its Derivatives by J. N. Ray, S. S. Silooja and V. R. Vaud (*Jour. Chem. Soc.*, 1933, p. 813)

10. The Constitution of Vasicine by H. B. Juneja, K. S. Narang and J. N. Ray. (*Jour. Chem. Soc.*, 1935, p. 1277.)

11. The Oxidation Products of Vasicine with Hydrogen Peroxide by K. S. Narang and J. N. Ray (*Current Science*, 4, 158-159, 1935)

12. Loss of Morphine in Indian Opium on Storage by H. B. Dunncliff, J. N. Ray and G. Singh. (*Proc. Nat. Inst. of Science*, 1, 107-114, 1935.)

13. Vasicine, II, by M. L. Beri, K. S. Narang and J. N. Ray (*Jour. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 12, 395-400, 1935.)

14. Action of Cotarnine and o-nitrobenzaldehyde by G. S. Ahluwalia and K. N. Kaul. (*Jour. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 12, 610, 1935.)

15. Vasicine, III, by H. R. Juneja, K. S. Narang and J. N. Ray. (*Current Science*, 3, 352, 1935.)

16. Vasicine, IV, by J. N. Ray and K. S. Narang. (*Current Science*, 3, 552, 1935.)

17 Studies in Preparation of Gels, Parts I and II, by N. A. Yajnik, D. N. Goyle, J. D. Verma and C. L. Rampal. (Kolloid Zerts., 78, 57, 1935.)

18. The Texture of Commercial Soaps by P. C. Speers, N. A. Yajnik, D. N. Goyle and Zafar Ahmed. (Chimie and Industrie, 34, 530-34, 1935.)

19. The Action of Hydrogen Sulphide on Insoluble Chromates. Part I—Lead Chromate and Silver Chromate by H. B. Dunncliff and Brahm Prakash. (Jour Indian Chem. Soc., 12, 505, 1935.)

20 Studies on Optical Activity and Chemical Constitution, Part I—Optically Active Bases and Acids. (Jour. Indian Chem. Soc., 12, 219-225, 1935)

21. Chemistry in the Customs Department by H. B. Dunncliff (Current Science, 4, July, 1935)

22. The Action of Hydrogen Sulphide on Chromates, Part III—Potassium Dichromate by G. S. Kotwani, M. A. Hamid and H. B. Dunncliff. (Journal Physical Chemistry, 1935.)

BOTANY.

The Late Professor S. R. Kashyap.—

1 Jointly with P. N. Mehra Dichotomous Branching in the Leaves of *Pleopeltis simplex* Sw. (Current Science, Vol. III, No. 5, November, 1934. pp 203-205)

Dr H. Chaudhuri—

2. Infection by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, Penz (Proc. National Institute of Sciences, Vol 1, No 2.)

3 A bacterial disease of wheat in the Punjab. (Proc. Indian Academy of Sciences, Vol. 1, No. 10.)

4 Jointly with P. L. Kocchar. Indian Water Moulds. I (Proc. Indian Academy of Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 2)

5. Jointly with Jagtar Singh. Une nouvelle maladie du Grenadier. (Bull. Trim. Societe Mycologique de France. Tome L. fas. 2, 1934.)

6. Jointly with Jagtar Singh. A disease of pomegranate due to *Amphichacta Puniceæ* n. sp. (Transactions of the British Mycological Society, January, 1935)

7. Proliferation of the cone in a species of *Selaginella* from Garhwal. (Current Science, Vol. III, 1935, pp. 359-360)

R. S. Randhawa, Esq., I.C.S.—

8. *Ghosella indica*, gen. et. sp. nov., a new member of the conjugatæ. (Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1934, pp. 11-16)

Mr. Pushkar Nath.—

9. Studies in the Diseases of Apples in Northern India (2) A short note on Apple Scab due to *Fusicladium dendriticum*. (Jour. Ind. Bot. Society, Vol. 14, No. 2.)

Mr. Abdul Majed —

10. A short note on the occurrence and distribution of the Diatoms in the Punjab. (Jour. and Proc. Asiatic Society, Bengal. Vol. XXXIX, 1934, pp. 307-309.)

Mr. Pran Nath Mehra —

11. Artificial Culture of the Male Gametophyte of *Ephedra foliata* Boiss and *Ephedra Gerardiana* Wall, and a study of the number and Morphology of their chromosomes. (Current Science, Vol. III, No. 1, July, 1934, pp. 11-14.)

Mr. Prakash Chandra Joshi.—

12. Development of Anomalous Secondary Vascular Rings in the root of *Spergula*. (Proc. Ind. Academy of Sciences, Vol. I, No. 11)

13 Occurrence of Laane type of structure in the stem and root of *Thylacospermum rupifragum* Schrenk. (Current Science, January, 1935)

14. Occurrence of *Psilotum* in the Punjab. (Current Science, Vol. III.)

15 Some abnormal ovules and embryosacs of *Thylacospermum rupifragum*. (Current Science, Vol. III.)

Professor Nawazish Ali, M.Sc., Botany Department, Islamia College, Peshawar.—

16. Les "Artemisia" de l'Afghanistan producteurs de Santonine (Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques, No. 8, March, 1935.)

AGRICULTURE

Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.—

1 Soil as a medium for distributing legume cultures to cultivators by M. R. Madhok. (Agri. and Live Stock in India, No. VI, 1934)

2. Sugarcane in the Punjab, Part I, by P. E. Laudor and Ramji Narain. (Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. V, Part II, 1935.)

3. Photo oxidation of sulphur by Fazal-ud-Din. (Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. V, Part II, 1935)

4. Nature of Photo catalysts in soil by Fazal-ud-Din. (Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. V, Part II, 1935)

5. Studies on the Rhizobinus Legumina Sorum by M. R. Madhok. (Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. V, No IV, 1935.)

6. Pollination Studies in Toria (*Brassica Napus* L. Var. *Dichotoma*, Prain) and Sarson (*Brassica Campestris* L. Var. *Sarson*, Prain) by Ali Mohammad. (Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. V, Part II.)

7 Ecological Studies of Pink Bollworm by Messrs. M. Afzal Husain, M. Haroon Khan and Nazir Ahmad. (Current Science, Vol. III, No. 7, January, 1935, pp. 304-305.)

8 Habits and Habitats of Food Fishes of the Punjab by M. Hamid Khan. (Journal of Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 3, 15, 12 and 34, pp. 655-668.)

9. Life History of Grain Blight (*Ascochyta rabiei* (Pass) Lab —*Phyllosticta rabiei* (Pass) Trot on *Cicer arietinum* L.) and its control in the Punjab by Jai Chand Luthra, Abdus Sattar and Kishan Singh Bedi. (Agriculture and Live Stock in India, September, 1935.)

MEDICINE.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.—

1. "Adamantinoma of Upper Jaw" by Dr. L. Ghosh, published in the American Journal of Pathology, Vol. X, No. 6, November, 1934.

2. "The Corrosion of Steel by Sulphuric Acid" by Miss S. Ram, published in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, April 19th, 1935.

ENGINEERING.

The MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.—

"A General Review of the Electric Supply Industry in India with special reference to the electrification of smaller towns" by Prof. S. P. Ganguly, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

APPENDIX III.

FINANCIAL.

The ordinary Receipts and Disbursements of the Current and Special Endowed Trusts Accounts of the Panjab University for the financial year ending 31st March, 1935, were as follows :—

HEADS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Actuals for the current account for 1934-35			Special Endowed Trusts Accounts			TOTAL 1934-35.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening Balance	2,09,332	0	10	2,455	10	4	2,11,787	11	2
Income.									
1. Fees of Examinations	8,74,633	2	0				8,74,633	2	0
2 Registration fee	54,419	4	0	..			54,419	4	0
3 Other fees	35,609	12	0	.			35,609	12	0
4 Library	558	13	0	..			558	13	0
5 Publications	39,984	0	3	..			39,984	0	3
6 Miscellaneous, including security deposits	27,850	6	10				27,850	6	10
7. Interest	19,962	7	0	26,411	8	10	46,373	15	10
8 Contributions	2,12,800	0	0	..			2,12,800	0	0
9 Law College	1,87,389	2	0	..			1,87,389	2	0
10 Oriental College	3,322	11	0	..			3,322	11	0
11. Hailey College of Commerce	15,982	8	0	..			15,982	8	0
12. Special Donations and Subscriptions	12,496	0	0	..			12,496	0	0
13. Contributions towards building funds	25,000	0	0	..			25,000	0	0
14. Investments matured and advances refunded	2,27,913	6	3	..			2,27,913	6	3
TOTAL	19,47,253	9	2	28,867	3	2	19,76,120	12	4

HEADS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Actuals for the current account for 1934-35.			Special Endowed Trusts Accounts			TOTAL 1934-35.		
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. General Administration	1,54,841	6	5	....			1,54,841	6	5
2. Remuneration to Examiners	3,02,625	6	6	..			3,02,625	6	6
3. Printing Question Papers	38,727	6	0	....			38,727	6	0
4. Conducting Examinations ..	2,45,794	14	8	....			2,45,794	14	8
5. Library ..	51,819	3	11	....			51,819	3	11
6. Garden and Tournament Ground	4,205	7	1	..			4,205	7	1
7. Publications	15,894	8	9	....			15,894	8	9
8. Miscellaneous expenses including refunds	64,753	11	9	20,046	0	3	84,799	12	0
9. Law College	1,36,464	13	0	..			1,36,464	13	0
10. Oriental College	1,12,800	3	1	..			1,12,800	3	1
11. Hailey College of Commerce	61,574	11	1	....			61,574	11	1
12. Improvement of Physical Culture	16,269	1	0	..			16,269	1	0
13. University Teaching ..	2,49,147	6	3	..			2,49,147	6	3
14. Improvement of Education ..	52,905	10	6	....			52,905	10	6
15. Foreign Information Bureau ..	3,014	4	3	....			3,014	4	3
16. Oriental Publications Fund	2,000	0	0	....			2,000	0	0
17. Expenditure on Building ..	25,710	11	11	..			25,710	11	11
18. Advances made	2,129	1	3	..			2,129	1	3
Closing Balance..	4,06,575	9	9	8,821	2	11	4,15,396	12	8
TOTAL	19,47,253	9	2	28,867	3	2	19,76,120	12	4

		INVESTMENTS.			CASH IN HAND		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Current Account ..	5,06,700	0	0	4,06,575	9	9
2	Provident Fund Account	8,75,000	0	0	48,166	13	9
3	Special Endowed Trusts Accounts ..	5,64,300	0	0	8,821	2	11
TOTAL		19,46,000	0	0	4,63,563	10	5

The following table shows the Abstract Account of the Original Donations received for the various Trusts, their gross value in Government Paper, and the Cash Balance at credit or debit of each Trust on the 31st March, 1935 :—

No	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Capital on 31st March 1934 in Government Securities.	Capital in- vested in Govern- ment Se- curities during the year 1934-35.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1935.
		Rs	Rs	Rs A. P
1	Alfred Patiala Research Student- ship	28,100	600	272 2 4
2	Alexandra Research Studentship	14,550	.	0 7 0
3	McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Re- search Studentship	40,650	200	143 13 11
4	McLeod Kapurthala N.S. Re- search Studentship	34,000	..	48 7 2
5	Mayo Patiala Engineering Re- search Studentship	22,700	..	101 6 2
6	McLeod Punjab Arabic Research Studentship	32,400	300	205 7 9
7	Alfred Nabha Jhund Scholarship	12,100	100	83 7 10
8	Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship	16,700	300	2 5 2
9	Amritsar McLeod Memorial Scholarship ..	7,100	..	245 14 6
10	Fuller Exhibition Scholarship	14,500	..	204 5 8
11	Jhund Panjabi Scholarship	8,100	..	114 9 10

No	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Capital on 31st March 1934 in Government So- curities.	Capital in- vested in Govern- ment Se- curities during the • year 1934-35.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1935.
		Rs	Rs	Rs. A P.
12	Patiala Gurmukhi Teaching and Scholarship Fund	15,900		27 1 1
13	Brandreth Lottner Prize	1,200	..	53 10 7
14	Jaishi Ram Medal	2,700		157 12 11
15	MacLagan Gold Medal	2,100	..	2 1 1
16	Inayat Ali-Watson Silver Medal	1,150	..	57 14 10
17	Inayat Ali-Griffin Prize	2,400	100	63 3 10
18	Alwar Gold Medal	4,000	..	42 12 5
19	Rai Kanhaya Lal-Pollard Prize	2,350	..	5 9 11
20	Khalifa Muhammad Hussain- Aitchison Medal	4,300	100	168 11 9
21	Khalifa Muhammad Hussain Jubilee Medal	10,850	300	214 8 2
22	Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship	36,600	200	76 13 10
23	Wakefield Memorial Prize	2,900	200	44 12 5
24	Cooper Medal	1,350	..	75 14 5
25	Patiala-Sime Medal	3,800	100	169 13 7
26	F. S. Jamal-ud-Din Medal	1,300	..	53 0 0
27	Prince Albert Victor Patiala Scholarship	79,750	300	420 2 8
28	D.B. Bhagwan Das-Bullo Mail Gold Medal	2,150	..	46 8 9
29	Shrimati Dhan Devi and Shri- mati Jai Kaur Medal	1,200	..	29 1 4
30	Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh- Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purse	2,900	100	3 13 6
31	K.B. Sheikh Nanak Bakhsh Medal	1,150	..	101 7 10
32	Sahibzada Muhammad Obedulla Khan Medal	1,550	..	56 6 11
33	Malik Das Ram Topan Mal Silver Medal	700	..	22 11 11

No	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Capital on 31st March 1934 in Govern- ment Se- curities.	Capital in- vested in Govern- ment Se- curities during the year 1934-35.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1935
		Rs	Rs	Rs A. P
34	R.B. Béli Ram-Ram Chand Victoria Memorial Prize	400	.	7 2 0
35	R B Lala Sagar Chand Silver Medal	500	.	70 0 7
36	Anjuman-i-Islamia-Arnold Silver Medal	400	..	31 13 4
37	Kanwar Sir Harnam Singh- Rivas Gold Medal	2,650		80 13 7
38	Dr. Rahim Khan's Memorial Fund	1,600	..	25 7 10
39	Dr. Bishen Das Medal	400	.	33 15 4
40	R B. Mela Ram-Rivas Medal	3,500	.	137 7 11
41	Davies Pakhoke Medal	700		19 11 11
42	Karm Devi-R B. Béli Ram Memorial Medal	850	.	51 12 0
43	Lady Dane Gold Medal	100		66 14 0
44	Patiala Ranbir Medal	3,450	100	31 13 9
45	Baba Kheta Singh Medal	650		17 13 7
46	Dane Malerkotla Medal and Scholarship	13,600	200	199 5 8
47	R.S Lala Chuni Lal Medal	2,400	.	22 0 9
48	The Oman Prize	750	..	50 9 5
49	L. Ruchi Ram Declamation Prize	1,200	..	4 6 11
50	Shah Din-Asghari Khanam Medal	3,000	..	86 8 0
51	K B. Sh. Nasir-ud-Din Medal	2,750	..	89 4 0
52	Mrs. Sinha's Bequest	90,700	1,400	895 8 9
53	Sir P. C Chatterjee Endowment	5,500	.	232 15 6
54	Amrit Lal Roy Medal	1,350		26 14 3
55	Sir Ganga Ram Medal and Scho- larship	5,450		153 5 6
56	R.S. M. Gulab Singh-deMont- morency Medal	1,700		111 10 10

No.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Capital on 31st March 1934 in Govern- ment Se- curities.	Capital in- vested in Govern- ment Se- curities during the year 1934-35	Closing Balance on 31st March 1935
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
57	Thanksgiving Fund .	2,800	.	127 5 11
58	Chatterji Endowment ..	..		25 0 0
59	Sir Donald McLeod Memorial Fund ..	..		350 6 6
60	Kishen Chand Mehra Memorial Fund ..	..	..	25 0 0
61	K. B Thapur ..	..		2,000 0 0
62	P. Daulat Ram Prize ..	..		536 8 0
	TOTAL .	5,50,800	4,700	8,821 2 11

By order,

ISHWAR DAS,

*Registrar,**University of the Panjab.*

VIII.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1935.

THE SIXTIETH CONVOCATION.

The Senate of the University of the Panjab assembled in Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees and Medals and Prizes, at the University Hall, Lahore, on Saturday, the 21st December, 1935

The following Fellows of the University habited in the prescribed academical costume (those who were graduates of this or other Universities wearing the hoods of their Degrees), met in the side-rooms at 10-40 A M .—

J E. Parkinson, Esq., M.A., I E S.

L MacDermott, Esq., B A.

Rai Bahadur Captain Dewan Dina Nath, *Bar'-at-Law*.

Lt -Col Maqbool Hassan Kureshy, Khan Bahadur, M.A , LL.B.

Lala Bhugwan Das, B.Sc., B.T.

S Arbel Singh, B.Sc.

Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M L C , *Bar.-at-Law*

C L Anand, Esq , M A , LL B., *Bar -at-Law*.

Lt -Col H L O Garrett, M.A., I.E S.

Professor J. F Bruce, M.A.

Rev Dr. E. D. Lucas, M A., D D , Ph.D.

Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, M A ,
M L.C

Dr. Mohamnad Sadr-ud-Din, M.A , D Litt.

Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din, M A., LL.D., *Bar.-at-Law.*

Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, F.A.A. (London).

S. Churan Singh, M Sc

J W Thomas, Esq., B.Com, B Sc

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M A., LL B

Khan Bahadur Sh Nur Elahi, M A., I.E.S

Lala Mehr Chand, M.A., M.Sc.

Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M A.

K B Dr. Khwaja Abdul Rahuman, O B E., M B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Miss Lillian Ethel Thomas, B.Sc.

W. H F Armstrong, Esq., M.A., F.C.S., I.E.S.

Professor G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E., I.E.S

Shaikh Asghar Ali, C.B.E., B.A., *Bar.-at-Law*, I.C.S (Retired).

Khan Bahadur Sayed Maqbool Shah, I.E.S (Retired)

H B. Stewart, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., D.I.C., N.D.A., I.A.S.

Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B.

Khan Bahadur M Afzal Husain, M.A., M.Sc., I.A.S.

Professor Mohammad Shafi, M A

Sardar Sahib Bawa Udham Singh, B.Sc., B.T.

Rai Bahadur Mr Man Mohan, M.A.

Miss T. M Wright, B.A

G. C. Chatterji, Esq., M A., I.E.S

Professor S. S Bhatnagar, O B E., D.Sc., F Inst.P.

Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Dass, B.A., LL B.

Lala Gulshan Rai, B A., LL B

Rai Bahadur Mr. Kanwar Sain, M.A., *Bar.-at-Law.*

Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A.

Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL M, *Bar.-at-Law.*

Khawaja Dil Mohammad, M.A.
 Professor Mohamunad Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D.
 M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A. (*Head Master*).
 S. Jodh Singh, M.A.
 J. Leitch Wilson, Esq., M.A.
 Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
 R.B.
 Khan Bahadur M. Inam Ali, B.A.

The Vice-Chancellor was not present owing to illness. Accompanied by the Principals of recognised Colleges, who were present as guests of the University, the Fellows moved in procession at 10-44 A.M. to the platform.

His Excellency the Chancellor arrived at 11 A.M. and was received at the West-End Entrance of the Hall by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand and the other members of the Syndicate, and conducted to the *dais*.

At the request of the Registrar, His Excellency the Chancellor declared the Convocation open.

His Excellency the Chancellor then, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, conferred upon the following candidates the Degrees for which they were severally recommended by the Senate:—

IN THE FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(*List given at the end*).

IN THE ARTS FACULTY.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE

(*Name given at the end*).

MASTER OF ARTS.

(*List given at the end*).

BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

(*List given at the end*).

SIXTIETH CONVOCATION FOR

IN THE LAW FACULTY.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

(List given at the end)

IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

(Name given at the end).

FINAL M.B.B.S.

(Last given at the end).

IN THE SCIENCE FACULTY.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

(List given at the end).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL)

(List given at the end)

IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

(List given at the end).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

(List given at the end)

IN THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

(List given at the end).

IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.

(List given at the end)

The Degrees having been conferred, the roll on which the Degrees were recorded, having been presented by

the Registrar, was signed by His Excellency the Chancellor.

The Controller of Examinations then, on behalf of the Registrar, presented to His Excellency the Chancellor the persons present from amongst the following candidates, who, since the date of the last Convocation of the University, had earned distinction by gaining medals and prizes stating briefly the claims of each person to distinction:—

1. Z v. 75—Dr. Rahim Khan Gold Medal. Nanak Chand Gupta, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, for standing first in the M.B.B.S. Examination.
2. 28 cw. 2—Dr. Bishan Das Silver Medal. Leila Dharmavin, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, for standing second in the M.B.B.S. Examination.
3. 29 d. 72—Arnold Gold Medal. Dev Raj Suri, Government College, Lahore, for standing first in History in the M.A. Examination.
4. 29 d. 49—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purse of Rs. 100. Suraj Prakash Bazaz, Government College, Lahore, for standing first in English in the M.A. Examination.
5. 28 g. 63—Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nanak Balchish Silver Medal. Khushaid Anwar, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Philosophy in the M.A. Examination.
6. 31 g. 12—Alwar Gold Medal. Prakash Chandra Suri, Government College, Lahore, for obtaining most marks in English and Sanskrit taken together in the B.A. Examination.
7. 31 g. 12—D B Bhagwan Das-Bullo Mall Gold Medal. Prakash Chandia Suri, Government College, Lahore, for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination.
8. 31 g. 12—Amrit Lal Roy Gold Medal. Prakash Chandia Suri, Government College, Lahore, for obtaining the highest number of marks in English and Sanskrit taken together in the B.A. Examination.

9. 32 bs 4—Patnala-Simo Jagdish Chandar Kakar, Govern-
Gold Medal ment College, Lahore, for
taking the highest place in
English in the B.A. Examina-
tion.
10. 31 d 211—Arnold Silver Manohar Lall Batra, Govern-
Medal. ment College, Lahore, for tak-
ing the highest place in the
B.A. Examination.
11. 28 z. 708—Sir McLeod Deva Datta Shastri, Oriental
Gold Medal and Purse. College, Lahore, for standing
first in Sanskrit in the M.A.
Examination.
12. S. a. 186—Nasir-ud Din- Wahid-ud-Din, Oriental College,
O'Dwyer Gold Medal Lahore, for standing first in
Persian in the M.A. Examina-
tion.
13. 29 n 30—Hon'ble Sir Akbar Ali Chughtai, Law
Ranbir Singh Gold College, Lahore, for standing
Medal. first in the L.L.B. Examina-
tion.
14. 28 ij. 20—Hon'ble Sir Manohar Lal Taneja, Law
Ranbir Singh Gold College, Lahore, for standing
Medal. first in the L.L.B. Examina-
tion.
15. 30 g. 9—Jaishi Ram Krishan Lal Bhole, Law College,
Gold Medal. Lahore, for standing first in
the First Examination in
Law.
16. 28 u. 90—Inayat Ali- Diwan Chand Bhandari, Law
Griffin Prize of Rs 60. College, Lahore, for standing
first in the First Examination
in Law in the subject of
Muhammadian Law
17. Z. g. 24—Rivaz-Mela Abdul Majid Khan, Central
Ram Gold Medal. Training College, Lahore, for
standing first in the B.T.
Examination.
18. 33 d. 296—Shrimati Dhan Shishupal, D A -V College,
Devi and Shrimati Jai Lahore, for standing first in
Kaur Silver Medal Sanskrit in the Intermediate
Examination
19. 29 d. 163—Inayat Ali- Khem Chandra Chowdhary,
Watson Silver Medal. D.A.-V. College, Lahore, for
taking the highest place in
Economics in the M.A.
Examination.

20. 30 gm. 103—Oman Prize. Atam Prakash Kapur, D.A.-V College, Lahore, for standing first in Zoology on the results of B.A. and B.Sc. Honours School Examinations
21. Z. z. 275—Sir McLeod Gold Medal and Purse Syed Abu Said Bazmi, Islamic College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the M.A. Examination.
22. Z. z. 275—F. S. Jamal-ud-Din Silver Medal. Syed Abu Said Bazmi, Islamic College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the M.A. Examination
23. Z. z. 275—Khalifa Mohammad Hassan-Aitchison Gold Medal. Syed Abu Said Bazmi, Islamic College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the M.A. Examination.
24. 31 ih. 56—R.B. Lala Sagar Chand Silver Medal Mukund Lal, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, for obtaining the highest total number of marks in both the Courses of Mathematics in the B.A. Examination.
25. 31 dj. 111—Lady Dane Gold Medal. Rama Nand Brahmchari, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, for standing highest in the B.A. Examination from among the female candidates taking Sanskrit as their Second Language
26. 28 ih. 9—The Dane-Malerkotla Gold Medal. Aitab Ahmad Khan, R.S.D. College, Perozepore, for standing first in the B.A. Examination from amongst those who took Arabic.
27. 38 cw 37—Shah Din-Aghari Khanum Gold Medal. Dilafroz Begam, Lahore College for Women, Lahore, for standing highest in the Intermediate Examination from among the female candidates taking Persian or Urdu
28. 29 f. 12—MacLagan Gold Medal. Anoop Chand Bajaj, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura, for standing first in the Final Engineering Examination.

29. 29 f. 12—Rai Kanhaya Lal-Pollard Prize. Anoop Chand Bajaj, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura, for standing first in the Final Engineering Examination.
30. 30 g. 28—deMontmorency-Gulab Singh Gold Medal. Sh. Mohd. Sharif, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore, for standing first in the Bachelor of Commerce Examination.
31. 35 z. 257—Sahibzada Muhammad Obedulla Silver Medal. Qazi Sajjad Hussain, Delli Province, Private Student, for standing first in the Maulvi Fazil Examination.
32. R.B. Beli Ram-Ram Chand Victoria Memorial Prize. Prithvi Raj, Government High School, Jampur, for standing first in Sanskrit in the Matriculation Examination.
33. 31 d. 415—Ruchi Ram Sahni Declamation Prize. Sundar Lal Bhalla, D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

When all had been presented, His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Chancellor of the University of the Panjab, addressed us follows:—

It is my pleasure to-day to speak to you as your Chancellor—an office which I hold under the Act establishing and incorporating the University of the Panjab. The fact that I am your Chancellor, is an incident of my office as Governor. It denotes no academic distinctions on my part, no special services to the cause of education, and no pretension to speak with knowledge or authority on those vexed questions of policy and practice which so often confound the educationist. Lacking, as I do, what may seem to be the necessary qualifications for the high office of Chancellor, I ask myself why the Government and the Legislature of the day found it right in their wisdom that the Head of the province should also be ex-officio Head of the University. I find the answer in the close association that has always existed, and must exist for many years to come, between the State and the highest seat of learning. The connection is not merely that of financial assistance, or of the smooth working of a complex machine, or even of the training of many thousands of youths at the most impressionable time of their lives. These are all important matters to the State; but the community of interests goes deeper than this. In India, far more than in Western countries, and in the Panjab to a

greater extent than in some other provinces, the University is a powerful agency for good or evil. It affects the welfare and prosperity of the people in a hundred different ways. It spreads its tentacles over every corner of the province. It is the main reservoir from which are fed the services, the learned professions, the fields of research and, to an increasing extent, the spheres of industry and business. And, perhaps most important of all, it largely determines the character of each succeeding generation. It is, indeed, a weakness of both our educational and economic systems, that we should be dependent in such measure on University life and activities. It is not so in the West. There, the majority of boys neither expect nor receive a University education. On leaving school, they find their niches in the world, and thousands reach positions of eminence in after-life, whose scholastic attainments have ended with, if they have reached, the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. There are many roads along which the Western youth can travel, if not to fame and to fortune, at least to an honourable and successful career. Here, the outlook is so circumscribed that many hundreds of boys each year proceed to a University course, not because they have any particular thirst for knowledge, or even the cultural or intellectual equipment necessary to derive advantage therefrom, but because there is nothing else for them to do. They drift on in the vague hope that, if the examiners are kind, a pass degree may help them to get some minor and ill-paid post in Government service. In this way, much excellent material is wasted; for there is no doubt whatever, that the Punjabi lacks neither the will nor the ability to make good when the opportunity offers. One thinks of that splendid body of men, the Indian military officers, both serving and retired, few of whom had much schooling before they joined the Army, and who owe their honourable positions to personal qualities inherited through many generations of fighting men. Again, one remembers the many Punjabis who make fortunes for themselves in other lands, starting with little but courage and the determination to persevere. Then, there are the big landlords and country squires, small, perhaps, as other provinces may regard them, but exercising an influence in the countryside and in the legislature, which birth alone could not give, were it not accompanied by sturdy independence and common sense. It is, indeed, a salutary check on the natural pride of the newly-fledged graduate for him to remember that he will meet in many walks of life men who are not even Matriculation passed, but who, in their way, are as good as the best products of the University. The stuff is there all right; but a good deal of it is being subjected to unsuitable processes and is passed through a machine which produces, it is true, quite a fair article, but not the best of which the raw material is capable. This is the great tragedy of our educational system. It passes too

many through the same mill, and lacks any effective method of separation and selection. This would not be so, if we paid the same attention to our resources of man-power as we do to our natural resources. Take, for instance, our great system of irrigation. Before a project is sanctioned, a most careful survey is made of its economic possibilities; the maximum area, which can be profitably commanded, is included in its scope; the agricultural conditions are carefully studied; a classification is made of good and bad soil; and water is not wasted on unculturable land. Use is made of other means of irrigation, if any exist, and, if large areas of barren waste are to be colonised, particular attention is paid to the future needs of the colony, both as regards men and the necessities of life. It is only when this initial survey has been made, and an estimate framed of the financial results, that any decision can be reached regarding the practicability of the scheme and, if practical, the system of distribution that should be followed. If the project is carried out, finality of distribution will not be reached for many years, if ever. The canal, its main branches and their distributaries may undergo little change from their original design; but there will be frequent re-modelling of the small *minors*, adjustments here and there of outlets—a process of gradual improvements, so that the water supply available may produce the maximum results. In the end, the system will be a network of water channels with a total length of many thousands of miles, varying from the main canal, as wide almost as the river itself, through the branches, distributaries and *minors* to the small water-courses that bring the water to the fields. More, perhaps, than on any other factor, the canal depends for success on the efficiency of its system of distribution. To send down one particular branch more water than can be economically used, would not only deprive other areas of the fertilising stream, but might easily waterlog the land to which it is given. Water is too precious a commodity to be wasted. We have yet to realise that our man-power is still more precious. It seems to me that in our educational system, there are too few branches taking off from the main canal, too few distributaries from each branch, too few *minors* from each distributary, and, in consequence, there are too few fields which receive the due amount of irrigation at the proper season. The bulk of the educational stream is allowed to run too far down the main canal; opportunities for its useful employment on the way are wasted; and, in the end, there is too much waterlogging. The problem is two-fold. We have not only to find means of diverting portions of the supply at earlier points in its course, but we have also to create the conditions, where they do not exist, in which the supply, when diverted, can be profitably used. This is undoubtedly the reform in Indian education, which is most urgently required. It concerns the educationist and the

administrator alike, and the two must work together to produce a practical scheme. Proposals to this end were made by the Panjab University Enquiry Committee. They may or may not be those best suited to the province. The University authorities consider they are not—an opinion which they are quite entitled to hold; but it is not unreasonable to ask that, when the existence of the disease is admitted by all and the urgent need for a cure is generally accepted, the family physicians should suggest some alternative method of treatment.

There is a large body of opinion that more of the stream of youth should be diverted into the channels of technical and vocational education, and I am myself strongly in sympathy with that view. It is a subject which is closely connected with industrial and commercial development, and, again, the administrator is concerned as much as the professor. It has received from neither the attention it deserves. The chief reason, I believe, is that there are comparatively few experts in this country, and very few in this province, who can speak with authority on its various aspects. It was perhaps the most important item on the agenda of a Conference which was recently convened by the Punjab Government on the general question of industrial development, and at which I had the privilege of presiding. Several points of importance emerged from the discussion. The first was that we had not the information necessary to reach sound conclusions, as regards either the proper lines on which to develop technical education, or the industries which might absorb the students when trained. Nor was any one able to suggest how that information could be obtained without a special enquiry. The Conference, therefore, came to what I have no doubt was a very wise decision. It recommended to the Local Government the appointment of a strong Committee of experts to examine the whole question and to make recommendations accordingly, and it contemplated that at least one member of the Committee would have practical knowledge and experience of conditions in the West. The second point that emerged from the discussion was the fact that, although technical and scientific research has proceeded in the Punjab on more or less haphazard lines, there is a good deal being done at present which is of more than academic interest. Research is being carried on in several directions which closely touch practical problems of great economic importance, and which, moreover, is training a number of students, who, on completion of their courses, have no difficulty in obtaining remunerative posts. In this connection, I may refer particularly to the first class work being done by that very distinguished scientist, Dr. Bhatnagar, in the University laboratories on the technology of oils. I am told by men who know the practical side of the industry, that the results already attained promise to be of very great commercial value, while the possibilities are

immense. We know that a well-known firm has shown its faith in Dr. Bhatnagar and his assistants by a handsome financial contribution towards the cost of the work that is being done. Again, the Botanical Department has been doing research work of value for the Imperial Council of Research. We are also apt to overlook the magnificent results that have been achieved at the Agricultural College in Lyallpur during the past 20 years. Too little is known of these, partly because the time that intervenes between the stages of experiment and of successful demonstration on a field scale, is necessarily long, and, in the meantime, the results are studied only by a few agricultural experts. But I have no hesitation in saying that research workers at Lyallpur have already added at least 10 crores a year to the wealth of the province, and that, even if no further research work were done, this amount could be increased by at least 50 per cent, by the adoption on a wider scale of the discoveries already made. Here again, the administrator must come to the aid of the scientist, and I can claim that, in one direction at any rate, he is doing so. The Agricultural Department can recommend with complete confidence certain improved seeds. Some of them have been used by farmers for many years; but their use is far from universal. Recently, we have organised a campaign, through the district officers of various departments, to secure their wider adoption. Within a year, the result has been that the demand for improved seed has far exceeded the supply. A few days ago, I was talking to a cotton expert from Lancashire, who had just visited the Agricultural College at Lyallpur. He told me that some of the new types of cotton being evolved there were specially suited to the needs of Lancashire, and he was very encouraging about the future demand for Punjab cotton. Much of this research work is being done by Punjabis. This brings me to the last point that emerged from our Industrial Conference. While recognising the excellent work that was being done at various institutions, the Conference doubted, first, whether there was sufficient co-ordination, and, second, whether more use could not be made of the facilities which already exist. I may give an illustration, which it may be worth while for the Vice-Chancellor to explore. The finances of the University are a matter of anxiety, both to the University authorities and to Government. There is little prospect of the latter being able to give substantial assistance in the near future, if that assistance is required in the form of a general subsidy. But, if a particular research school of the University were able to take up some enquiry of a practical nature in which Government were interested on the side of industrial development, it might be possible for the latter to make a grant for this specific purpose and thus extend, not only the facilities for theoretical research, but also the means of providing employment for more men.

What I have said about technical and vocational education and about research, illustrates the necessity of continuous contact between the State and the University. There are many other sides of University activity, which, if examined, would illustrate the same necessity. I have not time to deal with them to-day; but I would like to say a few words about the broad aspect. We have to face the fact that, in present conditions, the University is moulding the lives and characters of thousands of youths, some of whom, in the years to come, will play a large part in the political, administrative, economic and social life of the province, and all of whom, in the mass, will help to determine the outlook of the ordinary citizen towards the problems of the time. It is, therefore, a matter of the utmost import to the State that not only should the University produce exceptional men of the highest attainments, and this, I have no doubt, it will continue to do, but that its ordinary product should be a good citizen. I have myself great faith in the youth of the Punjab, and taking the student community as a whole, I believe that the University and its colleges have reason to be proud of it. It is true that, as Governor, I have sometimes occasion to wish that the exuberance of youth took other forms of manifestation; but I try to check any uncharitable opinion by recollections of my own student days. Certainly, unless my memory is at fault, there has been great improvement in the student, since I first knew him 30 years ago. My opportunities of seeing him now are necessarily limited, and I know little of their intellectual attainments. Some of them I see at their games, and once a year I visit the University Training Corps in its camp; when I am on tour, I see them in their colleges, and I come across a number of old boys who have recently joined the services. I know that I could find at least a hundred graduates, qualified by character, physique and educational attainments, for every vacancy in the Provincial Civil Service. I wish there were sufficient places to offer them. There are one or two facts which particularly impress me. The student of to-day has more confidence in himself and a greater sense of self-respect. He has also the spirit of comradeship, and the modern development of games is bringing into wider exercise his innate qualities of sportsmanship. These seem to me to be some of the characteristics which are required to redeem the Punjab from the sectarian and communal influences which cloud its present, and threaten its future. I am often told, when a communal disturbance occurs, that the ignorant masses and, especially, the hooligans are entirely responsible. It may be and often is the case, that the *goonda* element start the rioting and take an active part in it. But I have always refused to accept the comfortable theory that the educated classes are immune from responsibility. On the contrary, communal disorder is merely the culmination of a condition of sectarian strife and

bickering, in which men of education, who should know better, are mainly concerned. In any case, education must be written down as a failure in this province, if the men it produces have not got the character or courage to influence the masses against movements and tendencies which every educated person knows to be directly opposed to the welfare of the province and its people. Self-respect and self-confidence are powerful correctives against communal suspicions and animosities. If the people of different creeds wish to live in harmony with each other, they must have faith in themselves and in each other, and it is because they temporarily lose this, that bitterness and doubts arise. A stranger who did not know the Punjab, and who depended for his knowledge on the writings in the Press and the general trend of speeches at the present time, would believe that each community was living in a water-tight compartment, and that its chief object was to do harm to the others. He would envisage a state of perpetual hostility, devoid of any mutual respect or any mutual service, a condition of warfare in which one community was desirous of scoring, or at least of claiming, a victory over the others. A little enquiry would, however, reveal a different state of affairs. He would learn that there are very few revenue estates in the Punjab that are owned, far less populated, by members of a single community, and that Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs have lived together for generations and are now living together in peace and friendship in thousands of villages. Indeed, if it were otherwise, it would be impossible for them to live at all. He would find that the Executive and Judicial administration is being conducted by officers of all communities, and that it is part of the normal routine of these officers to do justice regardless of community or class; that the schoolmasters teach the same courses to, and show the same care towards, people of all communities; that the doctors do not discriminate between their patients according to their religion; that the Hindu lawyer does not only defend Hindus; that the Muslim landlord has other tenants besides Muslims; and that the money-lender looks for clients outside his own community. In short, he would find that even at times of the most bitter feeling, community of interest pervades every sphere of life, and that an account of mutual services would infinitely exceed an account of mutual animosities. It is because people ignore these facts that there is wanting a sense of proportion in approaching the communal problem. Greater faith and charity are needed, and the University man can help to supply these by maintaining his own self-respect and by practising and preaching the confidence in others which he learnt during his student days. Again, he can practise in after-life the lessons of comradeship which he has learnt at the University. There he mixes in the lecture rooms, in the field of sport, in the University Training Corps and in the

various social clubs with men of all communities and classes. His friends are not confined to those of his own religion, and if he attempted to carry out anything in the nature of a communal boycott, he would make life intolerable for himself and for others. Lastly the problem of communalism would cease to exist, if the ordinary relation of life were governed by the same principles of sportsmanship as influence the great majority of students. Fair play is the first essential of sport, and only too often communalism is the very negation of fair play. It is unsporting to abuse another man's religion, deliberately to offend his feelings, to magnify small issues into great ones, to refuse to make up quarrels when a little goodwill can restore peace, and, generally, to refuse to pull one's weight for the good of the country. Things are being done every day in the name of communalism which those who do them would be the first to condemn as foul play, if they related to the every-day affairs of life. It is a special responsibility of the men who go forth from this University, to order their dealings with their fellowmen, in public as well as in private life, in the spirit of fair play and straight dealing. Believe me, the solution of communal dissension lies in the hands of the educated classes and not of the masses. As education extends, the responsibility of this University will grow for the formation and the moulding of conceptions of civic duty, and the manner in which it discharges this responsibility, will largely determine the political and social future of the province.

After the conclusion of the address, His Excellency the Chancellor declared the Convocation closed.

His Excellency the Chancellor was then conducted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, the Registrar and the Fellows to the West-End Entrance, and took his departure.

IX.

ENDOWMENTS.

1. RAI BAHADUR BELI RAM—RAM CHAND VICTORIA MEMORIAL PRIZE.

This Prize is given every year to the best pass in Sanskrit at the Matriculation Examination, *vide* paragraph 8 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 19th July, 1901.

2. SIR McLEOD MEDAL AND PURSE FOR ARABIC.

The Medal and Purse are given to the candidate, who, being a resident of the Punjab or the Delhi Province or the North-West Frontier Province, stands first in Arabic in the Master of Arts Examination of the University of the Panjab.

3. SIR McLEOD MEDAL AND PURSE FOR SANSKRIT.

The Medal and Purse are given to the candidate, who, being a resident of the Punjab or the Delhi Province or the North-West Frontier Province, stands first in Sanskrit in the Master of Arts Examination of the University of the Panjab.

4. FULLER EXHIBITION.

The conditions for the award of this Scholarship are given on page 29 of the Trust Report, according to which the scholarship should be given to the student of any of the Punjab Colleges who shall obtain the highest place in the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or the corresponding examination of the Panjab University College, and shall continue his studies for the next higher examination.

This Scholarship is annually given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination of the Panjab University.

The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 12th April, 1905, decided that this Exhibition should not be held together with any other scholarship.

Persons bracketted together for the award of a medal should each be awarded a medal (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 4th November, 1927, paragraph 12).

5. AMRITSAR McLEOD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship, according to the conditions of its award, should be given to the student of the Amritsar District or from the Amritsar District School who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination of the Arts Faculty and has not obtained a scholarship of greater value, *vide* page 29 of the Trust Report.

The value of the Scholarship is Rs. 16 per mensem, and is tenable in the Lahore Government College.

This Scholarship is awarded every second year.

6. RAI KANHYA LAL—POLLARD PRIZE.

This Prize is given to the candidate who stands first in order of merit in the Final B.Sc. (Eng.) Examination (*vide* paragraph 10 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 27th November, 1931).

7. ALWAR GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who has obtained most marks in Sanskrit and English taken together in the B.A. Examination. But according to the conditions for the award of the Medal it should be given to the best student in both English and Sanskrit during the year, *vide* page 42 of the Trust Report.

8. ARNOLD SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination.

The Medal is annually sent to this office by the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab.

9. ARNOLD GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded annually by rotation to the best pass in the M.A. in Languages, History, Political Economy, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. If the best pass in the subject, in which the medal is to be awarded for the year, is in Third Class, then the award is to be made to the eligible candidate in the next subject (*vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 9th June, 1923).

10. MALIK DAS RAM—TOPAN MAL MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination from among the students of the Dera Ismail Khan Schools, *vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 9, dated the 23rd June, 1899.

11. RAI BAHADUR LALA SAGAR CHAND MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest total number of marks in both the courses of Mathematics —(Pure and Applied)—in the B.A. Examination, *vide* para. 20 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 31st January, 1902.

12. ATCHISON—RAM RATTAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

One scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in Sanskrit, and the other to the best pass in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination, *vide* para. 4 of the Senate, dated the 23rd July, 1888.

13. ALFRED—NABHA JHIND SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the Matriculation Examination, *vide* pages 24 and 25 of the Trust Report.

14. JHIND PANJABI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, to the students of the Panjabi Class, *vide* pages 31-32 of the Trust Report.

15. COOPER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Matriculation Examination from among the students of the Delhi M.B. School, *vide* para. 4 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 11th June, 1890.

16. PATIALA GURMUKHI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, to the students of the Gurmukhi Class, *vide* page 32 of the Trust Report.

17. WAKEFIELD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded by the Headmaster, M.B. School, Ludhiana, to the best pass in Middle School Examination from his school, *vide* para. 4 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 4th February, 1888.

18. BAHAWALPUR ARABIC SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the Maulvi Fazil Examination, *vide* page 26 of the Trust Report. When, un-

availed of, this is transferred to supplement the McLeod-Punjab Arabic Studentship, *vide* para. 5 of the Senate Proceedings, dated the 16th June, 1922.

19. PATIALA—SIME GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who, while passing the Examination for Bachelor of Arts of the Panjab University in all the subjects, obtains the highest number of marks in English, *vide* page 7 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 27th May, 1890, and paragraph 18 of the Syndicate Proceedings dated the 16th December, 1932.

20. F. S. JAMAL-UD-DIN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.A. Examination in Arabic, and in case there be no candidate in the M.A. Examination, the Medal is given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination, *vide* para. 10 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 8th June, 1891.

21. MACLAGAN PRIZE.

The condition for the award of this Medal is that it should be given to the best pass in the highest Engineering Examination of the year, *vide* page 40 of the Trust Report. As no examination for the Final Examination in Engineering was held by this University, the matter was referred to the Syndicate, which decided that it should be given to the best pass in Science in the M.A. Examination, and in case there be no candidate in the M.A. Examination, the Medal should be given to the best pass in Science in the B.A., B.O.L., or B.Sc. Examination, *vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 6th July, 1886, and para. 12 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 29th July, 1900. This was done till the year 1931. Owing to the affiliation of the MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura, the Syndicate in 1932 decided that the Prize be awarded to the candidate standing highest in the Final Engineering Examination (Mechanical and Electrical), *vide* paragraph 31 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 14th October, 1932.

22. KHALIFA MUHAMMAD HASSAN JUBILEE MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.O.L. Examination, and in case there be no candidate in the M.O.L.

Examination, the Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.O.L. Examination whose classical language is Arabic and who has practical knowledge of English, *vide* page 46 of the Trust Report and para. 9 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 29th April, 1887.

23. KHALIFA MUHAMMAD HASSAN—AITCHISON MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in Arabic for the M.A. Examination, and in case there be no candidate for the M.A. Examination, the Medal is given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination, *vide* page 44 of the Trust Report.

24. INAYAT ALI—GRIFFIN PRIZE.

This Prize is given to the successful candidate at the First Examination in Law who is reported by the Examiner in the Paper relating to Hindu and Muhammadan Law, set at the said examination, to have stood highest in Muhammadan Law.

25. INAYAT ALI—WATSON SILVER MEDAL.

The condition for the award of the Medal is that it should be given to the student who stands highest in Economics in the M.A. Examination, and that failing a candidate in Economics in the M.A. Examination the Medal should be given to the best in Economics in the B.A. Examination.

26. JAISHI RAM GOLD MEDAL.

The Gold Medal is awarded to the best pass in the First Examination in Law, *vide* pages 38 and 39 of the Trust Report, and the Syndicate Proceedings, 14th November, 1910, para. 12.

27. BRANDRETH—LEITNER PRIZE.

The condition for the award of this Prize is that it should be given to the best man at the purely Oriental Examination who passes in any subject connected with the History, Literature and Language of India, or of countries connected with India, *vide* page 37 of the Trust Report. The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 27th February, 1892, *vide* para. 13, decided, after consulting Mr. Brandreth, that the Prize should be given to the best pass in the Intermediate Examination of the Oriental Faculty.

28. SHRIMATI DHAN DEVI AND SHRIMATI JAI
KAUR MEDAL.

This Medal is given to the best pass in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination, *vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 7th May, 1897.

29. RAI SAHIB MUNSHI GULAB SINGH—DENZIL
IBBETSON DIAMOND JUBILEE PURSE.

This Purse is given to the best pass in the M.A. Examination in English, *vide* para. 7 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 21st January, 1898.

30. SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD OBEDULLA MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Maulvi Fazil Examination, *vide* para. 3 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 21st January, 1898.

31. K.B. SHEIKH NANAK BAKHSI MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the M.A. Examination in Philosophy, and in case there be no candidate taking up Philosophy in the M.A. Examination, the Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in the subject of Philosophy, *vide* para. 11 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 21st March, 1898.

32. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR—PATIALA SCHOLAR-
SHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Matriculation, Intermediate, and B.A. Examinations to students of good family, in straitened circumstances.

33. NABHA GURMUKHI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

34. RAI BAHADUR PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE'S
PRIZE.

The conditions for the award of the Prize are given in Appendix V of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 28th January, 1896.

35. ARNOLD SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in Persian in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Lahore Government College.

36. SIR HARNAM SINGH—RIVAZ GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in English in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

37. DR. RAHIM KHAN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.B.B.S. Examination.

38. RIVAZ—MELA RAM MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.T. Examination.

39. DR. BISHAN DAS MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the second best pass in the Final M.B.B.S. Examination.

40. DAVIES—PAKHOKE MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best Sikh pass in the Matriculation Examination from the Government High School, Ludhiana.

41. KARAM DEVI RAI BAHADUR BELI RAM
MEMORIAL MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best Hindu female student passing the Matriculation Examination, taking Sanskrit or Hindi as her second language.

42. MINTO—INAM ALI TROPHY FOR MARKS-
MANSHEP.

The Endowment was originally intended for a Medal to be awarded to the student judged to be the best all-round horse-rider on the occasion of Sports Tournament.

In 1924, the sale proceeds of the Endowment Fund were, with the consent of the donor, invested in a permanent trophy to be awarded annually for marksmanship on the occasion of the Annual Prize Distribution of the Sports Tournament Committee. The competition is organised by the Officer Commanding, University Training Corps, and the trophy is to be restored

to the University, if for any reason the University Training Corps cannot administer it.

**43. DIWAN BAHADUR BHAGWANDAS BULLOMAL
GOLD MEDAL.**

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest place in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination (Pass and Honours together).

44. HON'BLE SIR RANBIR SINGH GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who stands first in the LL.B. Examination.

45. BABA KHEM SINGH SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in Panjabi in the Matriculation Examination.

46. MEHTA CHUNI LAL—GORDON YOUNG MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to a student for standing first in English and History in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

47. MEHTA CHUNI LAL—POPHAM YOUNG MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to a student for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination, from among the students of the Government College, Lahore.

48. MEHTA CHUNI LAL—P. J. FAGAN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to a student for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

***49. THE OMAN PRIZE.**

To be given in succession to the candidate who takes up any of the following Sciences : Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology or Geology, on the result of Pass and Honours Examination combined.

* If no Honours man qualifies in the subject in which the Prize is to be awarded in a particular year, the Prize to be awarded to the best Pass man in the subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 4th November, 1927, paragraph 12).

50. THE DANE—MALERKOTLA MEDAL AND THE
DANE—MALERKOTLA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Gold Medal (value Rs. 70) to be given every year to the student who stands highest in the B.A. Examination from among those who take Arabic.

This Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month to be given annually to the Final Year student standing first in the class examination of the 4th Year in the K.E. Medical College, Lahore.

51. SHAH DİN ASGHARI KHANUM GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the female candidate standing highest in the Intermediate Examination from among those taking Persian or Urdu.

52. NASIRUDDIN—O'DWYER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in M.A. Persian.

53. RUCHI RAM SAHNI DECLAMATION PRIZE.

This Prize is awarded annually to the best speaker in a Declamation Contest open to students of the University (for detailed rules, see paragraph 6 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 26th April, 1935).

54. LADY DANE GOLD MEDAL.

The Medal was at first awarded by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, but in 1923, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, Sir Ganga Ram, the administration of the Fund and the Medal was transferred from the Education Department to the Panjab University.

The Medal is awarded annually to a girl who is a native* of the Punjab and has passed the highest Examination in Arts of the year, either with Hindi or Sanskrit as her Second Language, provided that no girl may receive the Medal twice.

55. SIR P. C. CHATTERJI SIZARSHIPS.

Lady Basanta Kumari Chatterji presented, in 1927, Rs. 5,000 in 3% Government Promissory Notes for an endowment, to be named after her husband the late Sir P. C. Chatterji, for expending the interest accruing therefrom on founding two

* The Medal is to be awarded to a girl resident in the Punjab, without regard to place of birth (Note from Sir Ganga Ram dated 5th December, 1925).

sizarships for scholars in the Oriental College, Lahore, taking a course in the Classical Oriental Languages. They are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, are tenable for four years at the most, and may be held with a scholarship or a stipend. The annual value of each sizarship is Rs. 75.

56. SIR GANGA RAM MEDAL.

Mr. Balak Ram, Barrister-at-Law, presented in 1928, Rs. 5,000 in Government Paper of 3½% per annum for the purpose of awarding a gold medal, to be named after his father "Sir Ganga Ram Medal," to the person taking the highest place in the Bachelor of Commerce Examination from the Hailey College of Commerce on the College Foundation Day to be celebrated annually. The balance of the interest on the securities after defraying the cost of the Medal, is to be annually spent in a manner to be determined by the Hailey College of Commerce Committee.*

57. AMRIT LAL ROY GOLD MEDAL.

Rai Bahadur Lala Amar Nath presented in 1928 Rs. 1,200 in 5% War Loan of 1920 for endowing a gold medal to be awarded to a candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English and Sanskrit taken together in the B.A. Examination, in order to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Amrit Lal Roy.

58. DEMONTMORENCY GULAB SINGH MEDAL.

Lala Sohan Lal of Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons presented in 1930 Rs. 1,700 (Rs. 300 as the cost of a die and Rs. 1,400 as permanent endowment fund) in cash for endowing a gold medal to be awarded to a candidate who stands first in the Bachelor of Commerce Examination.

59. DEMONTMORENCY THANKSGIVING FUND STIPENDS.

The University started a Thanksgiving Fund in 1931 as a mark of condemnation of the attempt on the life of His Ex-

*The Hailey College of Commerce Committee has decided that the balance of Rs. 100 be utilised in the award of a scholarship of Rs. 10 p.m. for 10 months, to be awarded to a deserving student in the First Year Class by the College Committee on the recommendation of the Principal (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 15th June, 1928).

cency the Chancellor and thankfulness at his providential escape. A sum of Rs. 2,479-8-0 was collected which was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Chancellor for such disposal as he may be pleased to decide. In accordance with His Excellency's wishes two stipends of Rs. 5 each for 12 months are annually granted from this Fund to two poor students in the Oriental College studying Panjabi.

60. DEWAN BAHADUR K. B. THAPAR GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded annually to the student who stands first in the M.A. Examination in Political Science. The amount of Rs. 2,000 for this purpose was donated by Major D. R. Thapar, I.M.S., to commemorate the memory of his father Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, R.B., O.B.E.

61. PANDIT DAJLAT RAM PRIZE.

This Prize is awarded annually by the Principal, Oriental College, Lahore, for an Essay in Hindi on the teaching of Sanskrit, open to Shastris of less than ten years' standing. The amount of Rs. 536-8-0 for this purpose was collected by Pandit Nand Lal (University Office).

For conditions re. utilising this amount in case the award of prize is discontinued, see paragraph 18 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 22nd March, 1935.



X.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Candidates must be statutory natives of India who are domiciled in the Punjab and are students of a college in the Punjab which is affiliated to the Panjab University.

2. The selection of the scholar shall take place not later than the 30th of the month of January, in the year in which a scholarship is placed at the disposal of the University, and the selection shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor after considering the report of the Committee, under rule 5.

3. Candidates should be between the age of 21 and 25 and should possess a *degree of the Panjab University.

4. Every candidate for the scholarship must send his application to the Registrar not later than the 31st of December of the year preceding the one in which the selection is to be made. Such application shall be accompanied by the following papers:—

- (a) A declaration by the candidate that he has the consent of his family to go to England if he obtains the scholarship.
- (b) A certificate of good conduct from persons of known respectability and position who are well acquainted with the candidate.
- (c) A certificate to his physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England, signed or countersigned by the Civil Surgeon or one of the Professors of the Medical College, Lahore.
- (d) A declaration of his intention to pursue his studies at a recognised University in the United Kingdom.

†5. The names of all the candidates who have complied with the preceding rules shall be placed before a committee appointed

* The term "degree" implies degrees in Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Commerce, *i.e.*, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.A., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc., M.Sc. (Ag.), B.Sc. (Ag.), and B.Com. [D.O. No. 566 A.S., dated the 21st August, 1924, and letter No. 968A., dated the 19th January, 1930, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Education)].

† The name of the selected candidate is to be forwarded to the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Educa-

by the Syndicate consisting of four members and the Registrar, who after examining the papers relating to each candidate, and after making such enquiries as they think proper, from the Principals and Professors of the Colleges in which the students were educated, or such other persons as they (the committee) consider well able to give opinions on the character and qualifications of the candidates, shall report on the candidates and recommend the one they think the fittest to the Vice-Chancellor.

tion), by 1st of February of the year of award of scholarship, together with a schedule in the form sent by the Under-Secretary with his letter No. 1914-A., dated the 11th February, 1924.

XI.

*RULES FOR PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates must produce, at the time of application, medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo a course of study abroad.

2. Full details including the name and occupation of the candidate's father and place of birth, a summary of his academic attainments, and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed in the United Kingdom should be submitted at the time of application, and should be transmitted to the office of the High Commissioner for India some time before the scholar's arrival in England.

3. Selected scholars should communicate with the Secretary to the University Appointments Board in order that they may obtain advice regarding certificates, etc., and they should, when proceeding to England, take with them the originals of their certificates, testimonials and other important personal documents suggested to them by the Secretary to that Board.

4. State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarships will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England.

5. Selected scholars will be provided with a second class passage to London and also with a second class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the High Commissioner and complete the full period of residence, or are compelled by sickness to return within that period. Second class railway fares from the home of the candidate to the port of embarkation, and on the completion of the scholarship period, from the port of arrival to the home of the candidate are also provided; but claims for

* The Punjab Government has sanctioned from Provincial revenues, since 1923, for study abroad, one scholarship of £300 (when held in a College at Oxford or Cambridge, otherwise £250) to be awarded by the Panjab University.

other travelling expenses are not permissible. Claims on account of the latter should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. All other expenses shall be borne by the scholar.

6. The scholarships carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment are held out.

7. Language scholarships will ordinarily be tenable in the first instance for 2 years, and other scholarships for 3 years. The High Commissioner may terminate a scholarship sooner, if the scholar fails in health or has satisfactorily completed his (her) course or does not comply with the rules here set forth, not being prevented by any other cause which the High Commissioner may consider sufficient. Scholarships may be extended by the High Commissioner after consultation with the Punjab Government, for further periods of one year each to a total tenure not exceeding 5 years. Language scholarships will not be extended beyond 2 years except in very exceptional circumstances.

8. Scholarships are ordinarily tenable in the United Kingdom, but with the special sanction of the High Commissioner may be held in some other country.

RULES FOR STATE SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. *Educational Advisers.*—All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Joint Secretaries to the High Commissioner for Indian Students' Work and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of State scholars studying at those places, and the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford and the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge (who, for this purpose, act as Local Advisers) have charge of scholars studying there. Scholars studying elsewhere than at Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, or Cambridge will be under the charge of a Joint-Secretary to the High Commissioner. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner any matter requiring the sanction of the High Commissioner or the Government of the Punjab.

2. *Arrival in England.*—Scholars should, on reaching England, at once report themselves to one of the Joint Secretaries at the office of the High Commissioner in London, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. Accommodation for new arrivals (men only) is provided at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

3. *Obedience to instructions.*—Scholars must obey all instructions which they may receive, either through the Joint Secretary

to the High Commissioner or through their Local Adviser, and must consult their Local Adviser regularly in regard to their work. Any course of study which requires and has received the sanction of the High Commissioner may not be changed without similar sanction.

4. *Progress Reports*.—Scholars must from time to time, whenever the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper college or University authority, showing that their conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. *Payment of Stipends*.—Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowances of scholars will be paid quarterly in advance by the office of the High Commissioner to the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser under whose charge they are. An allowance will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official quarter day* will be paid to the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day. The rates of scholarship allowance will be—

(a) to male scholars: £300 a year when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise £250. Language scholars at Oxford or Cambridge will be expected to become non-collegiate students, and permission to join a college will not be granted unless admission to the University is not otherwise possible, or unless the student is of undergraduate age and has rooms offered him in college;

(b) to women scholars £300 a year.

6. Every male scholar is required to lodge with the Joint Secretary at the office of the High Commissioner in London the sum of £40 for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. Charges for University and college fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills, medical attendance, and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India) must ordinarily be borne by the scholar.

8. For Language scholars the necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class (or by third class if no second be available) will be defrayed by the High Commissioner. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Joint

* *Note*.—The official quarter days are the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and the 1st of October.

Secretary or the Local Adviser. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and college fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained previous sanction from the Secretary of State.

9. Due notice should be given to the High Commissioner of any intention on the part of a woman scholar to marry, and the High Commissioner (in consultation with the Government of the Punjab) can terminate or suspend such a scholarship, if thought fit in the special circumstances of the case.

10. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the office of the High Commissioner with a free second class passage to India, and this should be applied for without delay through the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser. Scholars are not entitled to make their own passage arrangements, and to claim an allowance in lieu from the office of the High Commissioner. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose the claim to a free passage back to India.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

- 1887. Har Kishan Lal, B.A., Govt. College, Lahore.
- 1891. Diwan Tek Chand, B.A. ditto.
- 1892. Sh. Ashgar Ali, B.A. ditto.
- 1895. Shadi Lal, M.A. ditto.
- 1897. Balak Ram, M.A. ditto.
- 1901. Manohar Lal, M.A. ditto.
- 1902. Fazal Mohammad, M.A. ditto.
- 1905. Har Dayal, M.A. ditto.
- 1907. Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A. ditto.
- 1910. Ram Chandra, M.A. ditto.
- 1912. Qazi Mohammad Hussain ditto.
- 1915. Gyanesh Chandra Chatterji, B.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
- 1917. Baldev Das Puri, B.A., Govt. College, Lahore.
- 1920. Parduman Kishan Kaul, B.A. ditto.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

- 1923. Benarsi Das Laroria, B.Sc., F.C. College, Lahore.
- 1926. Daulat Ram Sharma, M.A., Govt. College, Lahore.
- 1929. Dev Raj Mehta, M.Sc. ditto.

XII.

RULES FOR PANJAB UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. The following classes of persons shall be permitted to draw books from the Library for use at home, as soon as they have presented to the Librarian in charge an application form properly filled up and signed.

(The application form contains a declaration of intention to obey the rules of the Library and to pay any fines or charges which may be incurred through their infringement).

- (a) Fellows, Honorary Fellows of the University.
- (b) Members of the Staff of an Affiliated College.
- (c) Members of Faculties.
- (d) Graduate Head Masters of recognised High Schools.
- (e) Graduates of the University actually on the rolls of the affiliated Colleges. Provided that the student borrowers deposit a security of Rs. 20 refundable on return of all books and payment of dues, if any, for use of books after the date of issue of Roll Numbers for University examinations by the Colleges, and during the summer vacation.
- (f) Such other persons as having explicitly stated in writing their special reasons for requiring to use the Library have obtained the written permission of the Librarian.

2. Under-graduates will be permitted to use the Library for purposes of reading and reference during good behaviour, but must be prepared to furnish the Librarian with evidence of their identity and enrolment.

3. A borrower of class *a*, *b*, *c* or *d* will be expected to have in his possession at one time not more than six library books. He will be expected to retain books not longer than one month with privilege of renewal if the books are not needed at the Library. Four days before the books are due a post card reminder will be sent. The fine of one anna per day per volume will be calculated from the date the book is due if it be not previously returned. Those who abuse their privileges will be reported to the University authorities.

4. Borrowers of classes (*e*) and (*f*) may have in their possession not more than six books and these should be returned not later

than two weeks from the date of issue. Those in mofussil stations will retain them not longer than one month. If retained longer a fine of one anna per day per volume is incurred. Books not in great demand may be renewed on request, however, at the discretion of the Librarian. Two days after a book becomes due a post card notice will be sent to the delinquent borrower. But the non-receipt of a notice will not excuse the borrower. The fine will in all cases be calculated from the date on which the book should have been returned.

5. Books for the summer vacation will be issued by special permission, and these must be returned as soon as the vacation is over.

6. Books shall be divided into three classes: A, B, and C. Class A will include (1) all specially valuable works, (2) all works permanently or temporarily reserved for reference use only. Books in class A shall not be removed from the Library except by special permission of the Librarian. Class B will include all current numbers of periodicals. These may be borrowed but must be returned within three days. Class C—all other books—may be borrowed and retained only according to the provisions of Rules 3 and 4.

7. Books prescribed by the Panjab University for various examinations will not be issued without the special permission of the Librarian.

8. The Library will be closed during July and August, and on Sundays, and on certain holidays by special notice.

9. Borrowers who wish to have books sent out of Lahore must deposit Rs. 5 to cover cost of postage.



XIII.

*RULES FOR THE ELECTION TO THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL, BY THE DEGREE TEACHERS.

1. The Principals of the Colleges mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of Regulation 1 (VI—Academic Council) shall forward to the Registrar the names of the Degree Teachers in their Colleges by October 15th in the year of election of Degree Teachers.

2. No person unless his name is borne on the list of Degree Teachers shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at any election held under rule 1.

3. When the Degree Teachers are to be elected, the Registrar shall circulate a notice, to every Degree Teacher on the list, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice.

4. The nomination of every candidate shall be by a Degree Teacher, supported by another Degree Teacher, and forwarded to the Registrar. Each Degree Teacher shall be entitled to nominate as many persons for election as there are vacancies.

The candidate proposed shall sign his Nomination Form in token of his consent to stand for election.

5. After the nominations under the rules have been received the Registrar shall send to every Degree Teacher a list of the candidates duly nominated, a voting paper, and a statement of the date for the election, and of the hours between which the votes may be recorded.

6. The election shall be conducted on the Single Transferable Vote System.

7. The Syndicate shall appoint one or more members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

* *Mutatis Mutandis* these Rules shall apply to the election of three Principals to the Academic Council under Regulation 1 (h) and (i) of Regulations relating to the Academic Council.

*8. Electors resident in Lahore may fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate Hall on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with rule 5 and in the presence of the Registrar or the member of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with rule 7 and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with rule 5.

†9. Electors not resident in Lahore and such electors resident in Lahore as do not vote in the manner prescribed in rule 8 above, shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of the Principal of their College, who shall authenticate the voting papers with his signature and designation.

10. The elector, if not filling in and signing the voting papers at the Senate Hall on the day and within the hours fixed for voting, shall forward the voting papers in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such voting papers, deposit them in the ballot-box. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

11. On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with rule 5 the Registrar and the member of the Senate appointed in accordance with rule 7 shall open the ballot-box, scrutinise the voting papers, rejecting those which are not in accordance with these rules and shall count the votes recorded.

12. After the scrutiny is completed, the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith announced.

13. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, the ex-officio Chairman of the Academic Council who would† not otherwise exercise his right of voting, shall record his vote.

* See rule 9.

† The countersignature of the proper authority, whenever necessary, be not on the voting paper itself but on a covering note accompanying the voting paper (*Syndicate Proceedings* of 21st November, 1924, paragraph 9).

‡ The Chairman may exercise his right of voting when election is conducted on Single Transferable Vote System.

XIII-A.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION TO THE MOFUSSIL BOARD.

1. The Registrar shall take steps to prepare, by the 15th October in the year of election, a list of names qualified to vote or to be elected at the election.

2. When the representatives of the Intermediate Colleges are to be elected, the Registrar shall circulate a notice, to all the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges concerned, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice.

3. The nomination of every candidate shall be by a Principal of the Intermediate College of the constituency concerned, supported by another Principal of the Intermediate College of the same constituency, and forwarded to the Registrar. Each Principal concerned shall be entitled to nominate as many persons for election as there are vacancies. The candidate proposed shall sign his Nomination Form in token of his consent to stand for election.

4. After the nominations under the rules have been received the Registrar shall send to every Principal concerned a list of the candidates duly nominated, a voting paper, and a statement of the date for the election, and of the hours between which the votes may be recorded.

5. The election shall be conducted on the Single Transferable Vote System.

6. The Syndicate shall appoint one or more members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

7. Electors shall fill in and sign their voting papers and shall authenticate the voting papers with their official seal.

8. The electors shall forward the voting papers in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such voting papers, deposit them in the ballot-box. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by

registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

9. On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with rule 4 the Registrar and the member or members of the Senate appointed in accordance with rule 6 shall open the ballot-box, scrutinise the voting papers, rejecting those which are not in accordance with these rules and shall count the votes recorded.

10. After the scrutiny is completed, the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith announced.

11. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, the ex-officio Chairman of the Mofussil Board shall record his vote.



XIV-A.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES TO FELLOWS AND ADDED MEMBERS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

1. Any Fellow whose ordinary place of residence is not in Lahore, or in the case of a Government Officer who is on duty out of Lahore, shall be entitled to Rs. 8 per day or part of the day and first class return journey ticket for travelling from and to the ordinary place of residence, or in the case of a Government Officer from and to the place where he is on duty, if he travels to Lahore in order to attend a meeting of the Senate, the Syndicate, a Faculty, Boards of Studies, or any Sub-Committee of these. If the return journey ticket is not issued then he would be entitled to single first class fare each way.

Provided that if a Fellow reside, or be on duty, outside the Punjab or North-West Frontier Province, he shall be entitled to be paid only his expenses from and to the point at which he enters and leaves the Punjab or North-West Frontier Province or Native States represented on the Senate of the Panjab University.

An Added Member shall be entitled to the halting allowance according to his salary and second class return journey ticket or, if the return journey ticket is not issued then, second class single fare each way. (See scale given at 6 below.)

Added Members shall be paid return journey ticket on salary or in the case of a Government servant, according to the class to which he is entitled under Government Rules with a minimum of second class return journey ticket.

Members of the Academic Council and Mofussil Board shall be paid travelling and halting allowance at the same rate as Fellows of the University of the Panjab (*Syndicate*, para. 9, dated the 9th November, 1934).

Members of the University Committees and Boards, who are neither Fellows nor Added Members, shall be paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ Railway fare each way and halting allowance according to salary—the Co-opted Members of the Boards of Studies to be treated as Added Members.

A Fellow or Member of a Faculty claiming expenses under these rules shall submit a bill on a prescribed form.

2. In all ordinary cases the Registrar shall be empowered to pass and pay claims made under the preceding rule; but if in any case the usual rates seem to have been exceeded, or if any question arises as to whether a claim or any part of it has been rightly charged, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate for decision.

3. In the event of it appearing likely at any time that the amount provided in the budget for this purpose will be exceeded before the end of the financial year, the Syndicate shall have power to suspend the payment of travelling expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Faculties, Boards of Studies, or Sub-Committee either wholly or in part but the Syndicate shall not suspend payment of expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Senate or Syndicate.

4. All bills should be presented within 6 months, otherwise the claims should be held to have lapsed.

5. All bills should be sent duly receipted affixing stamps wherever necessary. The unreceipted bills or insufficiently receipted bills will not be accepted.

6. The following shall be the sanctioned scale of halting allowance per day:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On pay Rs. 1,200 or more	...	8	0 0
On pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,199	...	6	0 0
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999	...	5	0 0
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	...	4	0 0
On pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 349	...	3	0 0
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 299	...	2	8 0
On pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199	...	2	0 0
On pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 149	...	1	8 0
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 99	...	1	0 0
On pay below Rs. 50	...	0	10 0
Servants in inferior service	...	0	4 0

The halting allowance to honorary and life members in Colleges affiliated to the University shall be paid at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per day.

The following rates of mileage are sanctioned:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999 and more	0	6	0	per mile.
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	...	0	4	0
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 349	...	0	3	0
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 199	...	0	2	0
On pay below Rs. 50	...	0	1	6
Servants in inferior service irrespective of				
pay	...	0	1	3

XIV-B.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES TO PERSONS OTHER THAN FELLOWS AND ADDED MEM- BERS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY MEETINGS, *vide* PARA. 6 OF THE SYNDICATE PROCEEDINGS, DATED THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1932.

1. The following shall be the sanctioned scale of halting allow-
ance per day :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On pay Rs. 1,200 or more	8	0 0
On pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,199	6	0 0
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999	5	0 0
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	4	0 0
On pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 349	3	0 0
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 299	2	8 0
On pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199	2	0 0
On pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 149	1	8 0
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 99	1	0 0
On pay below Rs. 50	0	10 0
Servants in inferior service	0	4 0

The halting allowance to honorary and life members in Colleges affiliated to the University shall be paid at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per day.

(*Vide* para. 18 of the *Proceedings of the Syndicate*, dated the 24th November, 1933.)

For examiners and Director of Physical Training part of day shall be considered as equivalent to a day.

2. The following rates of mileage are sanctioned :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999 and more	0	6	0	per mile.
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	...	0	4	0 „
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 349	...	0	3	0 „
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 199	...	0	2	0 „
On pay below Rs. 50	...	0	1	6 „
Servants in inferior service irrespective of pay	0	1 3 „

3. (a) For purposes of *Railway fare*, officers excepting those covered by rules below (*vide Syndicate*, para. 9, dated the 9th November, 1934) getting a salary exceeding Rs. 999 per mensem shall be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ first class Railway fare and officers getting a salary between Rs. 200 to Rs. 999 per mensem shall be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ second class, while persons getting salary up to Rs. 199 per mensem to $1\frac{1}{2}$ intermediate class Railway fare and those in inferior service to single third class only.

The following shall be the sanctioned scale of Railway fare:—

On pay Rs. 1,000 or more	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	First Class.
On pay from Rs. 200 to 999	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Second Class.
On pay up to Rs. 199	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Inter. Class.
Servants in inferior service	...	...	Single Third Class.

(b) The honorary and life members in Colleges affiliated to University shall be treated as second class officers and be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ second class Railway fare.

4. (a) Examiners shall be entitled to single Railway fare and halting allowance according to their salary. The examiners for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations would be paid single second class Railway fare each way as minimum (*vide* para. 11 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th October, 1933).

(b) The external examiners from other Indian Universities shall be paid single first class Railway fare each way and halting allowance according to salary under the University Rules (*vide Syndicate*, para. 17, dated the 16th March, 1934).

5. For examiners in science practical, only one day for preparation for the examination shall be allowed unless the examination day is preceded by a holiday.

6. If an examiner is on leave and not at the address with regard to which he is appointed, sanction to travel from the new address should be obtained before acting as examiner.

7. Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of examination centres shall be paid travelling and halting allowance on

their salary. No travelling or halting allowance shall be paid to invigilators, chowkidars (unless specially sanctioned) and servants connected with examination work.

*8. (a) University Inspectors of examination centres, schools and colleges shall be entitled to single first class Railway fare, but no halting allowance. The fee for inspection shall be Rs. 25 per college and Rs. 15 per day of inspection for schools and centres of examinations.

(b) Delegates to educational conferences shall be paid single Railway fare each way and the halting allowance admissible under the rules. For purposes of halting allowance the number of days shall be calculated in accordance with the rules of the Punjab Government.

9. If a lecturer is invited to deliver a series of class lectures, then for purposes of travelling allowance to be paid on salary a minimum of two lectures shall count as one trip. The halting allowance shall be paid only for the day on which the lecture is delivered. Servants or demonstrators shall not be paid any travelling or halting allowance unless sanctioned by the Dean of University Instruction previous to the visit and then only single fare each way.

10. (a) A special lecturer shall be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fare each way on salary for a distance of 200 miles and single fare each way on salary for the excess distance (*vide Board of Finance*, para. 11, dated the 22nd February, 1935).

(b) One day's halting allowance shall be paid to the University extension lecturers for each lecture delivered (*vide Syndicate*, para. 17, dated the 16th March, 1934).

11. In the case of a distinguished lecturer, single first class fare each way shall be paid ordinarily from and to the point at which he enters and leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the University unless sanctioned otherwise. No halting allowance shall be paid unless special sanction is given at the time of invitation.

12. No special rates shall be allowed for hill journey or journey outside the province.

13. Payments shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules approved. In rare cases, where exceptional circumstances justify special rates, the Syndicate may grant them on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

* No Government or University officer shall be paid an inspection fee for the inspection of schools and colleges: the University officers shall, however, be paid halting allowance at University rates (*vide paragraph 2 of the Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th March, 1936).

600 TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES.

14. (a) University clerks and peons accompanying the officers when leaving the station under Regulation 7 at page 90 of the Calendar shall be paid halting and travelling allowance according to University Rules (*vide Syndicate*, para. 17, dated the 16th March, 1934).

(b) The peons accompanying officers shall be paid double third class Railway fare (*vide Syndicate*, para. 9, dated the 9th November, 1934).

Note.—Day means 24 hours.

Fraction of a mile should not be charged for.



XV.

*RULES FOR CONDONING DEFICIENCY IN LECTURES.

1. No case of condoning of deficiency in lectures shall be considered unless the application is made by the student on a prescribed form to be obtained from the University Office.

2. The application for condoning of deficiency in lectures on the prescribed form must reach the University Office not later than seven days from the date on which the course of lectures for the class is completed.

†3. Only those applications which are received in the University Office up to eight days before the commencement of the examination shall be considered by the standing Committee.

4. For the purposes of counting lectures, a lecture for a double period shall count as two lectures.

5. A member of the U.T.C. is permitted to be marked on Duty at a lecture, to count as an attendance, during the period in which he is absent on duty to attend the University Training Corps Camp, on production of a certificate from the military authorities to the effect that he was on duty on that day.

6. In the case of a candidate for the Indian Civil Service or the Indian Military Academy competitive examination the days spent in examination (i.e., from the first to the last paper of the candidate concerned) and in travelling connected therewith be counted, on production of satisfactory evidence, as attendance at lectures delivered to his class during the aforesaid period.

7. Migration from a College affiliated to another University shall be treated in the same manner as migration within the University.

8. No deficiency in lectures is to be condoned without strong reasons.

* When the decision of the Committee is unanimous or the case has been decided by the Vice-Chancellor under Regulation 7 of Chapter III, then no right of appeal accrues.

† This implies that applications received in contravention of this rule shall not be circulated to the members of the Committee and shall be deemed as rejected (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 22nd April, 1932, paragraph 8).

9. Ordinarily a deficiency of more than 5 lectures in each subject shall not be condoned : Science Practical to be considered a distinct subject for this purpose. In the case of Law examinations ordinarily a deficiency of more than 30 lectures in the aggregate shall not be condoned.

10. Permission for joining late may not be pleaded as a justification for condoning deficiency in lectures.

11. In cases of deficiency due to long continued illness, no consideration shall be given unless the Principal has received a Medical Certificate at the time of granting leave from a Medical Practitioner of a rank not lower than that of the Assistant Surgeon.

12. When, owing to any epidemic, an institution is closed for more than a fortnight, the Principal of the College may, in the case of persons who are deficient in lectures, count the number of lectures the candidate might have made up if the College had not been closed.

13. Failed candidates, who have already attended a full course of lectures, may be granted greater latitude than the above rules allow.

14. The candidate would be given benefit of lectures attended by him from the date on which he submitted his application for late admission.

15. The Syndicate shall appoint annually a standing Sub-Committee to consider applications for condoning of deficiency in lectures. When the Committee is unanimous, its decision shall be final. In case of difference of opinion, the matter shall be referred to the Vice-Chancellor who shall either decide the matter or refer it to the Syndicate for decision.

16. When the deficiency in lectures of a candidate in additional optional paper only is not condoned, then the candidate shall be allowed to take the examination in other subjects.

XV-A.

RULES REGARDING LATE ADMISSION TO COLLEGES.

1. No one shall be admitted to a College after the expiry of one month from the last date prescribed for admissions or 31st October whichever is earlier provided that a late fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged by the College up to the fifteenth day and of Rs. 10 after the fifteenth day of the permissible period.

2. Anyone otherwise eligible may be granted late admission up to the limit of time prescribed in rule 1.

3. If a candidate seeks admission to a professional or technical institution but is not taken, he shall, with his application for late admission to a College, produce a certificate from the Head of such institution to the effect that his application for admission was refused by the institution. Such a candidate may be admitted if he applies for admission within 10 working days of his being refused admission to a professional or technical institution irrespective of the limit of time prescribed in rule 1 above. No late fee shall be charged from such a candidate.

4. A candidate whose result is published late by the University shall be admitted, without any late fee, within 10 days of the date on which his result is published irrespective of the limit of time prescribed in rule 1 above.

XVI-A.

RULES RELATING TO REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS.

FACULTIES OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, ARTS,
SCIENCE, COMMERCE, LAW, MEDICINE
AND AGRICULTURE.

I-A.—WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

1. The scale of remuneration to Examiners shall be as stated below:—

Name of Examination.	For setting a paper.	For setting a second paper.	For exam- ining a paper.	Minimum fee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Matriculation	30	10	0 6 0	10
Intermediate	50	20	0 12 0	12
B.O.L., B.A., B.T. and B.Sc. ..	75	30	1 4 0	15
M.O.L., M.A. and M.Sc. ..	80	..	2 0 0	..
Shastri, Maulvi Fazil and Mun- shi Fazil	50	..	0 12 0	..
Visharada, Maulvi Alim and Munshi Alim	40	..	0 8 0	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian	30	..	0 6 0	..
Vernacular Languages—				
Proficiency	30	..	0 6 0	..
High Proficiency	40	..	0 8 0	..
Honours	50	..	0 12 0	..
First Examination in Com- merce	50	20	0 12 0	12
Bachelor of Commerce	75	30	1 4 0	15

Name of Examination.	For setting a paper.	For setting a second paper.	For exam- ining a paper.	Minimum fee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
First Examination in Law ..	100	..	2 0 0	..
LL.B. and LL.M. Examinations	100	..	2 0 0	..
Diploma in Conveyancing and Deed-writing ..	100	..	2 0 0	..
Examinations in Medicine and for the B.D.S. Degree ..	100	..	2 0 0	..
First Examination in Agricul- ture ..	50	..	0 12 0	..
Final Examination in Agricul- ture ..	75	..	1 0 0	..
First and Second Examinations in Engineering ..	75	30	1 4 0	15

Alternate Question Papers.

2. In the B.A. Examination when alternate papers are to be set by the same examiner, he shall be paid Rs. 75 for the first and Rs. 40 for each subsequent paper.

In the M.A. Examination when alternate papers are to be set by the same examiner, he shall be paid Rs. 80 for the first and Rs. 50 for each subsequent paper.

Matriculation.

3. One setting and examining fee shall be equally divided between the examiners of Calligraphy and Dictation papers.

B.Sc. (Honours School).

4. In Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Technical Chemistry the remuneration for examining the answer books and setting the papers is the same as for the M.Sc. (Old) Examination.

M.A. and M.Sc.

5. Each of the two examiners shall be paid Rs. 2 for examining each answer paper.

6. In History, Economics, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Science subjects no setting fee is to be paid for the thesis work, but Rs. 15 is to be paid to each examiner for examining one thesis and oral examination connected therewith. The external examiner in thesis in Botany or Zoology is guaranteed a minimum fee of Rs. 50. In case of Chemistry, remuneration for examining Post-Honours School Research Thesis is as under:—

Internal Examiner	... Rs. 15
External Examiner	... Rs. 50

provided no travelling allowance is given in connection with that examination.

A University Professor added as an ex-officio examiner shall not be paid any fee.

B.T.

7. Two examiners are to be appointed for Paper IV, each receiving Rs. 75.

Examinations in Medicine and for the B.D.S. Degree.

8. The fees for setting the question papers shall be divided equally amongst the co-examiners while fee for examining the answer papers is to be paid in full to each of the co-examiners.

Commerce Examinations.

In subjects where there are two examiners, each examiner shall be paid full examining fee.

For dictating a passage for shorthand Rs. 10 shall be paid.

Final Examination in Engineering.

The paper-setting and examining fee shall be the same as for the Honours Schools examinations.

Degree of Doctor.

9. Each examiner appointed to examine for the Degree of Doctor in any Faculty shall be paid rupees two hundred.

General.

10. When an answer paper is divided into parts, the payment for different parts should be so divided as not to exceed the fee for examining a whole paper.

11. If an examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he has not himself set, the fee paid to him shall not be less than *half the fee paid for setting the paper or papers.

12. When an examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he set for the examination of a previous year, the fee paid to him shall not be less than half the fee paid for setting the paper or papers.

13. The Vice-Chancellor has ruled that except in case of practical examination in Science subjects a "minimum fee" means least total amount to be paid to an examiner in respect of written examination.

14. Examiners for the supplementary examinations are to be treated as separate examiners.

* It means half of what is paid to one examiner and not half of the total of two fees paid to two examiners.

I-B.—REMUNERATION TO HEAD EXAMINERS.

Matriculation.

1. A Head Examiner shall be paid—
 - (a) For setting the papers the usual fee.
 - *(b) For re-examining at least seven and a half per cent. of the papers submitted by subordinate examiners, in order to secure uniformity of standard, the same fee per paper as is paid to subordinate examiners.
 - (c) For other work connected with the Head Examinership, each Head Examiner in English, Mathematics and History and Geography Rs. 300 each. Each Head Examiner in other subjects Rs. 200, provided the number of subordinate examiners is six or more, otherwise Rs. 150.

Intermediate.

2. The Head Examiner shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 75 when there are more than two and not more than four subordinate examiners. If the number of subordinate examiners exceeds four, the Head Examiner shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 75.

B.A.

3. Each Chief Examiner in English shall, in addition to the examining fee, be paid rupees two hundred and fifty for the work connected with the Chief Examinership. The Head Examiner in other subjects shall be paid an additional remuneration of Rs. 75

* The Vice-Chancellor has ruled that a Head Examiner may re-examine more to satisfy himself, but he is not to be paid for more than seven and a half per cent. without previous sanction.

when the number of subordinate examiners exceeds two.

Proficiency, and High Proficiency Examinations in Hindi and Honours Examination in Persian.

4. The Head Examiner shall issue detailed instructions regarding the method of marking. He shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard of marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5% of the answer-books marked by the other examiners. He shall not be entitled to any additional fee as Head Examiner except the fee for checking the prescribed percentage of papers of the subordinate examiners.

General.

5. When the examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from all the vernaculars specified in the Regulations for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, special arrangements may be made by the Syndicate for the remuneration of the persons selected to set, look over, and mark the passages for translation from the vernacular into English, and to look over and mark the passages set by the Examiners in English for translation into vernaculars.

II.—ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Oral Examination in English.

1. The Oral Examination in English being only for reading, the examiner in English shall set a paper for this without any further remuneration.

B.O.L.

2. The fee for conducting the Oral Examination in English shall be annas twelve for each candidate.

3. The scale of remuneration of Examinations in Science shall be as follows :—

		For setting a paper.	For examin- ing candi- dates.	Minimum fee.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Matriculation	..	20	0 12 0	15
Intermediate	..	50	1 8 0	20
B.A. and B.Sc.	..	65	2 0 0	30
M.Sc.	..	80	5 0 0	40
B.T.	..	<i>Nil</i>	2 0 0	30

F.A. and F.Sc.

4. In Science Practical Examinations, where several papers are to be set for separate batches of students, Rs. 50 shall be paid for the first and Rs. 15 for each subsequent paper. The Head Examiner shall be paid Rs. 100 for other work connected with the examination, and for re-examining about 10 per cent. of the papers examined by the subordinate examiners the same fee per candidate as is paid to the latter. Remuneration should not be paid for more than 15 per cent. unless the examiner notes his reasons for examining more. The Head Examiner shall be paid for the actual number of answer books re-examined.

**B.A. and B.Sc.*

5. In Practical Examinations in Science Rs. 65 shall be paid for the first paper and Rs. 35 for each

* For the purposes of payment to examiners and Laboratory Assistants, the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Examinations in Psychology shall be treated as Examinations in Science subjects (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 9th November, 1934, para. 9).

subsequent paper set. The remuneration for B.Sc. Thesis is Rs. 5 per candidate.

**M.A. and M.Sc.*

6. Where more than one examiner is present and takes part in the Practical Examination, each examiner shall be entitled to Rs. 5 per candidate or to an equal share of the minimum fee, whichever is the greater.

B.T.

7. Fee is to be paid to each of the members of the Board appointed to conduct the Oral Examination.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATIONS.

F.Sc. and B.Sc. Agriculture.

8. The fee for conducting the Practical Examination in Science will be Rs. 1-8 per candidate per examiner for F.Sc. Agriculture and Rs. 2 per candidate per examiner for B.Sc. Agriculture. The minimum fee for Practical work in F.Sc. and B.Sc. Agriculture Examinations is the same as for the Intermediate and B.Sc. Examinations of the Faculty of Science.

9. The scale of remuneration for setting question papers in Practical Examination in the First Examination in Agriculture is to be the same as for the F.A. and the F.Sc., and for the B.Sc. in Agriculture it is to be the same as for the B.A. and B.Sc.

* For the purposes of payment to examiners and Laboratory Assistants, the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Examinations in Psychology shall be treated as Examinations in Science subjects (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 9th November, 1934, para. 9).

M.Sc. Agriculture.

The following remuneration is to be paid :—

Internal Examiner	... Rs. 15 per thesis.
External Examiner	... Rs. 50 per thesis if he does not come for Practical Ex- amination, other- wise Rs. 15 per candidate plus travelling and halt- ing allowance at University rates.

*Examinations in Medicine and for the
B.D.S. Degree.*

10. In subjects in which there is both a Practical or Clinical and an Oral Examination the fee shall be Rs. 5 for each candidate, and in those in which there is only an Oral Examination Rs. 2 for each candidate.

Provided that a minimum fee of Rs. 32 shall be allowed to the Oral Examiner in each subject.

Examinations in Engineering.

11. Each paper shall be set by two examiners jointly (one internal and one external) who would equally divide the setting fee between themselves. Each answer-book shall be marked by the two examiners—one internal and the other external—who shall each be paid the full examining fee.

Law Examinations.

12. In the LL.M. Examination there shall be internal as well as external examiners. One setting fee shall be paid to both the examiners, whereas each of them would be paid the full examining fee.

General.

13. The number of groups and number of practical papers to be set for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Science Practical Examinations shall invariably be reported to the Syndicate.

14. Examiners for supplementary examinations are to be treated as separate examiners.



XVI-B.

*RULES FOR THE NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF †EXAMINERS.

In these Rules an External Examiner is one who is not teaching in a College affiliated to the Panjab University. But for the purposes of the †Master's Examination in Science, on paper and thesis, and for examinations in Honours Schools as well as for Honours in the Bachelor's Examination, an External Examiner ordinarily is a teacher in another University.

A Neutral Examiner is one who is not teaching (and has not taught for the two years previous to the examination) candidates for the particular examination for which he is appointed. He may or may not be a member of an affiliated College.

An Internal Examiner is one who is teaching (or has taught within the previous two years) candidates for the particular examination for which he is appointed.

RULES (General).

1. As far as possible, the Paper-Setters for any academic year shall be appointed before the end of May in the previous academic year.

* The Syndicate has decided that the various Boards of Studies should submit to the Revising Committee their recommendations regarding the appointment of subordinate examiners by the end of January and the appointment of paper-setters by the end of March each year, and that the School Board should submit its recommendations relating to the appointment of subordinate examiners on or before the 15th of January each year, failing which the Revising Committee shall proceed to make its own recommendations more or less on the basis of the last year's list (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th February, 1st April and 20th May, 1932).

† So far as possible, a teacher, if otherwise equally qualified under the rules, should be preferred to a non-teacher (*vide* paragraph 11 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th June, 1931).

‡ Re. Master's Examination in Arts, see Rules for the M.A. Examination.

2. No examiner may be appointed to examine the papers of more than 520 candidates, or more than 800 half papers in any one examination or more than 800 full papers, practicals included, in any one year.

*3. An examiner who is appointed to set a paper in a subject for the first time (or after an interval) may be re-appointed to a paper in the same subject for the following two years. †But at the end of three years a change should ordinarily be made and in all cases after a period of five years. When an examiner is changed owing to his having served for the maximum period he shall not be appointed an examiner in the same year in another paper in the same subject. This does not apply to the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations and to the Final Examination in an Honours School.

‡4. No member of the Revising Committee shall be appointed as an examiner.

§5. A Board of Studies may nominate any of its own members to a Board of Examiners, but not as a single examiner unless it at the same time suggests an alternative name. If it is not possible to recommend a suitable alternative name the Board shall state the fact.

6. An Internal Examiner shall not be appointed except as a member of a Board of Examiners or for a Practical Examination.

7. Ordinarily no student who is on the rolls of an affiliated College shall be appointed as examiner.

* The word "examiner" includes subordinate examiner. An examiner who has served for the maximum period in one subject, can be appointed examiner in another subject in the same examination, provided he is otherwise qualified for appointment (*vide* paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 17th February, 1928).

† The maximum period allowed under this Rule includes the period for which a person has acted both as a head and a subordinate examiner (*vide* paragraph 12 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th May, 1934).

‡ The Dean of University Instruction is eligible to act as Internal Examiner (*vide* paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th May, 1936).

§ Where for very special reasons, a Board of Studies is unanimously constrained to recommend any of its own members as paper-setter or examiner then reasons therefor should be stated in a separate note intended either for the Vice-Chancellor or the Revising Committee for consideration, if possible, before the list as a whole is considered by the Revising Committee (*vide* paragraph 19 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th November, 1935).

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8. Except in exceptional circumstances, no person shall be appointed to set more than three question papers for examinations held during the year. When a paper is set conjointly by two examiners it shall count as half a paper for purposes of calculation. This is not to include the papers set for the practical examinations and appointment as examiner for a thesis.

SPECIAL RULES FOR M.O.L., M.Sc. (OLD TYPE) AND HONOURS SCHOOLS FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

9. Boards of Examiners shall be appointed to conduct the above examinations. In each Board there shall be at least one External Examiner, and if the Board consists of six or more, at least two External Examiners, provided that if two suitable examiners are not available, the place of one of them may be filled by a Neutral Examiner.

10. Every answer paper, whether for Theoretical, Practical or Thesis Paper, shall be read by two examiners who shall be jointly responsible for the marking of the paper and one of these two shall, if possible, be a Neutral Examiner except in the case of practical examinations. If the University Professor concerned is not the Internal Examiner of a thesis he shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners.

*SPECIAL RULES FOR M.Sc. (HONOURS SCHOOLS) EXAMINATIONS.

11. Each thesis presented shall be examined by one Internal and one External Examiner conjointly. In addition to these, the University Professor concerned shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners.

* It has been decided that every external examiner for the M.Sc. Chemistry thesis be requested either to come to Lahore to conduct the oral examination of the candidate, in conjunction with the internal examiner, or, in case he is unable to come to Lahore, should send certain number of questions on the particular subject-matter of the thesis to the internal examiner, who will arrange to have those questions answered, in writing, by the candidate, without reference to books but with the thesis in front of him, under his supervision or under the supervision of some responsible person, and will send the answers to the external examiner.

It has further been decided that the Board of Control will consider all the results and the order of merit within the classes to be decided by the Board of Control.

(*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 21st March, 1930, paragraph 19).

NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS. 617

SPECIAL RULES FOR *B.A. PASS AND HONOURS AND SUBSIDIARY PAPERS IN HONOURS SCHOOLS.

12. The examiners shall be Neutral Examiners except when a Board of Examiners is appointed when rules 9 and 10 shall apply. When the number of candidates exceeds 650, a Head Examiner shall be appointed who shall set the paper and one or more Subordinate Examiners as may be required. If a Head Examiner with Subordinate Examiners be appointed, then the Subordinate Examiners may be Internal Examiners, but the standard of the marking of the Subordinate Examiners shall be determined by the Head Examiner.

13. Each Honours question paper shall be set conjointly by two examiners, one an External and the other Internal, and the answer-book shall be read in full by both the examiners, each entitled to the full fee for examining an answer-book.

SPECIAL RULES FOR B.Sc. PASS INCLUDING SCIENCE SUBJECTS IN THE B.A.

14. In appointing examiners for this examination Rule 12 may be followed or in the alternative the following method may be adopted :—

An External Examiner and two Moderators (who may be Internal Examiners) may be appointed. The three shall be jointly responsible for the setting of the Theoretical Papers. The examining of the papers shall be entirely conducted by the External Examiner.

*INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

15. When the number of candidates taking a paper exceeds 650, a Head Examiner shall be appointed and one or more Subordinate Examiners. Single Examiners, appointed when the number of candidates does not exceed 650, and Head Examiners shall be Neutral Examiners. Subordinate Examiners may be Internal Examiners but their standard of marking shall be determined by the Head Examiner.

No one shall be appointed a Paper-Setter in any Science subject who has written a book for the use of students for this

* In the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, care should be taken that Head Examiner, when there are Subordinate Examiners for the examination, should not be appointed from such distance as to be unable to complete the work within the time assigned (*vide* paragraph 28, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 12th December, 1930).

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examination. Anyone who has revised a similar book shall also be debarred from appointment as a Paper-Setter in that subject.

SPECIAL RULES FOR LAW EXAMINATIONS.

16. As far as possible, the Paper-Setters for the Law Examinations shall be appointed before the end of October in the previous year.

17. No examiner may be appointed to examine the papers of more than 350 candidates.

SPECIAL RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

18. The First and Final Examinations in Agriculture shall be conducted by External Examiners only

19. An examiner who is appointed to set a paper in a subject for the first time may be re-appointed to a paper in the same subject for the following two years. But at the end of three years a change should ordinarily be made and in all cases after a period of 5 years. The same examiner may be re-appointed after an interval of two years.

No one shall be appointed a Paper-Setter in any Science subject who has written a book for the use of students for the examination concerned.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AND FOR THE DEGREE OF B.D.S.

20. For each subject there shall be two examiners—an Internal and a Neutral or External Examiner. Question papers will be set jointly by the two examiners and the practical and oral examinations will be carried out by both examiners jointly.

21. A Neutral or an External Examiner who is appointed to set a paper for the first time shall ordinarily be re-appointed to a paper in the same subject for the following two years at the end of which time a change will ordinarily be made if another suitable examiner is available.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE M.S.L.C. EXAMINATION.

22. No Sub-Examiner shall mark in more than one paper in the M.S.L.C. Examination and no examiner shall set papers in more than one subject in that examination.

NOTE.—In the M.S.L.C. Examination there shall be four Head Examiners for English and Mathematics—two for Paper (a) and two for Paper (b) in each subject.

23. No Sub-Examiner shall mark the papers of more than 360 candidates in the M.S.L.C. Examination or more than 800 half papers in that examination.

24. The School Board may nominate any of its own members as an examiner, provided it at the same time suggests an alternative name. If it is not possible to recommend a suitable alternative name the Board shall state the fact.

25. Persons seeking appointment as Sub-Examiners should submit applications on the prescribed form—separate form to be used for each subject.

26. No Principal or Lecturer of an Intermediate College with high classes attached, Head Master or a teacher in a school shall be appointed as Head Examiner or Paper-Setter in the M.S.L.C. Examination.

27. No one shall be appointed a Paper-Setter who has written a book on the branch of the subject included in the paper.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ENGINEERING EXAMINATIONS.

28. Each paper shall be set by two examiners jointly (one internal and one external or neutral) who would equally divide the setting fee between themselves. Each answer-book shall be marked by the two examiners—one internal and the other external or neutral—who shall each be paid the full examining fee.



XVI-C.

RULES REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF CHIEF HEAD EXAMINERS.

B.A. EXAMINATION (ENGLISH ONLY).

1. The Paper-Setter, hereinafter to be called the Chief Examiner, shall convene a meeting of the examiners in his paper, to discuss methods of marking and examine a number of papers with a view to starting the examining with an even standard.

2. Each Chief Examiner shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard in marking as the work progresses. For this purpose the examiners shall send to him in batches the answer-papers and the marks assigned. The Chief Examiner shall compare the percentages and distribution of marks and also compare papers assigned the same marks.

3. The Chief Examiner shall not himself mark any papers except for the purposes given in (1) above, but he shall read for purposes in (2) above not less than 20 per cent. of the papers examined by each examiner.

4. The answer-books of all the candidates for the Bachelor of Science Examination in each paper shall be examined by one and the same examiner.

5. The Chief Examiner may, if he thinks necessary, make suggestions to the examiners as the work progresses.

6. In either of the two following cases, namely—

(i) when the examiner does not accept the suggestions of the Chief Examiner, as in (5) above, or

(ii) when after the preparation but before the submission of results the Chief Examiner considers any change necessary, the Chief Examiner shall formulate his proposals in writing and refer the matter to the Board consisting of himself and other examiners in the paper. The Board shall consider those proposals and shall have power to make any necessary modification, provided that any raising or lowering of the standard in the case of an examiner shall apply to all the candidates examined by that particular examiners. When the votes are equal, the Chief Examiner shall have the casting vote.

7. The records of the action taken by the Chief Examiners and the Board of Examiners shall be regarded as confidential, but shall be available to the Board of Moderators.

8. Any further suggestion, which the Board of Moderators may make (under Regulation 14, Chapter VII of Part II of the Calendar) with reference to the general pass percentage shall be referred to the Chief Examiner in the paper, who shall represent the examiners for purposes of the above said regulation.

B.A. (EXCEPT ENGLISH) AND THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

1. When there are two examiners in any paper either in the Intermediate or the B.A. (English excepted in B.A.) Examination, then the Paper-Setter shall discuss methods of marking with the other examiner and they shall examine 20 papers together with a view to starting the examining with an even standard. The Paper-Setter shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard in marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5 per cent. of the answer-books marked by the other examiner.

If the other examiner is not resident in Lahore then the standard of marking may be settled by correspondence.

*2. When there are more than two subordinate examiners in any paper either in the Intermediate or the B.A. (English excepted in B.A.) Examination, then the Paper-Setter, to be called "the Head Examiner," shall convene a meeting of the examiners in the paper to discuss the methods of marking with the other examiners and they shall examine 20 papers together with a view to starting the examining with an even standard. The Head Examiner shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard in marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5 per cent. of the answer-books marked by the other examiners. The Head Examiner in the B.A. (English excepted) Examination shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 75. The Head Examiner in the Intermediate Examination shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 75 when there are more than two and not more than four subordinate examiners, and Rs. 150, instead of Rs. 75, if the number of subordinate examiners exceeds four.

* The Head Examiner in Intermediate English shall not mark on his own account any answer-paper but shall confine himself to the work of keeping up a uniform standard amongst the sub-examiners, and he shall be required to revise 10 per cent. of answer-books, instead of 5 per cent. (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 10th April, 1935, para. 22).

If the other examiner is not resident in Lahore then the standard of marking may be settled by correspondence.

3. In the case of difference of opinion the decision of the Paper-Setter or the Head Examiner shall prevail.

M. AND S.L.C. EXAMINATION.

1. In M. and S.L.C. Examination wherever there are 4 Head Examiners in a subject each paper shall be divided into two parts and all the answers to one half-paper shall be under the control of one Head Examiner, and all the answers to the second half-paper under the control of the second Head Examiner.

2. Joint-Examiners and Paper-Setters shall set the papers jointly, hold the meeting jointly and issue the instructions to sub-examiners jointly.

PROFICIENCY AND HIGH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS IN HINDI AND HONOURS EXAMINATION IN PERSIAN.

1. The Head Examiner shall issue detailed instructions regarding the method of marking. He shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard of marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5 per cent. of the answer-books marked by the other examiners. He shall not be entitled to any additional fee as Head Examiner except the fee for checking the prescribed percentage of papers of the subordinate examiners.



XVI-D.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR M.Sc. (OLD TYPE) EXAMINERS.

1. There shall be in each written paper and for each thesis one internal and one external examiner to set and mark papers conjointly. For a thesis, in addition to these, the University Professor concerned shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners without payment. Provided that in practical examination both the examiners may be internal examiners.

2. The whole result shall be discussed and approved at a meeting of the Board of Examiners appointed in accordance with Rule 9 of the rules for nomination and appointment of examiners.

3. The Board of Studies at the time of recommending the names of examiners shall recommend the name of Convener of the Board of Examiners. If the Convener recommended is not available the Registrar shall request the Vice-Chancellor to appoint one in his place.

4. The Convener of the Board of Examiners, in consultation with the Registrar, shall arrange for a meeting of the Board for discussing the results.

5. At least one external examiner, if possible, should be present at the meeting of the Board of Examiners to enable the Board to discuss and approve of the results.

6. All examiners, external or internal, who are appointed members of the Board of Examiners shall be invited to attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners convened to discuss the results.

7. When two examiners are unable to agree on the marking of one or more papers, the matter shall be decided by the Board.

8. When the Board meets to consider the results, they may consider the marks of candidates who are on the line between two classes or between pass and failure. Marks may then be changed, provided that both examiners consent either at the meeting or subsequently in writing.

9. The Convener shall be responsible for the compilation of results as approved by the Board and the result sheet shall be signed by the members of the Board of Examiners or their consent duly secured. The marked answer papers must always

be made over to the Registrar when the result sheet has been signed.

10. The external examiner shall ordinarily be a teacher in another University. In exceptional circumstances, the Syndicate may, after considering the recommendations of the Revising Committee, appoint an external examiner from within the province.

11. The answer-books shall ordinarily be first marked by the external examiner.

12. The Revising Committee shall ordinarily consult the Convener of the Board concerned as regards a suitable substitute whenever a change is considered necessary by the Revising Committee. The Convener shall report his recommendation to the Board of Studies at its next meeting.

13. Whenever an external examiner is unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners he may, if he so desires, send written questions for the *viva voce* examination in thesis. Written answers of the candidates shall be sent to him if he so desires.

14. The question papers shall be set and submitted jointly by the internal and external examiners, but the external examiner shall be the first to set questions and send them to the internal examiner.



XVI-E.

RULES FOR M.Sc. (HONOURS SCHOOL) EXAMINATION AND FOR EXAM- INATIONS IN HONOURS SCHOOLS AS WELL AS FOR HONOURS IN THE BACHELOR'S EXAMINATION.

1. There shall be in each written paper and for each thesis one internal and one external examiner to set and mark papers conjointly. For a thesis, in addition to these, the University Professor concerned shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners without payment.

2. The external examiner shall ordinarily be a teacher in another University. In exceptional circumstances, the Syndicate may, after considering the recommendations of the Revising Committee, appoint an external examiner from within the province.

3. The answer-books shall ordinarily be first marked by the external examiner.

4. In practical examinations both the examiners may be internal examiners.

5. The Revising Committee shall ordinarily consult the Convener of the Board concerned as regards a suitable substitute whenever a change is considered necessary by the Revising Committee. The Convener shall report his recommendation to the Board of Studies at its next meeting.

6. Whenever an external examiner is unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners he may, if he so desires, send written questions for the *viva voce* examination in thesis. Written answers of the candidates shall be sent to him if he so desires.

7. The question papers shall be set and submitted jointly by the internal and external examiners, but the external examiner shall be the first to set questions and send them to the internal examiner.



XVI-F.

RULES FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Each question paper shall be set by the external examiner alone, who shall be supplied with the criticism or comments of the Board of Studies on the last three years' papers.

2. The external examiner shall be one who is not teaching in the University or in an affiliated College, and ordinarily a teacher of the subject in another University. The internal examiner shall be one who has taught the candidates for the examination but not necessarily in the same paper.

3. Each answer paper shall be marked by the external examiner in the first instance and the marks reported to the Controller. The papers shall then be marked by the internal examiner. Differences may be discussed and settled between the two examiners. If they do not agree the papers in question shall be referred to a third examiner.

4. A Board of Examiners shall be appointed consisting of the Head of the University Department (whether he is examining a paper or not) as Chairman and Convener and not less than four or more than six of the examiners, of whom at least two should if possible be external examiners. This Board shall have power to determine the class or failure of those candidates who are on the line, i.e. within five marks of passing in one paper (and in one paper only) or within ten marks of the necessary aggregate for a pass or for a particular class. The candidate shall be given only one of these concessions and not both.



XVI-G.

RULES REGARDING ORIENTAL COLLEGE COUNCIL.

1. *Constitution.*—The Oriental College Council shall consist of: (a) the Principal of the College as Chairman; (b) the following members of the College staff: the Professors of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, the Head Pandit, the Head Maulvi, the Head Munshi and the Head Teacher of Panjabi with not more than one other member to be nominated by the Principal; (c) not more than three external members to be nominated by the Syndicate, each for a term of two years.

2. *Functions.*—The functions of the Council shall be: (a) to advise the Principal with regard to the organisation of instruction in the Oriental College and such other matters relating to the College as may be referred to it for opinion by the Principal; (b) to associate other Oriental Institutions such as Pathshalas and Madrassahs with the Oriental College.

3. On the receipt of an application for association with the Oriental College, the Oriental College Council shall consider whether the Institution is on a satisfactory financial basis, possesses or has the use of sufficient accommodation for the purpose of instruction, that the staff is adequate in numbers and qualifications, that a regular time table is followed, and that some provision is made for a library. When the Oriental College Council is satisfied that these conditions are fulfilled it may grant the privileges of association. This association may be unconditional or it may be provisional, conditional and for a limited period.

4. Once every year the list of associated institutions shall be reviewed by the Oriental College Council and any institution that does not appear to satisfy the conditions of association shall be removed from the list.

5. It shall be a duty of the College Council to draw up rules for defining the conditions of association. Such rules shall be reported for approval to the Senate.

6. The Council shall depute members of the Council or other competent persons to visit associated institutions from time to time, provided that the annual programme of such inspections shall be submitted to the Syndicate for sanction.

7. The Council shall consider reports on associated institutions and may make suggestions to those institutions for improvements and may make recommendations to the Syndicate for the distribution of grants for the purchase of books, etc., when funds are available.

8. The staff and students of institutions associated with the Oriental College shall be eligible for the privileges of a reader in the use of the Oriental sections of the University Library, but the privileges of borrowing books from these sections shall be extended only to the Heads of these institutions.

9. Candidates for Oriental examinations appearing from associated institutions may be shown in the results as the pupils of such institution.

10. From time to time as may be found practicable short courses of special lectures by senior members of the Oriental College staff shall be arranged for the benefit of such teachers in associated institutions as may wish to attend them. Arrangements may also be made occasionally for a teacher in an associated institution to give a short course of lectures in the Oriental College.

Institutions associated with the Oriental College.

1. The Madrasa of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore.
2. R.B. Gagar Mal's Sanskrit Pathshala, Amritsar.
3. S.D. Sanskrit Pathshala, Multan.
4. Sanskrit Pathshala, Hoshiarpur.
5. Jamia-Ahmadiya, Qadian.
6. Madrasa-i-Fazalliya, Batala.
7. Dar-al-Ulum-Hanafiya, Kasur.
8. S.D. Pathshala, Jind.
9. Madrasa-i-Arabiya, Srinagar.
10. Mahavidala, Sultanpur (Kapurthala State).
11. Khalsa Parcharak Vidyalā, Tarn Taran.
12. The Madrasah of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Gujranwala.



XVI-H.

RULES RELATING TO COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

1. The following are the activities approved for compulsory Physical Training in the first year class. The length of the period therefor is shown against each activity :—

No.	Activity.	Period.
1	Hockey match or practice ..	60 minutes.
2	Football match or practice ..	60 "
3	Cricket match (one full innings) ..	One innings equal to 2 periods.
4	Cricket practice—Batting, bowling and fielding	60 minutes.
5	Tennis Singles match or practice ..	60 "
6	Tennis Doubles match or practice ..	60 "
7	Athletics	60 "
8	Boxing match or practice ..	30 "
9	Wrestling match or practice ..	45 "
10	Gatka match or practice ..	60 "
11	Basket-ball match or practice ..	45 "
12	Volley-ball match or practice ..	60 "
13	Kabaddi match or practice ..	60 "
14	Swimming and Diving ..	60 "
15	Rowing and Sculling ..	60 "
16	Gymnastics	60 "
17	Callisthenics (formal and informal) ..	60 "
18	Corrective and medical exercises ..	60 "
19	Horse riding and cycling ..	60 "
20	U.T.C. activities ..	Drill period.

2. No student shall be given credit for attendance for more than three periods per week.

3. The credit for attendance shall be given only when the activities are properly organised by the College. Properly

qualified and adequately trained Physical Instructors are essential for this purpose.

4. Students who are unfit for physical training shall, on the production of a medical certificate, be exempted by the Principal, who shall report his decision to the University and send the application of the candidate along with the proper medical certificate supporting it to the Registrar.

5. The application for exemption of a student who comes from a distant village every day to attend the College and returns thereto, shall be decided by the Vice-Chancellor on its own merits.

6. Students who are admitted to the Intermediate classes about the end of the first year, after passing the Cambridge School Certificate or other similar examination, shall be exempted from Physical Training attendances required of other first year students.



XVI-I.

*STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXAMINATIONS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND BODIES WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED AS EQUIVALENT TO THE CORRES- PONDING EXAMINATIONS OF THIS UNIVERSITY.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
1. Agra ...	Intermediate and B.Com. B.A. and B.Sc. (1st and 2nd class). B.A. and B.Sc. .. LL.B.	Intermediate and B.Com. B.A. and B.Sc. for purposes of admission to the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. B.A. and B.Sc. for admission to the Law College. LL.B. for admission to the LL.M. class.
2. Aligarh, Muslim University.	High School, Matriculation, Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical Group), B.A., B.Sc., M.A. (Sanskrit).	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical Group), B.A., B.Sc., M.A. (Sanskrit) (for purposes of admission to the Shastri Examination).
3. Allahabad ...	School Final, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.). LL.B. * ..	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.). LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. class).

* This statement is subject to conditions, if any, prescribed under the Regulations dealing with the examination concerned.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
4. Andhra ...	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A.
5. Annamalai ...	Intermediate, B.A.	Intermediate, B.A.
6. Benares Hindu University.	Admission Examination, Intermediate, Intermediate (Science), B.A., B.Sc.	Matriculation, Intermediate, Intermediate (Science), B.A., B.Sc.
7. Bihar and Orissa Sanskrit Association.	Prathama, Madhyama ...	Prajna, Visharada.
8. Bombay ...	M. & S.L.C., Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B., M.B.B.S.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination), M.B.B.S.
9. Bristol ...	B.Sc. Degree ...	B.Sc. Degree.
10. Burma ...	Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination, Intermediate (Science).	Matriculation (provided Mathematics is included). Intermediate (Science).
11. Calcutta ...	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc.
12. California ...	M.A. Economics ... M.Sc. ...	M.A. B.Sc. (for purposes of admission to the F.E.L. class).
13. Cambridge ...	Cambridge School Certificate Examination, Senior Cambridge Examination, High School Examination.	Matriculation, Matriculation, Matriculation.
14. Cambridge Syndicate.	Higher School Certificate ...	Intermediate.
15. Central Provinces.	High School Board Examination.	Matriculation.
16. Chicago (U.S.A.).	Ph.B. ...	B.A. (for purposes of admission to Law College).
17. Dacca ...	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.

NOTE.—Cambridge Senior Local Examination is now known by the name of Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
18. Dacca, Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.	High School Examination	Matriculation.
19. D a y a n a n d Brahma Mahavidyala, Lahore.	Vidya Vachaspati ...	Visharada.
20. Deccan, Hyderabad High School Leaving Certificate Board.	High School Leaving Certificate.	Matriculation.
21. Delhi ...	High School, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., M.A.	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. for purposes of admission to the Conveyancing and Pleadings class, M.A.
22. Delhi Province	School Leaving Certificate	Matriculation.
23. Delhi Province, Board of Secondary Education.	High School Examination	Ditto.
24. D h a n b a d School of Mines.	1st Year Examination ...	1st Year Engineering Examination of this University.
25. " Dufferin ", Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship.	" Dufferin ", Final Passing-Out Certificate, and Final Examination for Engineering Cadets.	Matriculation.
26. Ghora Gali ...	Government Training Class Diploma and Chelmsford Training Class Examination.	Ditto.
27. Hongkong ...	Matriculation ...	Ditto.
28. Any Indian University.	M.A. Examination in Sanskrit.	M.A. Sanskrit Examination (for purposes of admission to the Shastri Examination).

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
29. London ..	School Certificate of the General School Examination. Matriculation, Intermediate Arts. London Intermediate B.Sc. Examination passed candidates. LL.B.	M. & S.L.C. (provided the candidate qualifies himself in all the subjects required for the M. & S.L.C.). Matriculation, Intermediate Arts. Permitted to appear in the B.Sc. Examination of the Panjab University. LL.B.
30. Lucknow ...	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B.	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B.
31. Madras ...	European High School. School Leaving Certificate. Intermediate (Science). B.A., B.Sc. B.L. Degree	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate (Science), B.A., B.Sc. LL.B. Degree for admission to LL.M. Examination.
32. Mauritius Schools Department.	Second Class Teachers' Examination.	Matriculation.
33. Michigan (U.S.A.)	M.A. Degree	M.A. Degree.
34. Moradabad ...	High School Examination of the Government Intermediate College.	Permitted to join the 1st year class of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
35. Mysore ...	S.S.L.C., B.A., B.Sc. ...	Matriculation, B.A., B.Sc.
36. Nagpur ...	Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical), B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.	Intermediate, F.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination).
37. Nepal Government.	S.L.C.	Matriculation.
38. North-West Frontier.	School Final	Matriculation.
39. Osmania ...	Matriculation	Ditto.
40. Oxford ...	Higher Oxford Local Examination. Senior Oxford Certificate Examination.	Ditto. Ditto.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
	Oxford School Certificate	Matriculation (provided the subjects taken up by the candidate satisfied the requirements of our Matric.).
41. Patna ...	M. & S.L.C., Intermediate, B.A., B.L.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination).
42. Punjab ...	Government High School Examination for the European Schools in the Punjab.	Matriculation.
43. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India, Gwalior and Ajmer.	High School, Intermediate	Matriculation, Intermediate.
44. Rangoon ...	European School Final (qualifying for entering a College in Burma), Intermediate, B.A.	Ditto. Ditto.
45. Royal Indian Military College.	Diploma ...	B.A. for purposes of admission to the Law College.
46. United Provinces.	Training Institution Examination for Women Teachers.	Matriculation.
47. United Provinces, Board of High School and Intermediate Education.	School Leaving Certificate. High School Examination. School Final Examination, Intermediate.	Ditto.
	Intermediate Examination in Agriculture.	Matriculation, Matriculation (provided the subjects in which one passes satisfy the requirements of this University for M. & S.L.C.), Intermediate.
48. Sydney ...	Matriculation ...	First Examination in Agriculture. Matriculation.

XVI-J.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATES OF THE UNIVERSITY TUITION FEE FOR VARIOUS UNIVERSITY CLASSES.

Serial No.	Name of School or Class.	Name of Year.	Tuition Fee.	Breakage Money, if any.
<i>Honours School.</i>				
1	Botany ...	1st Year	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	
		2nd "	Rs. 8	
		3rd "	" 15	
2	Zoology ...	1st "	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	
		2nd "	Rs. 8	
		3rd "	" 15	
3	Chemistry ...	1st "	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	Rs. 20
		2nd "	Rs. 8	" 20
		3rd "	" 15	" 20
		4th "	" 15	" 30
4	Technical Chemistry.	M.Sc.	" 15	" 30

Serial No.	Name of School or Class.	Name of Year.	Tuition Fee.	Breakage Money, if any.
5	History ...	1st Year	Rs. 6	
		2nd "	" 8	
		3rd "	" 10	
		4th "	" 10	
6	Physics ...	1st "	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	Rs. 20
		2nd "	Rs. 8	" 20
		3rd "	" 15	" 20

Pass Course.

7	Botany ...	3rd Year	Rs. 4
		4th "	" 4
8	Zoology ...	3rd "	" 4
		4th "	" 4
9	Astronomy ...	3rd "	" 4
		4th "	" 3
10	German ...	.....	" 4
11	M.A. Classes:—		
	(a) Mathe- matics.	.....	" 4
	(b) History	.....	" 4
	(c) Econ- omics.	.....	" 4
	(d) Political Science.	.....	" 4
	(e) Arabic	.....	" 3
	(f) Persian	.....	" 3
	(g) Sanskrit	.....	" 3



XVII.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I). IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND ORIENTAL FACULTIES.

A. (Up to the M.A. Standard).

1. Oriental College, Lahore.
2. Government College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
4. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
5. Islamia College, Lahore.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
7. Mohindra College, Patiala.
8. Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
9. Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
10. S.P. College, Srinagar.
11. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
12. Islamia College, Peshawar.

B. (Up to the B.A. Standard).

1. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
2. Oriental College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
4. Government College, Lahore.
5. Islamia College, Lahore.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
7. Mohindra College, Patiala.
8. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
9. Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
10. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
11. Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir.
12. Edwardes College, Peshawar.
13. Murray College, Sialkot.
14. Islamia College, Peshawar.
15. Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
16. Kinnaird College, Lahore.
17. The Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
18. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
19. D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.

20. Government College, Ludhiana.
21. de Montmorency College, Shahpur.
22. Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur.
23. Government College, Lyallpur.
24. Emerson College, Multan.
25. V.B. College, D.I. Khan.
26. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.
27. M.A.O. College, Amritsar.

C. Intermediate Colleges.

1. Oriental College, Lahore.
2. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
4. Government College, Lahore.
5. Islamia College, Lahore.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
7. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
8. Murray College, Sialkot.
9. Edwardes College, Peshawar.
10. Sadig-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
11. Randhir College, Kapurthala.
12. Mohindra College, Patiala.
13. Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir.
14. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
15. Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
16. Kinnaird College, Lahore.
17. Islamia College, Peshawar.
18. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
19. Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
20. D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.
21. D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi.
22. Emerson College, Multan.
23. Government College, Ludhiana.
24. The Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
25. V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan.
26. Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur.
27. G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala.
28. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.
29. Government College, Lyallpur.
30. Government Intermediate College, Gujrat.
31. Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur.
32. Lawrence College, Ghoragali.
33. Government Intermediate College, Jhang.
34. Government Intermediate College, Dharamsala.
35. Malerkotla College, Malerkotla.

36. Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.
37. Dayanand Mathradas College, Moga.
38. D.A.-V. Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.
39. Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.
40. Government Intermediate College, Rohtak.
41. Government Intermediate College, Pasrur.
42. Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla.
43. de Montmorency College, Shahpur.
44. The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar (Simla Hills).
45. The Stratford Intermediate College for Women, Amritsar.
46. M.A.O. College, Amritsar.
47. Government Intermediate College for Women, Lyallpur.

D. (For the Teaching Degree).

Central Training College, Lahore.
 Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore.

(II). IN LAW.

The Law College, Lahore.

(III). IN MEDICINE.

The Medical College, Lahore.
 Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.

(IV). IN AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
 Khalsa College, Amritsar.
 Islamia College, Peshawar.

(V). IN COMMERCE.

Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.

(VI). IN ENGINEERING.

MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura (Lahore).



XVIII.

*COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR WHICH COLLEGES ARE AFFILIATED.

I. IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

A. (*Up to the M.O.L. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all subjects.

B. (*Up to the B.O.L. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all subjects.

C. (*Up to the F.O.L. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all subjects.

D. (*Up to the Oriental Titles Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Shastri, Visharad,

* The Syndicate has decided that when a College is affiliated in a Vernacular as an option it be deemed affiliated in that as a full subject as well (paragraph 11 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th October, 1931), and that when it is affiliated in a subject in either the Arts or the Science Faculty it be deemed to be affiliated in the same subject for the Science or the Arts Faculty respectively as the case may be (paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 22nd April, 1932).

If the affiliated Colleges can locally arrange that in a particular subject the students from one College attend the course in another affiliated College, then the University would not object to the arrangement (paragraph 7 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 26th April, 1934).

Prajna, Maulvi Fazil, Maulvi Alim, Maulvi, Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi, Gyani, Vidwan, Budhiman and Proficiency and High Proficiency in Urdu, Hindi and Pashto.

2. **Randhir College, Kapurthala**, 1907, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Prajna, Visharad, Shastri, Budhiman and Vidwan.

3. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1926, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904. in Munshi Fazil.

4. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore**, 1929, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, up to the Shastri standard.

II. IN ARTS.

A. (*Up to the M.A. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

2. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, History, Economics, Psychology and Political Science.

3. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Psychology and Political Science.

4. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Economics, History, Political Science, English and Mathematics.

5. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Arabic, Philosophy, Economics, History, Mathematics, Persian and Political Science.

6. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1909, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, Economics, English and History.

7. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics and Philosophy.

8. **S.P. College, Srinagar**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Philosophy, Mathematics and Sanskrit.

9. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Economics.

10. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1916, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Philosophy, Mathematics, Persian, Economics, History and Political Science.

11. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore**, 1918, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit and Economics.

12. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1901, in Mathematics, English and Persian.

B. (Up to the B.A. Standard).

1. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Economics, Political Science and Hindi.

2. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

3. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Astronomy, Political Science, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

4. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Economics, Astronomy, French, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

5. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Political Science and Urdu.

6. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Economics, Physics, Political Science, Panjabi, Urdu and Hindi.

7. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in History, Philosophy, English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Mathematics, Economics, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

8. **Gordon College, Rawalpindi**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Arabic, Economics, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

9. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1911, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

10. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu, 1910**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, Geology, Mineralogy, History, Philosophy, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

11. **Sri Pratap College, Srinagar (Kashmir), 1909**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Arabic, Urdu and Hindi.

12. **Edwardes College, Peshawar, 1912**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Economics, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Urdu and Hindi.

13. **Murray College, Sialkot, 1912**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (both courses), Philosophy, History, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Economics, Philosophy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

14. **Islamia College, Peshawar, 1913**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Urdu and Political Science.

15. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, 1916**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Hindi and Urdu.

16. **Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, 1918**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Astronomy, Political Science, Urdu and Hindi.

17. **The Lahore College for Women, Lahore, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

18. **Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Oriental Languages, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Philosophy, History, Economics and Urdu.

19. **D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, 1929**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Economics, History, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi and Urdu.

20. **Government College, Ludhiana, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Physics, Philosophy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

21. **de Montmorency College, Shahpur, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

22. **Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Vernaculars.

23. **Government College, Lyallpur, 1934**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Physics, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Military Science.

24. **Emerson College, Multan, 1934**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Urdu and Hindi.

25. **V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan, 1935**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Economics, Mathematics (A Course), Persian and Sanskrit.

26. **Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, 1936**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.

27. **M.A.O. College, Amritsar, 1936**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

C. Intermediate Colleges.

1. **Oriental College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English.

2. **D.A.-Y. College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and French, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

3. **Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Geography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Biology, Latin, Economics and French, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

4. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Latin, French and Geography, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

5. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography and Economics, and optional paper in Urdu.

6. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

7. **Gordon College, Rawalpindi**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Arabic, English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto and Bengali.

8. **Murray College, Sialkot**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

9. **Edwardes College, Peshawar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Economics and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Pashto.

10. **Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, English, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

11. **Randhir College, Kapurthala**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and French.

12. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in History, Physics, Chemistry, English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

13. **Sri Pratap College, Srinagar (Kashmir), 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Arabic, English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Geography and Economics, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

14. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu, 1908**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Arabic, Geography and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

15. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore, 1911**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Arabic, Economics, Bengali and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

16. **Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, 1913**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Philosophy, Bengali, Sanskrit, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

17. **Islamia College, Peshawar, 1913**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu and Pashto.

18. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, 1916**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, French, Bengali and Geography, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

19. **D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, 1918**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Economics, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

20. **D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi, 1920**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

21. **Government College, Ludhiana, 1920**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

22. **Emerson College, Multan, 1920**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

23. **The Lahore College for Women, Lahore, 1922**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Physics, Chemistry and French, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

24. **V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan, 1922**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Economics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

25. **Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur, 1922**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

26. **G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala, 1923**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

27. **Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

28. **Government College, Lyallpur, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

29. **Government Intermediate College, Gujrat, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

30. **Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

31. **Lawrence College, Ghoragali, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Latin, Urdu, Mathematics, History, Geography, Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry.

32. **Government Intermediate College, Jhang, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in

English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

33. **Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

34. **Malerkotla College, Malerkotla, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Persian, Mathematics, History, Geography and Philosophy, and optional paper in Urdu.

35. **Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Urdu, Persian, Panjabi, Sanskrit, Arabic, Economics, Geography, Hindi, Physics and Chemistry.

36. **Dayanand Mathra Das College, Moga, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

37. **D.A.-V. Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

38. **Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

39. **Government Intermediate College, Rohtak, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu and Hindi.

40. **Government Intermediate College, Pasrur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Panjabi, Hindi and Urdu.

41. **Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla, 1928**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Latin, Urdu, Chemistry, Physics and French.

42. **de Montmorency College, Shahpur, 1929**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

43. **The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, 1931**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Geography and Latin, and optional paper in Urdu.

44. **The Stratford Intermediate College for Women, Amritsar, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Persian, Sanskrit, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Hindi and Panjabi.

45. **M.A.O. Intermediate College, Amritsar, 1933**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Economics, Philosophy, History, Arabic, Persian, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Urdu.

46. **Government Intermediate College for Women, Lyallpur, 1934**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Persian, Biology, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

III. IN SCIENCE.

A. (*Up to the M.Sc. Standard*).

1. **Government College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

2. **Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics and Chemistry.

3. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu, 1913**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Geology.

4. **Medical College, Lahore, 1908**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Physiology.

B. (*Up to the B.Sc. Standard*).

1. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics.

2. **Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry and Technical Chemistry and Botany.

3. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Astronomy.

4. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany and Physics.

5. **Gordon College, Rawalpindi**, 1910, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry and Physics.

6. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1911, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English and Astronomy.

7. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1912, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics and Chemistry.

8. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1922, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy.

9. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

10. **Lahore College for Women, Lahore**, 1926, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Chemistry and Botany.

11. **D.A.-Y. College, Jullundur**, 1936, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics and Chemistry.

C. (Up to the Intermediate in Science Standard).

1. **D.A.-Y. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Biology, English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

2. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

3. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

4. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathe-

matics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

5. **Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto and Bengali.

6. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1911, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Bengali, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

7. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1914, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional paper in Urdu.

8. **S.P. College, Srinagar**, 1916, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

9. **Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi**, 1917, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, and the Additional Test in Chemistry, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

10. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1917, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu and Pashto.

11. **Randhir College, Kapurthala**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and French.

12. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

13. **Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar**, 1924, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

14. **Government College, Lyallpur**, 1924, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic (Medical Group), and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

15. **Murray College, Sialkot**, 1925, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathema-

tics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

16. **The Lahore College for Women, Lahore, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi and French.

17. **D.A.-Y. College, Jullundur, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

18. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology including Medical Group, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.

19. **P.W. College, Jammu, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

20. **Emerson College, Multan, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and other subjects included in the Medical Students' Group, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

21. **G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala, 1923**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

22. **Government Intermediate College, Gujrat, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

23. **Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

24. **Lawrence College, Ghoragali, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Physiology.

25. **D.A.-Y. College, Rawalpindi, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

26. **Government Intermediate College, Jhang, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in

English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

27. **Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology (both for the Medical Students' Group and otherwise), and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

28. **Government College, Ludhiana, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

29. **Government Intermediate College, Rohtak, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology (both for the Medical and non-Medical Students' Group), Urdu and Hindi.

30. **Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

31. **Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

32. **Government Intermediate College, Pasrur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and in optional papers in Panjabi, Hindi and Urdu.

33. **Dayanand Mathra Das College, Moga, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

34. **Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla, 1928**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics.

35. **de Montmorency College, Shahpur, 1930**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

36. **The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, 1931**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional paper in Urdu.

37. **Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur, 1931**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English,

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

38. **Y.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

39. **M.A.O. Intermediate College, Amritsar, 1933**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

IV. TEACHING.

1. **Central Training College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in respect of the courses of instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

2. **Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore, 1935**, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in respect of the courses of instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

V. IN LAW.

1. **Law College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all Examinations in Law.

VI. IN MEDICINE.

1. **Medical College, Lahore, 1904**, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine, including the Third and Final Professional Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

2. **Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, 1917**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for the First, Second, Third and Final Professional Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

VII. IN AGRICULTURE.

1. **Agricultural College, Lyallpur, 1918**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all the courses of the First and Final Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, and for Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Zoology and Entomology for the Degree of Master of Science in Agriculture.

2. **Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1923**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all the courses of the First and Final Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

3. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1933, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all the courses of the First Examination in Agriculture, and for the B.Sc. Agriculture degree in Agriculture (Principal), Botany (Principal), Chemistry (Subsidiary) and Entomology (Subsidiary).

VIII. IN COMMERCE.

1. **Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all the subjects for the *First Examination in Commerce and the Bachelor of Commerce Examination.

IX. IN ENGINEERING.

1. **MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura**, 1931, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for class A only.

* The First Examination in Commerce has been abolished.



XIX.

COLLEGE DIRECTORY, 1936.

*I.—ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Oriental College was established in 1870 by the Senate of the Panjab University College, and was taken over in 1882 by the Panjab University, which has since maintained it in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes.

The object of the Oriental College, as reorganised in 1888, was:

(a) to impart a knowledge of the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages and Literatures on a sound basis and in accordance with historical methods, to students who wish to prepare themselves for the High Proficiency and Honours Examinations of the Panjab University for these Languages;

(b) to prepare students for the High Proficiency and Honours in Panjabi Examination of the Panjab University by imparting to them a scholarly knowledge of the history of the Panjabi Language and its Literature.

From 1884 to 1918 the Oriental College undertook the teaching of Government College classes in Oriental Language (Arts Faculty). M.A. Classes in Sanskrit and Arabic were then thrown open to students of other colleges. The higher teaching of Oriental languages (including that of the Honours School) is now organised in connection with this College, which thus forms the Oriental Department of the University. Affiliation was obtained for the Intermediate (English only) Evening class for the benefit of the holders of Vernacular and classical languages diplomas.

The College is managed by the Syndicate under the control of the Senate.

The expenses for the maintenance of the College are almost entirely met by the annual allotment made in the Budget of the Panjab University.

The College moved in 1926 from the Convent Building to the new building behind the Law College. The Maynard Hall com-

* This institution is maintained by the University of the Panjab.

mon to the two Colleges has been built to unite them. A new Hostel has been built behind the College.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 171.

STAFF.

Muhammad Shafi, Esq., M.A. } (Cantab.), M.A. (Panjab).	Principal and Professor of Arabic.
Lakshman Sarup, Esq., M.A. } (Panjab), D.PHIL. (Oxon), "Officier d'Academie" (France).	Vice-Principal and Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Jagan Nath, M.A. ...	Lecturer in Sanskrit.
M. Muhammad Iqbal, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad), PH.D. (Cantab.) ...	Professor of Persian.
Banarsi Das, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (Lond.) ...	Lecturer in Hindi.
M. Mahmud Shairani, H.P. ...	Lecturer in Urdu.
Dr. Mohan Singh, M.A., PH.D. } (Calcutta).	Lecturer in Panjabi and English.
Pandit Madhava Bhandari Vyakaranacharya (Queen's College, Benares), Mimansa Tirtha (Calcutta), and Sahitya Tirtha (Calcutta) ...	Head Pandit.
Pandit Hari Charan, Shastri ...	Second Pandit.
P. Ram Chandra, B.A., Shastri	Third Pandit.
P. Jagdish Bhatta ...	Fourth Pandit.
M. Rasul Khan ...	Head Maulvi.
M. Muhammad Talha, M.A., Maulvi F., Munshi F. ...	Second Maulvi.
M. S. Aulad Husain Shadan Bilgrami, Munshi F. ...	Head Munshi.
M. Hussan-ud-Din, M.A. (Pan- jab), M.O.L., Maulvi F., Munshi F. ...	Second Munshi.
M. Nur-ul Haq, Maulvi F., Munshi F. ...	Additional Maulvi.
S. Baldev Singh Gyani, B.A. ...	Head Panjabi Teacher.
Gyani Khazan Singh ...	Second Panjabi Teacher.
Lala Munshi Ram, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ...	First English Teacher.

*II.—LAW COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Law College was founded in the year 1870 under the name of the Law School, with the object of imparting legal education to candidates preparing for the Mukhtarship and Pleadership Examinations. The school was converted into a college with a whole-time Principal and Staff in 1909, and prepared students for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and First Examination in Law of the Panjab University. In 1919, two members of the Staff were whole-time, *viz.*, the Principal and one Law Lecturer, and six were part-time Law Readers. In 1920, another whole-time Lecturer was added to the Teaching Staff in lieu of two part-time Lecturers. The number of part-time Law Readers was increased from four to six in November, 1922, and from six to seven in November, 1923. In 1929, the number rose to ten. In 1931-32 two new classes were started, one to prepare candidates for the Examination for the Degree of Master of Laws and the other for the Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Deed-writing. The number of whole-time Lecturers rose to three, of which one was temporary, and of part-time Lecturers to twelve, of which two were for the LL.M. class, one for the Conveyancing class and the remaining for the F.E.L. and LL.B. classes. In October, 1932, the number of part-time Lecturers was increased from twelve to eighteen. In 1933-34, the number of whole-time Lecturers was four and that of part-time Lecturers was twenty. In 1934-35 and 1935-36 the number of whole-time Law Readers was four, part-time Law Readers six and part-time Lecturers twenty-two.

The management of, and supervision over, the College is vested in the Syndicate and is exercised through a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean, three elected members of the Law Faculty and two members elected by the Syndicate.

The College is located just in front of the Senate Hall. The building was completed towards the end of 1922. A Common Hall for the Law and Oriental Colleges was added in 1926.

The number of students on the rolls of the College during 1935-36 was as follows:—

F.E.L. Class	...	...	...	571
LL.B. „	...	...	...	455
LL.M. „	...	...	...	4
Conveyancing and Pleadings Class	...	...	...	19
TOTAL				1,049

* This institution is maintained by the University of the Panjab.

The Law College Journal, which deals with articles on forensic subjects, was started in the Spring Session of 1921. Students are taken in tutorial groups in batches of about fifteen at a time. Law moots are held with the object of teaching students the method of arguing cases.

The Staff for 1935-36 was as follows :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. C. L. Anand, Esq., M.A. (Panj.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law. | } Principal. |
| 2. Rahim Bakhsh, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 3. C. L. Mathur, Esq., B.Sc. (Panj.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | } Whole-time Law Readers. |
| 4. Desh Raj Mahajan, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 5. Abdul Qayum Malik, Esq., B.A. (All.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 6. D. C. Ralli, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. | } Part-time Law Readers. |
| 7. Shamair Chand, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 8. Mohd. Monir, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 9. Harnam Singh, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 10. Hargopal, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 11. M. Slum, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | } Part-time Lecturers. |
| 12. Nihal Singh, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 13. Shambhu Lal Puri, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 14. Khurshid Zaman, Esq., B.A. (All.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 15. J. R. Agnihotri, Esq., M.A. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 16. Khurshid Ahmad, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 17. P. M. Lall, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 18. Mohd. Abdul Majid, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 19. Vishnu Datt, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 20. Bhagwan Dass, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 21. Narotam Singh, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 22. Janki Nath Wazir, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 23. Mohd. Akbar Khan, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 24. Fayaz Hassan Shah, Esq., B.Sc. (Panj.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law. | |

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|---|---------------------------|
| 25. Manohar Lal Sachdeva, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | } Part-time
Lecturers. |
| 26. Dr. J. N. Khosla, B.A. (Panj.), B.Sc. (Lond.), PH.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law. | |
| 27. Akbar Ali, Esq., B.A. (All.), LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 28. Tek Chand, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. | |
| 29. Niaz Ali, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 30. Ram Lal Anand, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 31. M. L. Whig, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. | |
| 32. Azim Ullah, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 33. Narinjan Singh, Esq., B.A., LL.M. (Panj.). | |

*III.—THE HAILEY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, LAHORE.

The College was founded in the year 1927 with the view of providing a sound commercial training to young men, who, possessing a good general education, wish to qualify themselves for positions in the higher branches of commercial life. The curriculum provides for a full three years' course of preparation in all the subjects required for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce in the University of the Panjab.

Evening Classes are held in the College in order to allow those who are engaged in business houses during the day an opportunity of improving their commercial knowledge and thus making themselves more efficient. The minimum standard of education required for admission to the classes is the Matriculation Examination, or its equivalent.

The full course extends over three sessions and the classes will commence on the 7th October, 1936.

There will be an examination conducted by the College at the end of the first and second years and certificates awarded to successful candidates, and a University Diploma in Commerce at the end of third year.

The College, which is controlled by the University, is managed by a Committee which represents not only academic but also industrial and commercial interests.

* This institution is maintained by the University of the Panjab.

IV.—KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Established 1860, with the object of providing education in Western Medicine for the people of the Punjab.

The new King Edward Medical College is situated in Anarkuli opposite the Nila Gumbad and consists of (a) the Patiala main block, with administrative offices, large examination hall and library, four lecture theatres, Council room, Museum and Common rooms for Professors and students; (b) the Bahawalpore Pathology-Physiology block, with Pathology department on the ground floor and the department of Physiology on the first floor—each a complete unit in itself, with lecture theatres, practical class rooms, work rooms, Museums, etc., and a room for the Hygiene department; (c) the Faridkote Anatomical block, a unit complete in itself for the efficient teaching of Anatomy; (d) the Kapurthala Materia Medica block, which also forms a complete unit for the department of Materia Medica; (e) a Cold Storage block, with associated separate Pathological and Medico-legal post-mortem theatres.

Attached to the College there are also two large hostels for College students.

Associated with the College there are two large Hospitals, *viz.*, Mayo Hospital with 422 beds and Lady Willingdon Hospital for Women with 60 beds for clinical instruction of students.

The College is supported by Government. The cost for 1935-36 was Rs. 4,98,159. It educates students for the degrees of M.D., M.S., D.L.O., B.D.S., and M.B.B.S., providing a full Medical Curriculum as required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It is under the immediate control of the Punjab Government. The following endowed Scholarships and Prizes are connected with the College:—

Grey-Bahawalpore Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 350 per annum.

Burton Brown Memorial medals in Medicine and Physiology.

Neil Memorial medals in Surgery and Anatomy.

Ewin's Memorial Medal in Mental Diseases.

Sutherland Memorial Medal in Medicine.

Beli Ram-Lamont Memorial Medal in Practical Anatomy.

Mackenzie Memorial Medal in Pathology.

Bott Memorial Medal in Operative Surgery.

Ramkishan-Mackenzie Purse, awarded to best Hindu student in third year.

The number of students at present on the rolls of the College is 504.

STAFF.

Principal	Lt.-Col. J. J. Harper-Nelson, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S. (<i>On leave</i>). Lt.-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., D.S.O., L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S. (<i>Offg.</i>).
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PROFESSORS.

1. Professor of Medicine	...	Lt.-Col. J. J. Harper-Nelson, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S. (<i>On leave</i>). Lt.-Col. Amir Chand, M.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.). (<i>Offg.</i>).
2. Professor of Clinical Medicine	...	Lt.-Col. D. H. Rai, M.A. (Edin.), M.C., M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. (<i>On deputa- tion with the Government of India</i>). Khan Bahadur Dr. Yar Mohammad Khan, M.D., B.S. (Pb.). (<i>Offg.</i>).
3. Professor of Surgery	...	Lt.-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., D.S.O., L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S.
4. Professor of Operative Surgery	...	Lt.-Col. V. R. Mirajkar, O.B.E., L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S.
5. Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women	...	Major S. N. Hayés, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.O.G., I.M.S.
6. Professor of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat	...	Lt.-Col. A. M. Dick, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), V.H.S., I.M.S.
7. Professor of Pathology	...	Rai Bahadur Dr. Jiwan Lal, M.D., B.S. (Pb.).
8. Professor of Pharmaco- logy and Therapeutics	...	Dr. Trilok Chand Nanda, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), PH.D. (Edin.). (<i>Offg.</i>).

9. Professor of Physiology { Lt.-Col. H. S. Anand, M.B.,
CH.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin.),
I.M.S.
10. Professor of Anatomy { Capt. B. S. Nat, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
I.M.S.
11. Lecturer on Mental Diseases ... { Lt.-Col. C. J. Lodge-Patch, M.C.,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), I.M.S.
(Medical Superintendent,
Punjab Mental Hospital,
Lahore).
12. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine ... { Lt.-Col. H. K. Rowntree, M.C.,
M.B., B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.),
I.M.S. (Civil Surgeon, Lahore).
13. Lecturer on Hygiene ... { K.B. Dr. Khawaja Abdur
Rahman, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B.
(Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
(Director of Public Health,
Punjab).
14. Lecturer on Dentistry { Dr. Peter Gillies, R.F.P.S.G.,
L.D.S. (Superintendent, Pun-
jab Dental Hospital, Lahore).
(*On leave*).
Dr. M. L. Watts, L.D.S.,
R.F.P.S.G. (Superintendent,
Punjab Dental Hospital,
Lahore). (*Offg.*).
15. Lecturer on Infectious Diseases ... { Dr. B. B. Kapila, M.B., CH.B.
(Edin.), D.P.H. (Municipal
Medical Officer of Health,
Lahore).
16. Lecturer on Radiology { Dr. Sher Singh, P.C.M.S.
(Officer-in-charge, X-ray Dept.,
Mayo Hospital, Lahore).

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS AND ANÆSTHETIST.

1. Medicine ... { Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, M.D.,
B.S. (Pb.). (*Offg.*).
2. Clinical Medicine ... { Dr. Khushwant Lal Wig, M.B.,
B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H.
(Lond.). (*Offg.*).
3. Surgery ... { Dr. Ganesh Das Kapur, M.B.,
M.S. (Pb.), M.Sc. (Delhi),
F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

4. Operative Surgery	...	{	Dr. Roshan Lal Khera, M.B., M.S. (Pb.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
5. Diseases of the Eye	...	{	Dr. Mulk Raj Sawhney, B.A., M.B., CH.B. (Cantab.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond.).
6. Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Nose	...	{	K.S. Dr. Mohammad Basheer, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), D.O.M.S., D.L.O. (Lond.).
7. Midwifery	...	{	Dr. J. E. R. Heppolette, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G., I.M.D.
8. Anæsthetist	...		Dr. K. E. Madan, M.D., D.O.M.S.

ASSISTANTS TO THE PROFESSORS.

Anatomy	...	...	{	Dr. Nand Lal, L.M.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
Physiology	...	...	{	Dr. Lal Chand Khanna, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
Pharmacology and peutics	...	Thera-	{	Dr. Khem Singh Grewal, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), PH.D. (Cambridge), P.C.M.S. (Offg.).
Pathology	...	...	{	Dr. Vishwa Nath, M.A. (Harvard), M.D., B.S. (Pb.), F.R.C.P.T., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge), P.C.M.S.

DEMONSTRATORS.

			{	Dr. Jai Dev Warma, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
			{	Dr. Fakhar-ud-Din, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
			{	Dr. Mohammad Abdullah, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
Anatomy	...	...	{	Dr. Amir-ud-Din, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), P.C.M.S.
			{	Dr. Rainzan Ali, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
			{	Dr. Hukam Chandra, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
Pharmacology and peutics	...	Thera-	{	Dr. Santokh Singh Anand, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.

Pathology	...	...	Dr. Jamiat Singh, M.D., B.S. (Pb.), D.P.H. (Edin), F.R.C.P.B., P.C.M.S.
			Dr. Mohammad Aslam Pirzada, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.P. (Ireland), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), P.C.M.S.
Physiology	...	...	Dr. Sobha Ram Puri, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
			Dr. Mohammad Jamal Bhutta, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.

V.—LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW DELHI.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February, 1916.

It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi in 1911 of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty-one lakhs of rupees in all have been given for these purposes, chiefly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was decided that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women and the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, I.M.S. The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with hostels for 150 medical students and 80 nurses, and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 50 acres in New Delhi, within easy reach of the old city of Delhi.

The College buildings contain a Library, Museums, Lecture Rooms, Offices and Laboratories. Separate hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The Hospital is a fine building with accommodation for 240 in-patients and a commodious out-patients' department.

The College is supported by a grant of three and a half lakhs from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination and M.B.B.S. Degree of the Panjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

MEDALS.

1. A Viceroy's Silver Medal is awarded annually by the Council of the Countess of Dufferin Fund to the student who passes highest in the Final Professional Examination.
2. A Gold Medal, presented by Diwan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., as a memorial to the late Lady Hardinge, is awarded annually to the student who gains most marks in the First Division of the Intermediate Science Examination (Medical Students' Group).
3. A Gold Medal, presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Benares, and known as the Lady Chelmsford Medal, is awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest place in the First Professional Examination, provided she gains 65 per cent. of the aggregate marks. Otherwise a silver medal is awarded.
4. A silver medal by Major A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., and known as the Lady Willingdon Silver Medal, is awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest marks in Hygiene in the Third Professional Examination, provided she obtains 66 per cent. of the total marks in that particular subject.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Three scholarships of Rs. 30 p.m. are offered annually by the Council of the Dufferin Fund, tenable for seven years, with the condition of two years' service under the Council on the holder completing the Medical Course.
2. One scholarship of Rs. 40 p.m. is offered to a student from the North-West Frontier Province with the condition that on the completion of her Medical Course the holder shall serve in the N.-W.F. Province for a period of five years.
3. Five scholarships of Rs. 30 each have been offered to Sikh students and are awarded, on the recommendation of the Principal, by Chief Khalsa Diwan of Amritsar, to whom application may be made.
4. A scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m. is offered annually by Bai Dhunibai B. Malabari to the Parsi, Hindu, or Moslem student who does the best work in Physiology.
5. A scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m. is offered annually to the most deserving student of the College, not already holding another scholarship, by the wife of the Honourable Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, in memory of the late Lady Hardinge.

6. A scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m. is offered by Kunvari Shri Rupali Bai, eldest daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Limbdi, for a period of five years to any student who joins the College from the Province of Kathiawar or Gujarat.

7. Four Bursaries of Rs. 10 p.m. are offered annually, from the interest on Rs. 10,000, given by Lord Hardinge, to deserving students who have inadequate means. The students who receive these are expected to give some help to the Librarian or some other member of the College Staff.*

8. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 184.

TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Principal and Medical Superintendent	...	...	{ Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B. (St. Andrew's), M.B.E., W.M.S.
Vice-Principal and Joint Medical Superintendent	...	...	{ Dr. H. M. Franklin, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.
Bursar	...	...	Miss M. H. Potter.
Warden	...	...	Miss B. Budden.

TEACHING STAFF.

Medical Faculty.

Professor of Surgery	...	{ Dr. H. M. Franklin, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology	...	{ Dr. G. Stapleton, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.C.O.G., W.M.S.
Professor of Medicine	...	{ Dr. P. Epps, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., W.M.S.
Professor of Ophthalmology	...	{ Dr. R. E. R. Mitton, M.B., CH.B. (Glasg.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O. (Oxon), W.M.S.
Professor of Pathology	...	{ Dr. L. Ghosh, M.B., CH.B. (Aberdeen), D.P.H. (Cantab.), D.T.M. (Eng.), W.M.S.
Clinical Pathologist	...	{ Dr. M. K. Beattie, M.D., B.Sc. (Belfast), W.M.S.
Professor of Radiology	...	{ Dr. D. P. Bali, M.B., B.S. (Pan- jab), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.M.B.M. (Cantab.), W.M.S.

Professor of Physiology	...	{	Miss E. L. M. Surie, M.Sc. (Lond.).
Professor of Anatomy	...	{	Dr. K. J. McDermott, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), W.M.S.
Lecturer in Forensic Medicine		{	Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B. (St. Andrew's), M.B.E., W.M.S.
Lecturer in Materia Medica and Toxicology	...	{	Dr. M. S. Munday, M.B., CH.B. (Liverpool).
Lecturer in Diseases of Men		{	Lt.-Col. W. C. Paton, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.C., I.M.S.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics	...		
Lecturer in Hygiene	...		
Lecturer in Pharmacy	...	{	Miss D. M. Rudkin, M.F.S. (Lond.).
Lecturer in Psychological Medicine	... ..	{	Dr. Banarsi Das, M.B., D.M.P. (Eng.), P.M.S.

Intermediate Science Department.

Lecturer in Chemistry	...	{	Miss S. Ram, M.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C.
Lecturer in Biology	...		Miss C. C. Burt, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics	... ..	{	Miss B. N. Katrak, M.Sc.
Lecturer in English	...		Miss J. Burke, B.A. (Oxon).

VI.—CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Central Training College was established in 1881, and was for some months accommodated in a building in the Hazuri Bagh. It was then located for a time in the Government College, an old building near the Senate Hall being utilised as a Practising School. It was removed to its present site in 1887. The College buildings have been considerably enlarged and extended to meet the growing demand for trained teachers in the Province. A Manual Training room has been erected at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 in which students are taught the principles of wood-work and simple metalwork, and how to construct simple pieces of apparatus. The College also possesses a fine large room, properly situated and completely equipped, for the teaching of Drawing. There is a lawn adjacent to the

College for the students' games and a playing field a short distance away.

The Boarding House attached to the College has accommodation for 200 students, and all are expected to reside therein. A fine covered Swimming Bath 60 ft. by 30 ft., with a ten-foot verandah all round, has also been constructed for the use of the students.

The Central Training College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and is the only Institution in the Province which prepares students for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate for Secondary Teachers issued by the Education Department and for the B.T. Degree. Great importance is attached to physical training, games and drill. There are Gardening, Health and Hygiene and Boy Scout Clubs.

In April, 1903, the College was affiliated to the Panjab University and is the only Institution for men at present, which prepares candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Candidates for admission to the B.T. Degree Class are required to have passed the Examination for an Arts or a Science degree before beginning the course of training. The First Examination for the B.T. Degree was held in April, 1905.

The Central Model School, the Practising School of the College, teaches up to the Matriculation Standard of the University, in both the Science and Arts Faculties as well as Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Subjects. There are about 739 boys on the rolls.

The College is maintained entirely by Government at an annual cost of nearly one lakh.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 139.

STAFF.

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| 1. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nur Elahi, M.A., I.E.S. ... | } Principal. |
| 2. J. Leitch Wilson, Esq., M.A., F.E.S. ... | |
| 3. B. Bhagat Singh, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Vice-Principal. |
| 4. L. Guranditta Mall, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | |
| 5. Rai Sahib L. Sohan Lal, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in School Method. |
| 6. L. Guranditta Mall, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | |
| 5. Rai Sahib L. Sohan Lal, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 6. Pt. Vasu Deva, A.R.C.A. (London) ... | |
| 6. Pt. Vasu Deva, A.R.C.A. (London) ... | } Lecturer in History and Geography. |
| 6. Pt. Vasu Deva, A.R.C.A. (London) ... | |
| 6. Pt. Vasu Deva, A.R.C.A. (London) ... | } Lecturer in Drawing. |
| 6. Pt. Vasu Deva, A.R.C.A. (London) ... | |

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| 7. | B. A. Hashmi, Esq., M.A.
(Panjab), M.ED. (Leeds) | } Lecturer in English. |
| 8. | M. Mohd. Munir, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab), M.A.
(Michigan University) ... | |
| 9. | M. Zafar Iqbal, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in Method. |
| 10. | L. Ghansham Dass, B.SC.
(Hons.), B.T. (Panjab) ... | |
| 11. | R. R. Kumria, Esq., M.A.
(Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in Psychology. |
| 12. | M. G. D. Khanna, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab) ... | |
| 13. | L. Raunqi Ram, B.A. (Pan-
jab), S.A.V., D.H.P.E.
(Scotland), D.P.E. (Sweden) | } Physical Training Supervisor. |
| 14. | B. Jiwan Singh ... | |
| 15. | L. Jagdish Chand Bhatia,
B.A. (Panjab) ... | } Librarian. |

Special Post.

16. Mr. H. W. Hogg, Adviser in Physical Education, Punjab, is also attached to the College Staff.

VII.—PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

1. The College was founded and endowed by Government in order to provide a thorough course of instruction in the sciences which have a bearing on Agriculture and also in the practice of Agriculture.

2. The main object of the College is to give such a combined and systematised course of Scientific Agriculture as will enable it to send out men who will be competent to further the progress of Agriculture in the most approved, economical and up-to-date lines either as assistants in one or other of the branches of the Agricultural Department or as managers of their own or others' estates.

3. The College is under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, with the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, while the executive charge is vested in the

Principal assisted by a staff of Professors and Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators.

4. The College fees are payable monthly in advance. The fees fall due on the 10th of every month.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

For all Punjab students and students from Native States and other Provinces of British India including scholarship- holders	}	Rs. 6 per mensem.
... ..		

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

For all Punjab students and students from Native States and other Provinces of British India including scholarship- holders	}	Rs. 12 per mensem.
... ..		

Fifth and Sixth Years ... Rs. 15 per mensem.

Tuition Fees paid in advance are not refunded, should a student leave the College. If any fees have not been paid by the day they are due, a fine of one anna a day is charged for each day of delay.

In addition a sum of Rs. 800 per student per annum will be payable on behalf of all non-Punjabi students admitted from Indian States and other Provincial Governments (except Delhi Province) on account of the cost of maintenance of the Institution. This sum has been fixed for each of the next three years and will come under review at the end of that period.

Scholarships and medals:—

- (a) Five scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 6 p.m. and tenable for two years, will be granted each year on the results of the Christmas terminal examination to first year students who are sons of cultivators or land-owners. One will be allotted to each civil division.
- (b) Five scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 p.m. and tenable for one year, will be awarded to the first five students on the results of examinations held at the end of the first year. They can be held with other scholarships.
- (c) Ten scholarships of Rs. 12 p.m. and five of Rs. 15 p.m., all tenable for two years, will be awarded on the results of the University examination held at the end of the second year. The total number of such scholarships will not exceed one-third of the number of students in the third year class.

- (d) One scholarship of Rs. 12 p.m., tenable for one year, is awarded to the student who does best in practical agriculture in the same examination.
- (e) A number of District Boards award scholarships of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 p.m. to deserving students of the Agricultural College.
- (f) University scholarships are tenable at the Punjab Agricultural College.
- (g) One sufficiently promising graduate of the College will be sent annually to one of the Indian Agricultural Colleges or Research Institutes for post-graduate studies for two years. During the course of training he will be in the cadre of 'A' class Agricultural Assistant (on probation) in the grade of Rs. 100—10—200—10—300. The tuition fee at the place of training will be borne by the Department.
- (h) A post-graduate scholarship of £250 per annum, tenable for two years, has been instituted by Government for the study of agriculture in foreign countries. This will be awarded to a student who has passed the B.Sc. examination in agriculture and has carried out the research work for which a scholarship mentioned in (c) above is provided.
- (i) A gold medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the B.Sc. examination in agriculture. Another gold medal is awarded to the best graduate in the fourth year, taking account of educational, moral and athletic efficiency. A silver medal is awarded annually to the student obtaining the highest number of marks in (a) chemistry and (b) botany by rotation. Another silver medal is awarded each year to a graduate of the P.A.C., Lyallpur, who secures highest aggregate number of marks in agriculture and economics both written and practical.
- (j) Three prizes, each of the value of Rs. 15 in the form of books, are given to the students standing first in the house examinations in botany, zoology and chemistry respectively at the end of the first year.
 - A prize of the value of Rs. 25 in the form of books is given to the student standing first in the house examination in agriculture at the end of the first year.
 - A prize is awarded to students in a manner calculated to stimulate their interest in the College scientific and literary society, and various prizes and challenge cups for sports are annually competed for.

In addition, the following prizes in the form of books are also awarded on the combined results of all the house ex-

aminations to the students standing first in the following subjects:—

1st year.—

1. English.
2. Mathematics and Land Surveying.
3. Workshop.
4. Physics.

3rd year.—

1. Agriculture.
2. Botany Principal.
3. Zoology and Entomology Principal.
4. Chemistry Principal.

4th year.—

1. Agricultural Economics.
2. English.

Best ploughman in the College.

5. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 190.

STAFF.

Principal	{ K.B. M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc. (Pb.), M.A. (Cantab.).
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AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Professor	{ D. P. Johnston, A.R.C., SC.I., N.D.A., (<i>working as A.D.A.</i>). Labh Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>offg.</i>).
Associate Professor	...	...	{ Labh Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>offg. as Professor</i>). Malik Huranah Khan, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Edin.), (<i>offg.</i>).
Assistant Professors	...	...	{ K.S. Ali Mohd., M.Sc. (Ag.), L.A.G. (Pb.), acting Oil Seed Specialist, (<i>temporary</i>). Karam Rasul, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>offg.</i>). Kartar Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), N.D.D. (Reading), (<i>working as Marketing Officer</i> , <i>Punjab</i>). Abdul Hamid, M.A., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Glas.), COLL. DIP. AGR. (Glas.), A.M.I.E.S. (Scot.), (<i>offg.</i>).

Teaching and Research As-	{	Gambhir Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.)
sistants ...		(Pb.), C.D.D. (Glas.), N.D.A. (Gr. Br.).
Demonstrator in charge ...	{	Sohan Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Agricultural Assistant in	{	Karam Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
charge of Vernacular Class		Fateh Ali Shah, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Lecturer, Teachers' Class ...	{	Sardar Mohd., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).

CHEMICAL SECTION.

Professor and Agricultural	{	P. E. Lander, M.A. (Cantab.),
Chemist ...		D.Sc. (Lond.), (<i>on leave ex India</i>).
...	{	Dr. Dalip Singh, M.Sc. (Pb.),
...	{	Ph.D. (Cantab.), (<i>offg.</i>).
Assistant Professors ...	{	S. B. Jagat Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Pb.).
...	{	Sardar Mohd. B.Sc. (Hons.),
...	{	M.Sc. (Pb.).
Demonstrators ...	{	Girdhari Lal, B.Sc. (Pb.),
...	{	Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C.
...	{	Pt. Hari Ram, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).

BOTANICAL SECTION.

Professor ...	{	R.S. Jaichand Luthra, M.Sc. (Pb.), D.I.C. (London), I.A.S.
Assistant Professor ...	{	Chuni Lal, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Pb.).
Assistant Physiologist ...	{	Ghias-ud-din Ahmad, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), M.Sc. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law, F.R.H.S., M.B.A.S. (E.).
Teaching and Research As-	{	Indar Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.),
stant ...		M.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Demonstrator ...	{	Imdad Ali Khan, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>working as Sugarcane Agronomist, U.P.</i>).
...	{	P. Maya Das, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>offg.</i>).

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION.

Professor and Entomologist	{	K.B. M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc.
to Government, Punjab ...	{	(Pb.), M.A. (Cantab.).

Assistant Professor	...	{	Khan A. Rahman, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Edin.), (<i>on leave</i>).
			Krishen Gopal Bhandari, M.Sc., (<i>offg.</i>).
Demonstrator	...		Harnam Das, M.Sc. (Pb.).
Teaching and Research Assistant	...	{	Krishen Gopal Bhandari, M.Sc. (Pb.).
			A. Abdul Latif, B.Sc. (Ag.), (<i>offg.</i>).

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

Assistant Professor	...	Balmokand, M.Sc. (Pb.).
Demonstrator	...	Lekh Raj, M.Sc. (Pb.).

ECONOMICS.

Assistant Professor	...	{ Jagadhar Sharma Guleri, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad).
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ENGLISH.

Assistant Professor	...	A. Das-Gupta, M.A. (Pb.).
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VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Lecturer	...	M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din.
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LAND ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Lecturer	...	{ Jagadhar Sharma Guleri, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad).
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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING.

Workshop Superintendent	...	L. C. Suri.
Lecturer in Engineering	...	{ A. S. Sidhoo, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), B.ENG. (Sheffield).

WARDEN.

S.B. Jagat Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Pb.).

HOSTEL SUPERINTENDENT.

Ghias-ud-Din, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), B.Sc. (London), Bar.-at-Law, M.B.A.S. (E.).

VIII.—THE MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, MOGHALPURA (LAHORE).

The MacLagan Engineering College, formerly known as the Moghalpura Technical College, was started in October, 1923. It was founded with the object of providing efficient theoretical and practical training for young men intending to follow the profession of engineering. It is a Government Institution under the control of the Chief Engineer, Punjab P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch, and has been affiliated to the Panjab University with effect from 1931. The curriculum provides for a full three years' course of preparation in all the subjects required for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Engineering) in the University of the Panjab. The total number of students on the rolls of the College on 31st March, 1936, was:—

" A " Class (affiliated to the University) ...	83
" B " Class (not affiliated to the University) ...	151
" C " Class (not affiliated to the University) ...	20

The College buildings are situated in some 30 acres of ground on the north side of the Grand Trunk Road, within 10 minutes' walk of the North-Western Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon shops, and the Electric Power House.

The main block is in the centre of the College grounds. In addition to numerous lecture theatres and class rooms, it contains:—

A Chemical Laboratory, a Physics Laboratory, an Applied Mechanics Laboratory, a Heat Engines Laboratory, a Strength of Materials Testing Laboratory, an Electrical Engineering Laboratory and a commodious library. Special buildings include a workshop, a storage battery house, and a Suction Gas Production House. The extensive grounds of the College are divided into lawns, gardens, playing fields, tennis courts, etc.

The College is a residential institution and all students except Europeans and Anglo-Indians must, as a rule, live in the Hostel provided for them. Admission is by an open competitive examination to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University or its equivalent.

STAFF.

Principal	{ Mr. P. R. Bence-Jones, M.C., M.A. (Cantab.), M.INST.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.
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HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Professor of Mathematics and	} The Principal.
Applied Mechanics	

Professor of Electrical En- gineering ...	{	Mr. T. H. Matthewman, M.ENG., M.I.E.E.
Professor of Mechanical En- gineering ...	{	Mr. William Berry, Assoc. Man. Coll. of Tech. (Hons. Bd. of Ed.).
Professor of Science and University Proctor ...	{	Dr. S. D. Muzaffar, M.A., M.SC., PH.D. (Cantab.).
Junior Professor of Mechani- cal Engineering and Su- perintendent of Workshops.	{	Mr. Kirpal Singh, B.SC. (Engg.) (Lond.), A.M.INST.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., A.C.G.J., D.I.C. (Mech. Engg.), A.M.AM.SOC.C.E.
Assistant Professors ...	{	Dr. S. J. Kohli, M.SC., PH.D. (Chem. Engg.) (Lond.), D.I.C., A.M.I.CHEM.E.— <i>Science</i> .
		Dr. H. C. Singh, B.A., M.SC. (Pb.); PH.D. (Engg.) (Lond.), D.I.C. (E. Engg.), A.M.I.E.E., A.INST.P., F.P.S.L.— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> .
		Mr. Ram Gopal, M.A.— <i>Mathe- matics</i> .
		Mr. S. P. Ganguly, M.B. (B.T.I., Cal.), E.E. (B.T.I., Cal.), A.M.I.E.E., M.A.E.— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> .
		Mr. Baij Nath, B.A.— <i>Applied Mechanics—University Pro- Proctor</i> .
Lecturers ...	{	Mr. Sunder Singh Bhatia, B.ENG. (Sheffield), B.SC., B.T. (Pb.), A.I.MECH.E., M.A.E.— <i>Mechani- cal Engineering</i> .
		Mr. M. O. Sidiqi, A.M.I.E.E., M. & E.E., D.F.H. (London)— <i>Elec- trical Engineering</i> .
		Mr. J. Dean, D.F.H. (London), A.M.TECH.I. (Br.)— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
		Mr. Tara Singh, M. & E.E. (Roorkee), A.M.I.E.E.— <i>Mecha- nical Engineering</i> .
		Mr. Durga Nand Banwet, B.A., B.SC. (Purdue, U.S.A.), A.M.A.S.M.E.— <i>Mechanical En- gineering</i> .

		Mr. Kundan Lal, M.A.,— <i>Mathematics</i> .
		Mr. I. Daniel,— <i>Chemistry</i> .
		Mr. J. N. Bhatnagar, Dip. of Ben. Engg. Coll., M.A.S.M.E., I.B.A.,— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
Demonstrators	...	Mr. Kazim Hussain, B.Sc.,— <i>Physics</i> .
		Mr. C. L. Chopra, Dip. of Ben. Engg. Coll., I.B.A. (First Class),— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
Workshop Instructor	...	Mr. S. A. Majid, (Cert. Loughbor' Coll.).
Assistant Workshop Instructor	...	Mr. Bhagwan Das.
Physical Training Instructor		M. A. Latif Khokhar.
Head Lecture Assistant	...	Mr. Ghulam Ali,— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> .

IX.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The College was opened on the 1st of January, 1864. The present building was begun in 1872 and completed in 1877. It is affiliated to the Panjab University and provides instruction as follows:—

For the M.A. Examination in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics and Political Science.

Students are admitted to the Honours Schools (B.Sc. and M.Sc.) in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and the M.Sc. Class in Technical Chemistry.

For the B.A. Examination in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Political Science, French, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi, including Honours Classes in some of these subjects.

For the B.Sc. Examination in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology and additional subjects as above.

For the Intermediate Examination the College is affiliated in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Geography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, French, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

The College buildings comprise the main building in which is situated the College Hall, the library including a reading room and the Stephenson Vernacular Library; the Chemistry Laboratory; the Biological Laboratories with Natural History and Botanical Museums and the Physics Laboratories.

There is a Laboratory for Experimental Psychology in the Physics Building.

The University Schools of Botany, Zoology and Physics are located in the Government College.

There is a Gymnasium and covered Swimming Bath.

The College Compound includes playing grounds for hockey, football, tennis, volley-ball, basket-ball, wrestling and boxing.

The Principal and five members of the teaching staff reside within the College precincts.

The Quadrangle or Old Hostel has 101 cubicles and 22 dormitories, a common room, 5 kitchens and 3 dining rooms and accommodates 181 boarders.

The New Hostel has 10 special suites of 2 rooms, 77 cubicles and 38 dormitories, accommodating 197 boarders, and a common room. There are 6 bath rooms and 6 lavatories with modern sanitation and 3 dining rooms. A tube-well, 275 feet deep, provides water for both hostels as well as for the laboratories, quarters and playing grounds.

Each hostel is under the supervision of a resident Superintendent.

Fees.

The tuition fees payable are given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Intermediate Classes (24 months) ...	12	4	0
B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass) Classes (24 months) ...	15	8	0
M.A. and M.Sc. (Physics old type) (24 months) ...	20	12	0
B.Sc. Honours Schools, I and II Years (24 months) ...	16	8	0
B.Sc. Honours Schools, III Year (12 months) ...	20	12	0
M.Sc. Honours Schools, IV Year (12 months) ...	25	12	0

Students reading for Honours in the Arts Honours Classes will pay an additional fee of Rs. 2 per mensem. Students reading French in the Intermediate and B.A. Classes will pay an additional fee of Rs. 3 per mensem.

A fresh admission fee, including the University re-admission fee of Rs. 11, will be charged from a student who leaves the College and rejoins. No fresh entrance fee will be levied from students of the Government College, Lahore, who rejoin the College after success or failure in a University Examination.

BREAKAGE FEE FROM SCIENCE STUDENTS TOWARDS COST OF SCIENCE
MATERIAL AND BREAKAGE.

				<i>Per mensem.</i>		
				RS. A. P.		
Intermediate Classes—						
Physics	...	...	...	0	12	0
Chemistry	...	...	...	0	12	0
Biology	...	...	...	1	0	0
B.A. and B.Sc. Classes—						
Experimental Psychology	...	...	...	1	0	0
Any other Science subject	...	...	...	1	12	0
III Year Honours Schools	...	...	...	2	8	0
M.A. Experimental Psychology	...	...	...	1	12	0
M.Sc. in all Science subjects	...	...	...	3	8	0

The Principal has power to remit half of the fee in the case of a limited number of poor students.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1936, was 1,163.

STAFF.

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|---|---|---|
| 1. H. B. Dunnicliff, M.A.
(Cantab.), M.A., SC.D.
(Dub.), F.I.C., I.E.S. | { | Principal and Professor of Chemistry (University Professor of Inorganic Chemistry), Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Dept., Government of India. |
| 2. G. D. Sondhi, B.A.
(Cantab.), M.A. (Panj.),
Bar.-at-Law, I.E.S. | { | Vice-Principal; Professor of Economics and Political Science; Head of the University Political Science Department; Senior Tutor. |
| 3. G. Matthai, M.A., SC.D.
(Cantab.), F.Z.S., F.L.S.,
F.R.S.E., I.E.S. | { | Professor of Zoology (University Professor of Zoology); Warden, "New Hostel"; Dean of University Instruction. |
| 4. G. C. Chatterji, B.A.
(Cantab.), M.A. (Panj.),
I.E.S. | { | Professor of Philosophy; Warden, "Quadrangle"; Adviser, University Public Service Examination class. |
| 5. J. B. Seth, B.Sc. (Allahabad), M.A. (Cantab.),
I.E.S. | } | Professor of Physics; Head of the University Physics Department. |

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| 6. E. C. Dickinson, M.A. (Oxon). | } | Professor of English; Chairman, Library Committee. |
| A. S. Bolkhari, M.A. (Panj.),
B.A. (Cantab.). | | <i>On deputation. Director,
Broadcasting Station,
Delhi.</i> |
| 7. A. S. Hett, M.A. (Oxon) | } | Professor of English; Tutor,
Army Class. |
| 8. S. L. Ghose, M.Sc. (Panj.),
PH.D. (Cantab.), F.L.S. | | Professor of Botany (Director
of Botany Laboratory,
Panjab University). |
| 9. S. Chowla, M.A. (Panj.),
PH.D. (Cantab.). | } | Professor of Mathematics. |
| 10. Gulbahar Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | | Senior Lecturer in Sanskrit. |
| 11. Muhammad Sadr-ud-Din,
M.A., D.LITT. (Panj.). | } | Senior Lecturer in Arabic. |
| 12. Fazl-i-Haqq, M.A. (Panj.),
Munshi Fazil (Panj.),
K.S. | | Senior Lecturer in Persian. |
| 13. Amolak Ram Khanna, M.A. (Panj.). | } | Lecturer in History. |
| 14. Ahmad Hussain, B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Panj.). | | Lecturer in Philosophy. |
| 15. Mahan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.). | } | Senior Lecturer in Chemistry. |
| 16. Kahan Chand Khanna, M.A. (Panj.),
PH.D. (London),
F.B.HIST.S., M.B.A.S. | | Lecturer in History. |
| 17. Muhammad Aslam, M.A. (Panj.),
B.A. (Cantab.). | } | Lecturer in Psychology. |
| 18. Vishwa Nath, PH.D. (Cantab.),
M.Sc. (Panj.),
F.B.M.S. | | Lecturer in Zoology. |
| 19. Gulshan Lal Chopra, M.A. (Panj.),
PH.D. (London),
Bar.-at-Law. | } | Lecturer in History and English; Offg. Keeper of the
Records of the Government
of the Punjab. |
| 20. Vidya Chandra, M.A. (Panj.). | | Lecturer in Mathematics and
Bursar. |
| 21. Bhagwan Das Chhabra,
M.Sc. (Panj.), LL.B. (Delhi). | } | Senior Lecturer in Physics. |
| 22. Harish Chandra, M.A. (Panj.). | | Lecturer in English. |

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| 23. Sita Ram Gupta, M.A. (Panj.). | } | Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 24. P. K. Kichlu, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Allahabad). | | Lecturer in Physics. |
| 25. Karim Bakhsh, M.A., Munshi Fazil (Panj.). | } | Lecturer in Arabic and Urdu. |
| 26. S. A. Hamid, M.A. (Alig.), M.A. (Cantab.). | | Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 27. Siraj-ud-Din, M.A. (Panj.), B.LITT. (Oxon). | } | Lecturer in English. |
| 28. Harnam Singh, M.A. (Alig.), B.Sc. (Ag.) (Panj.), PH.D. (Econ.) (London), F.R.E.S., Bar.-at-Law. | | Offg. Lecturer in Economics. |
| 29. Balwant Singh, D.Sc. (Panj.). | } | Lecturer in Chemistry. |
| 30. Gauri Shankar, M.A. (Panj.), B.LITT. (Oxon). | | Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| 31. M. Nazir, B.A. (Lond.), M.I.B.G. | } | Offg. Lecturer in Geography. |
| 32. Imdad Husain, M.A. (Panj.), PH.D. (Edin.). | | Offg. Lecturer in English. |
| 33. Jagjiwan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.), PH.D. (Lond.). | } | Lecturer in Botany. |
| 34. M. J. Wasti, M.A. (Panj. and Delhi). | | Lecturer in English. |
| 35. Fazal Ahmad Awan, M.A. (Alig.), B.Sc. (Panj.). | } | Offg. Lecturer in English. |
| 36. Sufi Ghulam Mustafa, M.A. and B.T. (Panj.). | | Lecturer in Persian. |
| 37. Milkhi Ram Gyani, B.Sc. (Panj.), S.A.V. (Panj.), P.T. | } | Physical Training Supervisor; Lt. 4th (Panjab) University Training Corps; Lecturer in Panjabi. |
| 38. H. A. Soofi, B.Sc. (Panj.), D.P.E. (Madras). | | Addl. Physical Training Supervisor. |
| 39. Mohan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.) | } | Demonstrator in Physics. |
| 40. Balwant Rai, M.Sc. (Panj.). | | Demonstrator in Botany. |
| 41. M. A. Hamid, M.Sc. (Panj.). | } | Demonstrator in Chemistry. |
| 42. Sukh Dyal, M.Sc. (Panj.) | | Demonstrator in Zoology. |

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| 43. Dev Raj Puri, M.Sc. (Panj.). | } Curator, Natural History Museum. |
| 44. Muzaffar Ali, M.B.B.S. (Panj.), P.C.M.S. | |
| 45. Amolak Ram Khanna, M.A. (Panj.). | } Superintendent, New Hostel. |
| 46. A. K. Nyazee, M.A. (Panj.). | |
| 47. Abnashi Ram Talwar, B.A. (Panj.). | } Librarian. |
| | |

X.—FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. Forman Christian College was established in the year 1866, and for the next four years furnished instruction to students preparing for the First Arts and Degree Examinations of the Calcutta University. At the close of that period, owing chiefly to the death of the Principal, the work of the College was suspended. In 1886 the classes were re-opened, in 1888 the first candidates from the institution appeared in the First Arts and in 1890 the first in the B.A. Examination of the Panjab University.

2. The present College site has an area of 14 acres in the most central part of Lahore, near the Imperial Bank, the General Post Office, the Y.M.C.A. and the Medical College. The University Offices, Laboratories and Library are within a few minutes' walk.

The buildings of the College comprise:—(1) the Main Building with Hall, Library, Offices and Lecture-rooms; (2) Lecture-rooms, Psychology and Chemical Laboratories; (3) the Chatterji Physics and Biological Laboratories; (4) the James M. Speers' Chemistry Laboratories; (5) Kennedy Hall; (6) Newton Hall on Napier Road; (7) The Principal's House; (8) Ewing Hall; (9) Velte Hostel off Napier Road; (10) The Abbey and (11) Princeton Lodge. The original cost of these buildings was approximately Rs. 6,40,000.

3. The College is affiliated to the Panjab University and prepares students for the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations.

4. The College is an aided institution and conforms to the Government regulations as to attendance and fees. The College is under the control of the Punjab Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, but the American Methodist Episcopal Church also makes a contribution of per-

sonnel to the College Staff. Both bodies operate through a single Board of Directors, which in most matters is responsible for the government and control of the College.

5. The number of students enrolled in the six classes is (31st March, 1936) 1,065, of whom 644 are Hindus, 220 Muham-madans, 148 Sikhs, 50 Christians and 3 Parsees. Hostel accom-modation is also provided for 420 students.

STAFF.

				1. S. K. Datta, B.A. (Pan- jab), M.B., CH.B. (Edinburgh).	} Principal.
				2. E. D. Lucas, PH.D. (Columbia), D.D.	
				3. H. A. Whitlock, B.A. (Beliot College, U.S.A.).	} Vice-Principal.
				4. P. Samuels Lall, M.A. (Panjab and Princeton), F.R.A.S.	
				5. E. J. Sinclair, M.A. (Pan- jab).	} Bursar. (On furlough.)
					} Bursar. (Officiating.)
					} Dean of Inter. Deptt.
					} F. M. Velte, M.A., PH.D. (Princeton). (On furlough.)
					} E. J. Sinclair, M.A. (Panjab).
					} A. D. Daniel, M.A., L.T. (Madras).
English	...	...		M. S. Bhatti, M.A. (Panjab).	}
				A. M. Khan, M.A. (Panjab).	
				W. A. Shah, M.A. (Allahabad).	}
				S. Mathai, M.A. (Bombay).	
				S. L. Sheets, M.A., S.T.B. (Harvard). (On furlough.)	}
				M. P. Jain, M.A. (Panjab).	
				P. I. Painter, B.A. (Oxon).	}
				Ross Wilson, M.A. (Chicago).	
				J. B. Weir, M.A. (Pittsburgh), PH.D. (Chicago), D.D. (Wooster).	}
				R. Siraj-ud-Din, B.A. (Panjab).	
History and	...	Political		C. J. Chacko, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia), F.R.HIST.S. (London).	}
Science	...	...		C. L. Wood, B.A. (Washington), PH.D. (Heidelberg).	
				P. Nair, M.A. (Panjab).	

Economics	...	...	<div> E. D. Lucas, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia), D.D. (Wooster). I. Durga Parshad, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London). W. A. Shah, M.A. (Allahabad). </div>
Mathematics	...	...	<div> S. N. Dass Gupta, M.A. (Calcutta). P. Samuels Lall, M.A. (Panjab and Princeton), F.R.A.S. Mehr Chand Suri, M.A. (Panjab). Babu Lal, M.A. (Panjab). </div>
Astronomy	...	...	<div> P. Samuels Lall, M.A. (Panjab and Princeton), F.R.A.S. </div>
Philosophy	...	...	<div> I. Latif, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (Princeton). R. Siraj-ud-Din, B.A. (Panjab). Pars Ram, M.A. (Calcutta). M. R. Ahrens, M.A. (Chicago), D.D. (Dubuque). Jagdish Singh, M.A. (Panjab). </div>
Geography	...	...	<div> E. T. Dean, B.A., M.SC. (Panjab). W. A. Shah, M.A. (Allahabad). </div>
Languages	...	...	<div> Mohd. Ismail, M.A. (Panjab and Allahabad) (Persian and Arabic). S. M. Paul, H.A. (Allahabad), H.P. (Panjab) (Arabic and Urdu). Madame Ihsan Ullah, (French). Saran Das Bhanot, M.A. (Panjab) (Sanskrit and Hindi). Sundar Singh, M.SC., B.T., Gyani (Panjab) (Panjabi). </div>
Physics	...	...	<div> J. M. Benade, M.A. (Princeton). Mela Ram, M.SC. (Panjab). Mukand Lal, M.SC. (Panjab). Amolak Ram, M.SC. (Panjab). R. S. Thapar, M.SC. (Panjab). Bagh Shah, M.SC. (Panjab). </div>
Chemistry	...	...	<div> N. A. Yajnik, M.A., D.SC. (Bombay), A.I.C. E. T. Dean, M.SC. (Panjab). P. N. Mehra, M.SC. (Panjab). M. L. Joshi, M.SC. (Panjab). Mahesh Datt Bhalla, M.SC. (Panjab). </div>

Chemistry	...	...	{ Nzeer Ahmad, M.Sc. (Cincinnati). R. C. Seth, M.Sc. (Panjab). Nathu Ram Aggarwal, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Technical Chemistry Honours School (University Department)	...	...	{ P. C. Speers, M.Sc. (Princeton), <i>Director</i> . M. L. Joshi, M.Sc. (Panjab). Mahesh Datt Bhalla, M.Sc. (Panjab). Nzeer Ahmad, M.Sc. (Cincinnati). <i>Outside Lecturers.</i> Principal, MacLagan Engineering College. Principal, Hailey College of Commerce.
Biology	...	...	{ Mehr Chand Sethi, M.Sc. (Panjab). Ram Parshad Shourie, M.Sc. (Panjab). S. Lall, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Director of Physical Education	...	...	{ Jagan Nath, M.Sc. (Panjab), Diploma in Physical Education (Madras).
Asstt. Director of Physical Education	...	...	{ Gian Chand Soni, B.Sc. (Panjab), Diploma in Physical Education (Madras).
Medical Director	...	...	{ Vishwa Nath, M.A. (Harvard), M.D. (Panjab), F.R.C.P.I., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Cantab.).
Resident Medical Officer	...	...	{ C. L. Kapur, B.Sc., M.B.B.S. (Panjab).

XI.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College (School Department) was opened on the 1st of June, 1886. The 1st and 2nd Year classes were opened in May, 1888 and 1889 respectively and the 3rd and 4th Year classes in 1893 and 1894. The M.A. class in Sanskrit was opened in 1895 and the M.A. in Economics in 1920. The M.A. classes in History and Political Science were

started in 1932 and the M.A. classes in English and Mathematics in 1934.

2. The College was established in honour of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, with the following objects:—

- (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindi Literature.
- (b) To encourage and enforce the study of Classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas.
- (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English Literature and of Sciences, both theoretical and applied.
- (d) To provide for technical education in the country.

3. The College is located on the College Road, outside the crowded city of Lahore, near the District Courts and the Gol Bagh. It is within five minutes' walk of the University Library, the University Science Laboratories and the Honours Schools Lecture Rooms. The Institution is housed in its own magnificent buildings built at a cost of more than eight lacs of rupees. The buildings of the College comprise:—

- (i) The Arts Block with the Hall, Lecture Rooms, Staff Room and Offices;
- (ii) The Science Block with well-equipped Physics and Chemistry Laboratories with five Practical Rooms, five Lecture Galleries, Apparatus Rooms, Workshop, four Professors' Rooms, etc.;
- (iii) A separate well-equipped Biology Laboratory with two Practical Rooms for Botany and Zoology, Museum, Professors' Rooms, etc.;
- (iv) A Psychology Laboratory;
- (v) Lal Chand Library;
- (vi) Hans Raj Library;
- (vii) Seven blocks of rooms in the Hostel;
- (viii) A Gymnasium;
- (ix) A large Swimming Bath;
- (x) Common Rooms;
- (xi) Eight residential quarters for the Principal, the Chief Superintendent and Life-Members;
- (xii) A Sandhya Mandir;
- (xiii) A Dispensary;
- (xiv) A Pavilion on Bakhshi Jaishi Ram Grounds;
- (xv) Offices for the U.T.C. and Editors of the College Magazine; the Director of Physical Education and the Medical Inspector, etc.;
- (xvi) The College has ample playgrounds.

4. The Hostel is a part of the College premises. Its airy well-lighted rooms open on spacious lawns which are a

distinctive and attractive feature. It provides accommodation for about 522 students. The building comprises single-seated, two-seated and three-seated rooms.

There are Basket-ball grounds and Tennis courts. All the rooms, verandahs, staircases and compounds are fitted with electric lights. The two Common Rooms are well-equipped and are fitted with electric fans.

The Hostel is provided with flush latrines and urinals. Two electric tube-wells supply plenty of water to the inmates of the Hostel for bathing and drinking.

5. The amount of endowment for the maintenance of the Institutions in the hands of the Managing Committee on the 31st of March, 1936, is Rs. 34,23,628-10-3.

6. Students are prepared for the Intermediate (Arts and Science), B.A., B.Sc., Honours Schools in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, History, Physics, M.A. Examinations (Economics, Sanskrit, History, Political Science, English and Mathematics) and M.Sc. (Chemistry and Physics) of the Panjab University.

7. The Governing Body of the Institution is the D.A.-V. College Managing Committee which consists of 101 members.

8. All Government Scholarships are tenable for award in the College. Fifty-eight special scholarships are awarded to the students of the College.

9. The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1936, was 1,172.

10. The Staff consists of the following:—

Bakshi Ram Rattan, B.A. (Panjab), B.T. (Panjab), Principal. (*On leave.*)

L. Mehr Chand, M.Sc. (Panjab and Boston Tech.), Offg. Principal.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

English	...	-	...	Pt. Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A. (Cal.).
				M. N. Zutshi, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
				P. S. Sundaram, Esq., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon).
				N. N. Chatterji, Esq., M.A. (Cal.).
				Lala Lal Chand, M.A. (Panjab).
				Lala Munshi Ram Suri, M.A. (Panjab).
				Lala Sant Ram Syal, M.A. (Panjab).
				Pt. Hans Raj, M.A. (English and History) (Panjab).

Tutor Lecturer	...	Mr. K. L. Kapur, M.A. (Panjab).
Mathematics	...	<div> <div>Malik Hukam Chand Malhotra, M.A. (Panjab).</div> <div>M. K. K. Pillay, Esq., B.A. (Madras), M.Sc. (Benares and London), A.R.C.S. and D.I.C.</div> <div>Lala Shanti Narayan, M.A. (Panjab).</div> </div>
Philosophy	...	<div> <div>Pt. Bahadur Mal, M.A. (English and Philosophy) (Panjab).</div> <div>B. L. Kapur, Esq., M.A. (English and Philosophy) (Panjab).</div> </div>
Chemistry	...	<div> <div>L. Mehr Chand, M.Sc. (Panjab and Boston Tech.).</div> <div>L. Hukam Chand Mahajan, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>L. Mela Ram Sud, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>L. Niranjan Nath Sarin, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>L. Gopal Das Tuli, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.</div> </div>
Physics	...	<div> <div>Dr. Govardhan Lal Datta, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Gottingen).</div> <div>Pt. H. G. Kalia, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>L. Daulat Ram Khanna, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>L. Girdhari Lal Puri, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>Bhoomitra, Esq., B.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.</div> </div>
Biology	...	<div> <div>Bakshi Raghunath Sahai, M.Sc. (Panjab).</div> <div>Pt. Dulo Ram, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.</div> </div>
Economics	...	<div> <div>Raizada Amar Nath Bali, M.A. (Cal.).</div> <div>Radha Krishan Seth, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), F.R.E.S.</div> </div>
Political Science	...	<div> <div>Pt. Sri Ram Sharma, M.A. (Delhi), F.R.HIST.S. (London).</div> <div>M. L. Chowla, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Econ. Hons.) (London), F.R.ECO.S. (London), CERT.D.ST.FR. (Politics).</div> <div>L. Dharam Pal Mahajan, M.A. (History and Political Science).</div> </div>

Sanskrit	...	...	<div> <div>M. K. Sircar, Esq., M.A. (Cal. and Dacca).</div> <div>Pt. Charu Dev Shastri, M.A., M.O.L.</div> <div>L. Parma Nand Shastri, M.A., M.O.L.</div> </div>
Hindi	...	...	<div> <div>Pt. Gyan Chand, Honours in Hindi (Panjab).</div> <div>Pt. Shuchi Vrata, M.A., M.O.L.</div> </div>
Persian and Urdu	...	...	K. L. Saqib, Esq., M.A.
French	...	...	Madame A. Makeef.
Director of Physical Education	...	...	<div> <div>Ram Dyal Bhalla, Esq., M.Sc. (Lucknow).</div> <div>L. Tulsi Ram Manchanda.</div> </div>
Assistant Director of Physical Education	...	...
Librarian	...	...	<div> <div>L. Parma Nand Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).</div> <div>Dr. Mohan Lal Kapur, M.B.B.S. (Panjab).</div> </div>
Medical Inspector	...	...	Prof. A. N. Bali, M.A.
Chief Superintendent	...	...	L. Tej Bhan, B.A., LL.B.
Superintendent	...	...	L. Prithvi Raj Ahuja, B.A.
Assistant Superintendent	...	...
Medical Adviser	...	...	<div> <div>Dr. Khushi Ram, M.B.B.S. (Panjab).</div> </div>

XII.—ISLAMIA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Islamia College, Lahore, is the most important Muslim Educational Institution in the Punjab. During the last few years it has grown in numbers, efficiency and importance, and ranks now as one of the leading Colleges in the Panjab University. The College is an aided institution. It is supported by the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, and is controlled by a Committee appointed by the Anjuman. It has a competent Staff and every attention is paid to the physical, mental and moral welfare of the students. The College is run with the object of providing young Muslims with a sound University education on Western lines in a moral and religious atmosphere. Religious instruction is compulsory for all students. The whole College assembles for the weekly sermon every Sunday and the boarders in the hostels are encouraged to observe the daily prayers. Inter-collegiate Juma prayers are held in the Crescent Hostel.

It is intended further to raise the standard of religious instruction.

Admission is open to all who fulfil the required conditions, irrespective of caste and creed.

A notable feature of the College is its Science Department, which is adequately staffed and fully equipped with up-to-date appliances and apparatus.

The College is housed in a handsome block of buildings between Railway Road and Brandreth Road and is within 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The main College building consists of the Habibia Hall flanked by two long wings containing class-rooms and the Physical and Chemical laboratories. An upper storey provides thirteen more class-rooms and the Biological laboratories, a well-equipped Library and Reading Room. The laboratories are provided with gas and electric light, and water is laid on. A science workshop has recently been erected. The lecture-rooms, etc., are fitted with electric fans.

There are two hostels belonging to the College. The Rivaz Hostel consists of 37 cubicles, 3 special rooms, 47 three-seated dormitories, a sick room, a prayer room, kitchens, dining rooms, bath-rooms, etc. The hostel is comfortable and managed by a capable whole-time Superintendent. The Crescent Hostel on the Cooper Road has been remodelled and consists of 66 cubicles.

There is a regular College Dispensary under the charge of a competent Doctor.

Provision is made for the usual games and the College teams have given an excellent account of themselves in the University tournaments.

The students are medically examined, and their physical records are kept. Remedial exercises are suggested for students below normal, and advice is given to them for their health and physical well-being.

There are special arrangements for helping and supervising students in their work, and professors visit the hostels for the purpose and also hold seminar meetings.

Students are prepared for the F.A., F.Sc., B.A., B.Sc. and M.A. Examinations of the Panjab University. The total number of students on the rolls on 1st March, 1936, was 796. Besides Government, University, Military, Municipal and District Board Scholarships there are Anjuman fee concessions and stipends tenable at the College.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ Abdullah Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.), Bar.-at-Law.
Vice-Principal		...	{ Prof. Muhammad Abdul Ghani, M.A. (Pj.).

English	...	...	{ Prof. Muhammad Abdul Ghani, M.A. (Pj.). Mr. Abdul Wahid, M.A., B.T. (Pj.). Mr. Fayyaz Mahmud, M.A. (Pj.). Mr. Hamid Ahmad Khan, M.A. (Pj.). Malik Muhammad Anwar, M.A. (Pj.).
Mathematics	...	...	{ Prof. Khwaja Dil Muhammad, M.A. (Pj.), F.P.U. Shaikh Nasir-ud-Din, M.A. (Pj.). Mr. Ghulam Rasul, M.Sc. (Pj.). Additional Lecturer. Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Haq, M.A., B.T. (Pj.), Part-time Lecturer.
Political Science	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Sardar Muhammad Akhtar, M.A., PH.D. (London). Mr. Abdul Bashir Azri, M.A. (Economics, History, Political Science) (Pj.).
History, Indian and Euro- pean	...	...	{ Prof. Sayid Abdul Qadir, M.A. (Pj.). Shaikh Ghulam Husain, M.A. (Pj.).
Islamic History	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Barkat Ali Kuraishi, M.A., PH.D. (Berlin).
Philosophy	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Saeed Ullah, M.A., LL.B., PH.D. (Munich), D.Sc. (London), M.B.P.H.S. Malik Habib Ullah, M.A. (Pj.). Mr. Muhammad Aslam, M.A. (Pj.).
Economics	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Sardar Muhammad Akhtar, M.A., PH.D. (London). Shaikh Ghulam Husain, M.A. (Pj.). Mr. Abdul Bashir Azri, M.A. (Pj.).
Arabic	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Barkat Ali Kuraishi, M.A., PH.D. (Berlin). Mr. Muhammad Abdul Basit, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), F.M.U. Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P. (Pj.).

Persian	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maulvi Muhammad Umar Khan, H.A., H.P. (Pj.). Prof. Mr. Ilm-ud-Din Salik, M.A., H.P. (Pj.). Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P. (Pj.).
Urdu	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Muhammad Abdul Basit, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), F.M.U. Mr. Ilm-ud-Din Salik, M.A., H.P. (Pj.). Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P. (Pj.).
Physics	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Dr. Rafi Muhammad Chaudhri, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Head of the Science Department. Mr. Muhammad Fazal-ud-Din Qureshi, M.Sc., B.T. (Alig.). M. Abdul Hamid Beg, M.Sc. (Pj.). Mr. Ghulam Rasul, M.Sc. (Pj.), Demonstrator.
Chemistry	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shaikh Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc. (Pj.). Shaikh Abdul Karim, M.Sc., B.T. (Pj.). Mr. Muhammad Ishaq, M.Sc. (Pj.), Demonstrator.
Biology	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lala Khidmat Rai, M.Sc. (Pj.). Shaikh Abdul Hamid, M.Sc. (Pj.), Demonstrator.
Religious Instruction	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dean (<i>Vacant</i>). Maulvi Muhammad Umar Khan, H.A., H.P. (Pj.).
Library and Reading Room			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Khwaja Dil Muhammad, M.A., F.P.U., Superintendent. M. Fayyaz Mahmud, M.A., Asstt. Superintendent. Sh. Muhammad Amin, B.A., Librarian (Trained Certificated in the Dewey System). M. Ata-ur-Rahman, Assistant Librarian.
Proctor	...	...	Sayid Abdul Qadir, M.A.

Asstt. Proctors	...	{ M. Ilm-ud-Din Salik, M.A. Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P.
University Training Corps	{	2/Lt. Abdul Wahid, Officer Commanding College Detach- ment.
College Dispensary	...	{ Dr. Feroz-ud-Din, P.C.M.S. (Retired), Tuberculosis Ex- pert, Hony. Medical Officer.
Hostel Superintendents	...	{ Shaikh Abdul Rahman (<i>Rivaz</i>). Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, B.A. (<i>Crescent</i>).
Physical Training	...	{ Khwaja Abdul Malik Dar, Director of Physical Training. Mr. Mirza Khan, Assistant Director of Physical Training. <i>To be appointed.</i> Gymnastic Instructor.

XIII.—THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.

The Khalsa College (School Department) was established on the 23rd October, 1893, up to the Middle Standard, and was raised to the grade of a High School in March, 1896.

The Intermediate classes were formed in 1896, the B.A. classes in 1899, the F.Sc. and the B.Sc. in 1905, the M.A. in 1916, the F.E.A. in 1923, B.Sc. Agr. in 1931 and the Honours Schools in Chemistry and Botany in 1929. From 1930 a separate department has been created to stimulate and organise research in Sikh History. Political Science, as a subject for the B.A., was started in 1932, and the Honours School in History in 1933.

The object of the Institution is: "To impart to Sikh youths an education that will tend to raise the status of the Sikh people, to maintain the Sikh religion, to promote morality and sobriety of life, to develop active habits and physical strength, and to produce intelligent and useful citizens and loyal subjects of the British Crown."

The foundation-stone of the College was laid by the Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall on the 5th March, 1892, and that of the main building of the College and School was laid by the Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., on 17th November, 1904.

The College has got seven boarding houses, including one for Hindus and one for Muslims. There is a fine building for College lectures and School classes, fitted with electric lights and fans. The Dharamsala is conveniently placed between the College and School boarding houses. The Institution is a

self-sufficing colony with a Dispensary of its own in the charge of a resident Doctor, a Dairy run on scientific lines for the supply of milk, butter, cream and cheese, a Farm supplying vegetables to the hostels and other residential quarters, Co-operative Stores supplying provisions, a Book Depot, and a Post and Telegraph Office with a Savings Bank. The Principal and all the Professors live on the premises.

The Institution is chiefly designed for the higher education of Sikhs, but non-Sikhs are also freely admitted.

The general management of the Institution is in the hands of a Managing Committee of 26 members.

The Institution is situated in open and healthy country at a distance of about two miles from Amritsar. It has extensive grounds attached to it, affording ample space for games and sports of all kinds which receive every encouragement. There is a well-equipped Gymnasium for gymnastic exercises. A magnificent Pavilion has been added to the cricket grounds. There is also a swimming bath. For the recreation of city students the College provides a Club House near the city, with outdoor and indoor games and a radio set.

There is a Library containing 17,896 books. The Reading Room is regularly supplied with periodicals, both secular and religious.

The courses of study are those prescribed by the Panjab University for the F.A. and B.A., F.Sc., F.E.A., B.Sc., and M.A. English Examinations. Candidates for the Intermediate Arts Course are prepared in English, Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit and French; for B.A. in English, Mathematics (A and B), History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Physics; for the F.Sc. Course in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology; and for B.Sc. in English, Botany, Physics, Chemistry. B.Sc. in Agriculture was opened in September, 1931. Candidates are also prepared for the Medical Group of subjects.

Honours teaching is provided in English, Economics and Mathematics, and Honours Schools in Chemistry and Botany.

From 1932 Fruit and Vegetable preservation work has been started in connection with the Botany course of the B.Sc. Agriculture classes. A soap manufacture class has also been attached to the Chemistry Department.

The College is maintained chiefly from the interest on contributions from the Phulkian States, Kapurthala and Faridkote, as well as from an Endowment Fund raised by public subscription and an annual grant from Government and fees.

There are 170 stipends and scholarships enjoyed by the students of this College.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 937.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ S.B. S. Bishon Singh, B.A., I.E.S. (Retd.).
1. Divinity	...	...	{ Jodh Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Pro- fessor. Sahib Singh, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer.
2. English	...	...	{ Teja Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Pro- fessor. T. H. Advani, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor. Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Pan- jab), Professor. Rani Singh Gyani, M.A. (Pan- jab), Professor. Gurdial Singh, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer. Sant Singh, M.A. (Eng. and Econ.) (Panjab), Lecturer. Gurbachan Singh, M.A. (Pan- jab), Lecturer. Sahib Singh, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer.
3. Mathematics	...	...	{ Hukam Chand, M.A., B.Sc. (Pan- jab), Professor. Harbans Singh Gyani, M.A. (Panjab), Professor. Jodh Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Pro- fessor.
4. History	...	...	{ T. H. Advani, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor. Rajindar Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer. Waryam Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer.
5. Sikh History	...	...	Ganda Singh.
6. Economics	...	...	{ Hardit Singh, M.A., PH.D. (Calif.), Lecturer. Sant Singh, M.A. (Eng. and Econ.) (Panjab), Lecturer.
7. Political Science	...	...	{ Gurdial Singh, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer. Waryam Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer.
8. Philosophy	...	...	{ Harnam Singh, M.A., B.T. (Pan- jab), Professor.

9. Sanskrit ...	...	{	Ram Labhaya, M.A., B.A. (with Honours in Sanskrit) (Panjab), Professor.
10. Persian and Arabic ...	...	{	S. Murtaza Hussain, H.A., H.P. (Panjab), Professor.
		{	Mohan Singh, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer.
11. French ...	...	{	Chaman Rawlley, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Narain Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor.
		{	Kirpal Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Ram Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
12. Chemistry ...	...	{	Jogindar Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Narain Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Dara Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Sant Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Ram Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
		{	Charan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor.
		{	Jiwan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Reader.
		{	Harcharan Dass, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
13. Botany ...	...	{	Kishen Singh, M.Sc. (Mich.), Lecturer.
		{	Gurcharan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer (<i>on leave</i>).
		{	Harbant Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Edin.), Lecturer.
		{	Vidya Sagar, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
14. Zoology and Entomology		{	Gurcharan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer (<i>on leave</i>).
		{	Harbant Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Edin.), Lecturer.
		{	Jagat Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor.
15. Physics ...	...	{	Ram Narain Bali, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.

15. Physics	...	...	{ Raghubir Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			{ Darbara Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
16. Agriculture	...	...	{ Indar Singh, B.Sc. (Wales), Bar-at-Law, Professor.
			{ Bishambar Dyal, L.A.G. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			{ Gurdit Singh, B.Sc. (Wales), Lecturer.
			{ Harbans Singh, I.D.D. (Allaha- bad), Post-graduate (Bang.), Lecturer.
			{ Rajab Ali, L.V.P., Part-time Lecturer.
17. Panjabi	...	...	{ Sahib Singh, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer.
18. Urdu	...	...	{ Mohan Singh, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer.
19. Hindi	...	...	{ Ram Labhaya, M.A. (Panjab), Professor.
20. Physical Education	...	...	Harbail Singh.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Physics	...	...	Wattan Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Botany and Zoology	...	...	Jamiat Rai, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Agriculture	...	...	{ Ajaib Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pan- jab).

XIV.—GORDON COLLEGE, RAWALPINDI.

Gordon College of the American United Presbyterian Mission has an excellent location on the edge of Rawalpindi City opposite the Municipal Garden. The grounds contain nearly ten acres, affording ample space for athletics and recreation.

The buildings are large and well furnished. The main building includes an assembly hall, eight lecture rooms, well-equipped Physics and Chemistry laboratories, staff-room and offices.

A new Science Hall with class-rooms, laboratories, professor's offices and new equipment for Physics, Chemistry and Botany was opened in October, 1927. One wing is used as Library.

For the Intermediate Examination lectures are given in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Physics, Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic), Botany and Zoology, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and French.

For the Bachelor's degree in Arts courses are offered in English, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics (A), (B), Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic.

For the Bachelor's degree in Science courses are offered in English, Botany, Chemistry and Physics.

The tutorial system is in force in the College.

The hostels of the College will accommodate 145 men. An American Professor with quarters adjoining the hostel, has the supervision of the boarding house. The Common Rooms are well supplied with games.

Hockey, football, basket-ball, volley-ball and tennis grounds are provided. The interest in athletics is one of the special features of student life in Gordon College.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 470.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ R. R. Stewart, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia, U.S.A.).
Vice-Principal	...	...	{ W. J. Downs, M.SC. (Pittsburgh, U.S.A.) (<i>on leave</i>).
Bursar	...	...	{ Rev. H. C. Chambers, D.D. (Westminster, U.S.A.).
			{ Rev. J. B. Cummings, M.A. (New York), M.TH. (Pittsburgh Theo. Sem.).
			{ M. A. Qayyum Daskawie, M.A. (New York), B.D. (Serampore).
Department of English	...	{	Z. Buta Singh, M.A. (Agra).
		{	E. P. W. Thomas, M.A. (Madras).
		{	F. M. Nathaniel, M.A. (Agra).
		{	Mohd. Azam, M.A. (Panjab).
		{	R. M. L. Bhatnagar, M.A. (Pan- jab), Dip. French.
Department of History	...	{	W. A. Devadason, M.A. (Madras).
		{	Mohd. Azam, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Economics	...		A. C. Mukerjee, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Philosophy	...		Sundar Dass, M.A. (Panjab).
		{	Gurdas Ram, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Mathematics		{	Dina Nath, M.SC., B.T. (Pan- jab).
		{	R. R. Stewart, M.A., PH.D.
Department of Biology	...	{	Mohindar Nath, M.SC. (Panjab).
		{	K. L. Malhotra, B.SC. (Hons.) (Panjab).

Department of Chemistry ...	...	{ W. J. Downs, M.Sc. (Pittsburgh, U.S.A.) (<i>on furlough</i>). Amar Nath Gupta, M.Sc. (Panjab). Durga Parbodh Singh, M.Sc. (Calcutta). Jagdish Chandar, B.Sc. (Panjab).
Department of Physics ...	...	{ V. R. Singal, M.Sc. (Panjab). J. M. Sen, M.Sc. (Dacca). Dina Nath, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab). Nand Lal, B.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.
Department of Languages ...	...	{ Pandit Uttam Chandra Rudra, Shastri (Panjab), <i>Sanskrit</i> . Durga Parbodh Singh, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Gyani, <i>Panjabi</i> . S. J. Imam-ud-din, M.A. (Delhi), B.O.L. (Panjab), <i>Persian</i> . R. M. L. Bhatnagar, M.A. (Panjab), <i>French</i> . Maulvi Mohd. Zahur Khan, H.A., H.F. (Panjab), <i>Arabic and Urdu</i> . Radha Krishan, B.A. (Panjab), <i>Hindi</i> .
Librarians ...	...	{ M. A. Qayyum Daskawie, M.A., B.D. Nathaniel H. Din, B.A. (Panjab), First Assistant. Archie James, Second Assistant.
Athletic Directors ...	...	{ Victor K. Mall, B.A. (Panjab), D.P.P.B. (Madras). Peter John, P.T. (Madras), Assistant Director.
Dean of Hostels ...	...	Prof. J. B. Cummings.
Hostel Superintendent and Chief Warden ...	...	{ G. D. Samson.
College Physician ...	...	{ Harnam Singh, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), D.O.M.S. (London), L.M. (Rotunda).

XV.—MURRAY COLLEGE, SIALKOT CITY.

This College was opened in the year 1880 by the Church of Scotland Mission, and for twenty years it prepared students up to the F.A. standard only.

The present buildings were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in October, 1909, and provide accommodation for about 450 students.

The College is affiliated to the Panjab University and prepares students for the Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Degree Examination in English, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Political Science, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi; for the Intermediate (F.A.) Examination in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, History, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi; and for the Intermediate Science (F.Sc.) Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The College also prepares students for the three-paper Honours Courses in English, Mathematics, Persian and Economics.

College tutors take a general interest in the conduct and progress of their wards.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 438.

The Library contains nearly 6,100 volumes.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ Rev. John Garrett, M.A. (Glasgow).
Vice-Principal	...	...	{ Rev. William Lillie, M.A. (Aberdeen).
			{ Rev. John Garrett, M.A. (Glasgow).
			{ Rev. D. Leslie Scott, M.A., B.D. (Edin.).
			{ Mrs. Garrett, M.A., M.D. (Aberdeen).
Department of English	...	...	{ V. A. Price, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ Rev. William Lillie, M.A. (Aberdeen).
			{ D. N. Sharma, Esq., M.A. (English and Philosophy) (Panjab).
			{ C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).

Department of Philosophy ...	{	Rev. William Lillie, M.A. (Aberdeen).
	{	Rev. D. Leslie Scott, M.A., B.D. (Edin.).
Department of Economics ...	{	Kh. Abdul Latif, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad).
	{	C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of Political Science ...	{	C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of History ...	{	S. L. Sircar, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
	{	C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of Mathematics	{	A. N. Sharma, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
	{	A. Parmanand, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Physics ...	{	Jai Kishen, Esq., M.Sc. (Chemistry) (Panjab), M.Sc. (Physics) (Lucknow).
	{	Chaman Lal Rampal, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
Department of Chemistry ...	{	R. K. Dhawan, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
	{	Chaman Lal Rampal, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
Department of Biology ...	{	R. C. Thomas, Esq., M.Sc. (Allahabad).
Department of Languages ...	{	Pt. Kunj Lal Gauttama, Shastri, <i>Sanskrit</i> .
	{	Faiz Ahmad Qureshi, Esq., M.A., H.P. (Panjab), <i>Arabic</i> .
	{	Hakim Jamshid Ali Rathor, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), <i>Persian</i> .
	{	S. Piara Singh, Hons. in Panjab, <i>Panjabi</i> .
	{	M. Mohammad Din, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), <i>Urdu</i> .
	{	Gulzari Lal, Esq., M.A. (Benares), <i>Hindi</i> .
Department of Physical Instruction ...	{	A. Moti Ram, Esq., B.A. (Panjab), P.T. (Madras).
	{	S. L. Sircar, Esq., P.T. (Madras).

Hostels	...	...	{ Rev. D. Leslie Scott, M.A., B.D., Warden.
			{ Dr. Hans Raj Nischal, M.B., B.S., Medical Attendant.
Library	...	...	{ R. K. Dhawan, Esq., Professor- in-Charge.
			{ Mr. Lall Din, Trained Librarian.

XVI.—EDWARDES COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

The College is an extension in the work of the Edwardes Church Mission High School founded in 1855 by the Church Missionary Society, and named after Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawar. College classes were begun in May, 1900.

1. The College buildings were opened on 7th January, 1910. They consist of 7 class-rooms, library, and a spacious hall for evening lectures, and are situated in Cantonments. The football and hockey ground is in the public gardens; and the tennis courts and practice ground for students in the College grounds.

2. The Hostel is a fine building consisting of fifty-one rooms, including dining rooms, common rooms and a suite of rooms for a bachelor professor and a separate block for the Warden. The bathrooms and lavatories have water laid on to them.

3. There are no endowments. The College conforms to the Government regulations as to fees.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 183.

STAFF.

Rev. C. A. Bender, M.A. (Durham), Principal and Professor of English and Economics.

Mr. A. M. Dalaya, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), LL.B. (Bombay), Vice-Principal and Professor of History.

Mr. H. L. Phillips, M.A. (Boston), Professor of Economics.

S. Mul Raj Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Philosophy.

Pt. Beas Dev, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.

Mehta Siri Ram, M.A. (Delhi), B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English and Philosophy.

Mr. E. Thaker Das, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Assistant Professor of English.

M. Abdul Majid, Professor of Persian and Vernacular Languages.

Pt. Nand Lal Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi.
 Dewan Khan Chand Grover, M.A. (Hons.) (Panjab), Assistant
 Language Professor.
 Mr. B. M. David, Physical Director.

XVII.—SADIQ-EGERTON COLLEGE, BAHAWALPUR.

This institution was first established in 1882 and called the Egerton Upper School after Sir Robert Egerton, at that time the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Intermediate Classes were opened in October, 1886, and B.A. Classes in June, 1892, but it was thought advisable to abolish the B.A. Classes in June, 1900. In October, 1926, they were re-opened. In June, 1927, F.Sc. Classes were also added.

There are scholarships for each class and are awarded only to the residents of the Bahawalpur State. A library with a reading room is attached to the College. The College possesses two spacious hostels where allocation of seats is made according to the merits of the students. There is a small library and a reading room attached to each hostel.

The College provides for all games. In October, 1934, a Rowing Club was also established. Besides these the College maintains a College Union, a Students' Service Society, an Historical Society, a Dramatic Society and the Bazm-i-Urdu.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 301.

STAFF.

1. Lt.-Col. Khan Bahadur Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., R.I.H., Principal and Professor of English.
2. Mr. Pirzada A. Rashid, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.
3. Mr. Mehta Murlidhar, M.A., Professor of English.
4. Mr. M. A. Majid Sheikh, M.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of History.
5. Mr. Anwar-ul-Hasan, M.A. (Allahabad), Professor of Economics.
6. Mr. Zia-ud-Din, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, (*on study leave*).
7. Mr. S. K. Sen Sarkar, M.A. (Calcutta), Professor of Mathematics, (*officiating*).
8. Mr. Khwaja F. M. Shuja, M.Sc. (Panjab), M.A. (Panjab), M.A. (Alig.), Professor of Physics.
9. Mr. Muhammad Afzal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.
10. Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Siddiqi, B.Sc. (Alig.), Demonstrator.

11. Syed Sadiq Ali, M.A., M.O.L., Professor of Persian and Urdu.
 12. Maulvi Muhammad Shakir, M.F., Professor of Arabic.
 13. Maulvi Haji Ahmad, M.F., Professor of Persian and Urdu.
 14. Pt. Madan Singh, Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit.
 15. Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan, (Madras qualified), Director of Physical Education.
 16. M. Sultan Mahmud Khan, (University trained), Librarian.
 17. Dr. Hari Nand, S.A.S., Medical Officer.
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XVIII.—RANDHIR COLLEGE, KAPURTHALA.

1. The Randhir College, Kapurthala, was originally founded in 1856 by the late Raja Randhir Singh, Ahluwalia. It was raised to the level of an Intermediate Arts College by H.H. The Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1896. F.Sc. classes were added in 1920.

2. The College provides for the following subjects included in the University Course for the Intermediate Examination: English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Biology, Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi and French. The Oriental Department is affiliated to the University in Sanskrit, up to the Honours standard. French is taught as an Optional Subject and also in place of Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.

3. In 1912, new buildings were constructed to commemorate the visit of H.M. The King-Emperor to India, opened in 1913 by Sir Louis Dane, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Two boarding houses with 70 cubicles and a few dormitories provide accommodation for 125 boarders. Arrangements have been made for irrigating the fields round the College for playing purposes. A new gymnasium has been constructed.

4. Poor students of the State are admitted free, and a number of scholarships are given to deserving students. No fees are charged from students of the Oriental Classes, and the Dharmarth (Charity) Department of the State provides them with free board and lodging.

5. A Darbar, presided over by His Highness, is held annually for the distribution of prizes. Medals are awarded to students standing first in the Shastri and Intermediate Examinations.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 210.

STAFF.

COLLEGE STAFF.

1. S. Arbel Singh, B.Sc. (Panj.), Principal, Professor of Science, and Educational Adviser to the Durbar, Kapurthala.

2. L. Jagmohan Lal, M.A. (Panj.), Professor of English and History.
3. Mr. P. C. Ramin, M.A. (Cal.), B.S. (French University), Professor of French.
4. B. Niranjana Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.), Professor of Biology.
5. L. Chiranjiva Lal, M.A., LL.B. (Panj.), Professor of Mathematics.
6. L. Dina Nath, M.A. (Panj.), Professor of Philosophy and English.
7. L. Bashamber Das, M.A. (Panj.), Professor of English and History.
8. L. Dogar Mal, M.A. in Economics and History (Panj.), Professor of Economics.
9. L. Tara Chand, B.Sc. (Panj.), Lecturer in Chemistry.
10. B. Pooran Singh, D.P.E. (Madras), Honours in Panjabi (Panj.), Physical Training Supervisor.
11. M. Mohd. Anwar-ul-Hassan, B.A., H.P., H.U., O.T. (Panj.), Professor of Persian, Arabic and Urdu.
12. Pt. Sansar Chand Shastri, B.A. (Panj.), Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi.
13. B. Hara Singh, Honours in Panjabi (Panj.), Lecturer in Panjabi.

ORIENTAL COLLEGE STAFF.

1. Pt. Kashi Ram, Shastri, O.T. (Panj.), Head Pandit.
2. Bhai Hara Singh, Gyani (Panj.), English Master.
3. Pt. Sagh Ram, Shastri (Panj.), Second Pandit.
4. Pt. Purshotam Das, Shastri (Panj.), Third Pandit.
5. Pt. Vishva Nath, Fourth Pandit.

Note.—Dr. Sher Mohammad, House Surgeon, Randhir Hospital, and X-ray expert, is the College Physician.

* XIX.—THE MOHINDRA COLLEGE, PATIALA.

This institution has grown out of a school originally founded by H.H. Maharaja Narindra Singh, but first placed on an organised basis in 1870 by H.H. Maharaja Mohindra Singh. In January, 1874, the school was affiliated to the Calcutta University. In March, 1875, the foundation-stone of the new building, which has cost more than five lacs of rupees, was laid by H.E. Lord Northbrook in an open and healthy quarter outside the city. An F.A. class was opened in 1880, and the institution was raised to the status of a first grade college in 1887, when to commemorate the 50th year of Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress Victoria, the College was affiliated to the B.A.

standard of the University of the Panjab. It was affiliated to the M.A. in Mathematics in 1912, and to M.A. in Philosophy in 1922. F.Sc. classes were opened in 1920. Up-to-date and well-equipped laboratories and class-rooms are provided for the Science Department. A small museum and a botanical garden are also attached to the Science Department.

To the College are attached a large and spacious Hostel, capable of accommodating 150 students, a well-equipped Gymnasium, a good Library, a well-furnished Reading Room, and a residence for the Principal who has the supervision of the Boarders, and is assisted by a Warden. It has extensive grounds. Physical exercise is compulsory and a whole-time Gymnastic Instructor is in charge of the Gymnasium.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,000 are awarded to the deserving students, as determined by the College and the University examination results. The Northbrook Gold Medal is annually awarded to the student standing first in the B.A. Examination from among students sent up from this College. Two silver medals in memory of Professor Puran Chandra Rai are awarded every year to students standing first from this College in Physics and Chemistry in the Intermediate Examination. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Arts and Science and B.A. Examinations of the Panjab University. Honours courses for B.A. classes are also taught according to new regulations. The tutorial system is in force and encouragement is given to seminary work and study circles.

The College has a monthly journal called *The Mohindra*.

Admission to the College is limited. Patiala State subjects have prior claims.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 520.

STAFF.

B. N. Khosla, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law.	}	Principal and Professor of Economics.
K. C. Bose, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (English Literature), M.A. (Eng. Language), B.L. (Calcutta).		
Daya Krishan Malhotra, M.A. (Panjab).	}	Prof. of English.
Kishori Lal, M.A. (Panjab) ...		
Durga Das Kapila, M.A., B.Sc. (Panjab).	}	Prof. of History and English.
S. N. Bannerji, M.A. (Calcutta)		
		Prof. of Mathematics.
		Prof. of History.

Mahajot Sahai, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London).	}	Lecturer in Philosophy.
Lachhman Das Mahajan, M.SC. (Panjab).	}	Lecturer in Physics.
Lakshman Parshad, M.A. (Pan- jab).	}	Lecturer in English.
K. L. Budhiraja, M.SC. (Pan- jab), (<i>on leave</i>).	}	Lecturer in Chemistry.
J. R. Jain, M.SC. (Panjab), (<i>officiating</i>).		
Ramnik Singh, M.SC. (Panjab)	}	Lecturer in Biology.
<i>Vacant</i>	}	Lecturer in English and History.
Dharama Vallabh Arora, M.A. (Allahabad).	}	Lecturer in English.
M. Abdul Rahman, M.A. (Ali- garh).	}	Lecturer in Mathematics.
Bisheshar Charan Lal, B.SC. (Allahabad).	}	Demonstrator in Biology.
Zorawar Chand, M.SC. (Panjab), LL.B. (Delhi).	}	Demonstrator in Physics.
Dev Raj Bhalla, M.A. (Panjab)	}	Lecturer in Philosophy.
Sahib Dayal Bhatia, B.SC. (Agra).	}	Demonstrator in Chemistry.
Madhav Ram Sharma Shastri, B.A. (Panjab).	}	Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi.
Ibrahim Ali Khan, Munshi Fazil (Panjab).	}	Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
Zafar Hasan, Maulvi Fazil (Panjab).	}	Lecturer in Arabic and Urdu.
Shiv Lal Chopra, M.A., M.O.L., Gyani, Munshi Fazil (Panjab).	}	Lecturer in Panjabi, Persian and Urdu.
Jagan Nath Sharma, B.A., Trained at Madras.	}	Physical Director.
Ram Krishan Kapur, M.A. (Pan- jab).	}	Librarian.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Lala Dwarka Das, M.A.	...	1880.
Babu Atal Krishen Ghosh, M.A.	...	1888.

Edmund Candler, Esq., B.A.	... 1906.
T. L. Vaswani, Esq., M.A.	... 1915.
Man Mohan, Esq., M.A.	... 1919.
A. K. Sharma, Esq., M.A. (<i>offg.</i>)	... 1921.
Dr. Vishwanath, M.Sc., Ph.D.	... 1927.

XX.—SRI PRATAP COLLEGE, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

This College was founded in 1905, and was affiliated to the Panjab University in the following year.

Up to the 22nd of July, 1911, the College was under the management of a Local Committee subject to the general control of the Trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares. On that date it was transferred to the Kashmir State and placed under the Minister of Education. Since then many improvements have been carried out. It is affiliated up to the B.A. standard in English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, History, Philosophy, Arabic and Economics, and up to the M.A. in Philosophy, Mathematics and Sanskrit; also up to the Intermediate standard in Science and Biology.

Daily religious exercise is compulsory for all students. Ample provision is made for Games—hockey, cricket, football, tennis, badminton, volley-ball, athletics, swimming and boating. A permanent Graduate Physical Instructor's appointment has been made to be on the College Staff.

Through the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur gold medals are annually awarded as follows:—

1. Hardinge Medal founded in 1912, to be awarded every year to the most distinguished of the B.A. candidates from this College.

2. Chelmsford Medal announced in 1918, to be awarded annually to the successful B.A. candidate from this College who is the best all-round student in his class.

3. Lord Reading Medal announced in 1921, to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Philosophy in the B.A. Examination from among the students of this College.

4. Prince of Wales Medal announced in 1922, to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Biology in the F.Sc. Final Examination.

5. P. Suraj Narain's medal for the research work in B.A. Economics.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st July, 1936, was 989.

STAFF.

1. M. Mohammad Ibrahim, M.A., M.O.L., Principal.
2. Pt. Ranlal Kanjilal, M.A. (Calcutta), Vedantatirtha, Vidyaratna, Professor of Sanskrit.
3. Pt. Autar Kishen Kichloo, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Philosophy.
4. Pt. Gyani Ram, B.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
5. Pt. Chand Narain, M.A. (Allahabad), Professor of English.
6. P. Ramachandra Pandita, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Maths.), B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English.
7. S. Bahadur Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Biology.
8. Pt. Radha Kishan Bhan, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Economics.
9. L. Sunder Das, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Science.
10. Pt. Brij Kishen Madan, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of History.
11. Pt. Jia Lal Kaul, M.A., LL.B. (A.U.), Lecturer in English.
12. Pt. Nand Lal Kaul Talib, M.A., M.O.L., H.U., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
13. L. Hans Raj Nanda, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
14. P. Sarwanand Thusoo, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
15. Pt. Shumba Nath Kaul, M.A. (Luck.), Lecturer in Mathematics.
16. Mr. A. R. Zubair, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
17. M. Ihsan-ul-Haque, M.A. (English) (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Economics.
18. M. Nazirul-Islam, M.A., B.T.H. (Aligarh), H.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian and Arabic.
19. Pt. Jagaddhar Zadoo, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Hindi.
20. Pt. Shyamlal Raina, M.Sc. (Benares), Lecturer in Biology.
21. Pt. Shyamlal Dhar, B.Sc., M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
22. Pt. Nand Lal Darbari, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
23. Pt. Kantha Kaul, M.A. (Calcutta), Librarian.
24. Pt. M. N. Bhan, M.B.B.S. (Panjab), Medical Officer.

XXI.—PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

This College was founded by His Highness Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, to commemorate the visit paid to Jammu in December, 1905, by His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, the late King-Emperor George the Fifth.

The College was opened on the 20th April, 1907, in the Ajaibghar. The foundation-stone of the new College was laid on the 16th December, 1910, and the building was completed in June, 1912. Admission is open to boys and girls coming from areas within the State.

The new College is situated in extensive grounds in a very healthy locality near the Tawi and the Ranbir Canal, and commands magnificent views of the snowy ranges. A branch of the canal runs through the grounds. The Hostel is close to the College. The grounds afford ample space for playing fields. Electric lights have been provided in the Hostel and electric fans in the College and laboratories. Electricity for experimental purposes has also been provided in the Physics, Chemistry, and Geology laboratories.

The College provides instruction up to Degree standard in the following subjects:—

English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics. Mathematics (Applied and Pure), Physics, Chemistry and Geology.

There are well-equipped Laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Geology; and a Geology Museum, which has been enriched by a large collection of British Fossils and Rocks, the gift of J. McKenny Hughes, Esq., Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge.

Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 2,620 are awarded to poor and deserving students who are State subjects.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 498.

STAFF.

1. S. R. Suri, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), Principal and Professor of Physics.
2. Chand Mal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English.
3. Prem Nath Qazi, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.
4. Abdul Rashid, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
5. Sham Lal Pandit, M.A. (Lucknow), Lecturer in English.
6. T. L. Manghirmalani, M.A. (Bombay), Professor of History.
7. Panna Lal Aggarwal, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Economics.
8. Girdhari Lal Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
9. S. L. Varma, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
10. Siddheshwar Varma, Shastri, M.A. (Panjab), D.LITT. (London), Professor of Sanskrit.
11. Rafi-ud-Din, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Persian.
12. Jalal-ud-Din, B.A., Lecturer in Arabic.
13. Manak Chand Khosla, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.

14. Daulat Ram Hooja, m.sc. (Panjab), Professor of Physics and Chemistry.
 15. Fazal Haq, m.sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
 16. Raghunath Sawhney, m.sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
 17. R. K. Zutshi, m.sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics and Chemistry.
 18. B. K. Bose, m.sc. (Calcutta), Professor of Geology.
 19. Navin Chandra, b.sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Geology.
 20. Jia Lal, m.A. in Sanskrit and Honours in Hindi, Lecturer in Hindi.
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XXII.—DYAL SINGH COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. The Institution owes its origin to the noble generosity of the late Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia. The foundation-stone was laid by His Honour Sir Louis Dane on 3rd May, 1910.

2. The scope and character of the College in the terms of the Will and Testament of Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia is:—

“It shall be the duty of the said Committee of Trustees to establish and maintain, out of the funds and income of the property mentioned in paragraph VIII hereof, a First Class Arts College, with or without any school classes as to the said Committee may appear desirable, to be called by such name as the said Committee may decide, for the spread and dissemination of a sound liberal education in this Province, in which College every attempt shall be made to inculcate pure morality and the principles of Theism consistent with the tenets of the Brahmo religion by the personal example of the teaching staff as far as possible and by instituting a course of lectures and by such other similar means as may to the said Committee appear proper and feasible.”

“Save as above provided, the said College shall, in other respects, be a thoroughly efficient non-denominational College affiliated to the Universities of Calcutta and Panjab, teaching up to the highest standards and imparting instructions on the same lines generally as the Government Colleges in this country, and looking after and promoting the physical, mental and moral well-being of the pupils on its rolls.”

3. The College teaches up to M.A. standard of the Panjab University and is affiliated in the following subjects. The authorities have decided to admit women students in all classes.

Intermediate Arts—English, Sanskrit, Persian, French (Hindi for women students), History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and the Vernaculars (Hindi, Panjabi, Bengali, Urdu and Military Science).

Intermediate Science—English, Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry (Medical and Non-Medical Groups), and the Vernaculars (Hindi, Panjabi, Urdu, Bengali and Military Science).

B.A.—English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Astronomy, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit and Persian; optional subjects, Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi and Military Science.

M.A.—Mathematics, Persian, Economics, History, Political Science.

Honours Courses for B.A. Classes are also taught. There is, moreover, provision for B.Sc. students who attend lectures in English in this College and lectures in Botany, Zoology in other Institutions under the University arrangements.

4. The control of the College is vested in the Board of Trustees consisting of 9 gentlemen.

5. Religious instruction is imparted to every class, and lectures on moral and religious subjects are arranged from time to time.

6. The Governing Body set apart every year a definite amount for the award of scholarships. The College provides scholarships to the value of about Rs. 2,000 a year, the award always depending on merit. Besides College Scholarships, all kinds of Government, University, Municipal and District Board Scholarships are open to the students of this College.

7. In the Boarding Houses attached to the College there is accommodation for about 320 students. The Principal and two Superintendent Professors are provided with free quarters. The number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 995.

8. The College has a Library, a Reading Room, an up-to-date and well-equipped Gymnasium, The Union, a Monthly Magazine, Bazam-i-Ilum-o-Adab, Hockey Club, Tennis Club, Football Club, Boat Club, First Aid to the Injured, and "Boy Scouts Troop", Historical and Philosophical Clubs, Scientific Society, Dramatic and Music Club, Political Science Club, Young Speakers' Union.

STAFF.

Hem Raj, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Bhupal Singh, Esq., M.A. (English and Economics), D.LITT. (Panjab), Senior Professor of English.

Daya Nath Bhalla, Esq., M.A. (English) (Panjab), B.A. (Economics Tripos) (Cantab.), Senior Professor of Economics and Professor of English.

K. M. Maitra, Esq., M.A. (Arabic and Persian) (Calcutta), M.B.A.S., Professor of Persian.

Chiranjiva Lal, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Economics and History.

- Ganga Ram Kohly, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Biology.
 Mul Raj, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
 Manohar Lal, Esq., B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor of Physics.
 Amar Nath Bhasin, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Philosophy.
 Behari Lal Anand, Esq., B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English.
 Sant Ram Grover, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.
 U. N. Ball, Esq., M.A. (History and Economics) (Calcutta), Professor of History.
 P. N. Pandit, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.
 V. N. Sahai, Esq., M.A. (English and Sanskrit) (Panjab), B.A. (Oxon), Professor of English.
 Mr. Lakhpat Rai Sethi, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Political Science and Lecturer in History and English.
 L. Karam Chand Dhawan, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
 Som Nath, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
 Mr. Balraj, M.A. (Economics and History) (Panjab), Lecturer in Economics, History and English.
 Pt. Gopi Chand Varma, Shastri, B.A. (Panjab), Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi.
 Mr. Radha Kishan Sud, M.A. (English), LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
 Mr. Prem Nath Kirpal, M.A. (History), LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer in History, Political Science and English.
 Mr. Lajpat Rai Nayar, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in History and English.
 Mr. Abid Ali, M.A., M.O.L., LL.B. (Panjab), Part-time Lecturer in Persian.
 Madame A. Makeeff, Diploma-holder in French, Geneva, Part-time Lecturer in French.
 Baligh-ul-Mulk Maulana Ahsan Ullah Khan Tajwar, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil (Panjab), Fazil-i-Deoband, Lecturer in Urdu.
 Pt. Jai Chand, Shastri (Panjab), M.A., M.O.L., Vidya-Alankar, Gyani, Lecturer in Panjabi and Hindi and Sanskrit.
 Lala Ram Lal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator in Chemistry.
 Mr. Bhishamji Gulati, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator in Physics.
 Mr. J. N. Chowla, B.Sc., M.A., Demonstrator in Biology.
 Mr. Harpal Singh (trained at Madras), Diploma-holder, Physical Training Instructor.
 Mr. Baij Nath (trained at Madras), Physical Training Instructor.
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XXIII.—KINNAIRD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LAHORE.

The Kinnaird College developed out of the Kinnaird High School for Girls. Intermediate classes were opened in October, 1913, and B.A. classes in 1917. At present the College is affiliated as far as the B.A. degree in English, Mathematics, Astronomy, Political Science, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu and Hindi.

The College is supported by five Christian societies, viz., the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, the American Presbyterian Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the American United Presbyterian Mission and the Punjab Indian Christian Conference. It also receives grants-in-aid from Government.

The College is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of two representatives of each of the above societies and a certain number of co-opted members. Provision is made in the constitution for the admission of other Christian bodies to co-operate in the management and support of the College.

In 1926 the College purchased the present site on Lake Road opposite the University playing fields. There are now on this compound six buildings of different sizes. Together with a neighbouring house which the College has on lease, these provide accommodation for class-rooms and the Library and also residential quarters for students and staff. There are three tennis courts, a basket-ball court, several badminton courts and plenty of space for trees and flowers.

The object of the College is to provide a Christian education. It is open to students of every religion. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 167 of whom 64 were in residence.

STAFF.

RESIDENT.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Miss I. T. McNair, M.A.
(Hons.) (Glasgow). | } Principal and Lecturer in
English. |
| 2. Miss W. H. Porter, M.A.
(Wooster, U.S.A.). | |
| 3. Miss D. A. J. Lyon, M.A.
(Hons.) (St. Andrew's). | } Lecturer in English. |
| 4. Miss S. Ittyerah, M.A., L.T.
(Madras). | |
| 5. Miss C. Symonds, M.A.
(Cantab.). | } Lecturer in Economics and
History. |
| 6. Miss P. Mangat Rai, M.A.
(Panjab). | |

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|---|------------------------|
| 7. Miss E. Chambers, M.A.
(Western College, U.S.A.). | } Lecturer in English. |
| 8. Miss K. Mathiparanam,
M.A. (Madras). | |
| 9. Miss F. C. Martin | ... Warden. |

NON-RESIDENT.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sardari Lal, B.Sc., B.T.
(Panjab). | } Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 2. Mrs. L. Najam-ud-Din, M.A.
(Panjab). | |
| 3. Mr. Sunder Singh, M.Sc.,
B.T., Gyani (Panjab). | } Lecturer in Panjabi. |
| 4. Mr. Raghunandan Sastri,
M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab). | |
| 5. Mr. Wahid-ud-Din, M.A.,
M.O.L., H.P. (Panjab). | } Lecturer in Persian and
Urdu. |
| 6. Mr. Piyara Lal Anand, M.A.
(Panjab). | |
| 7. Mr. D. P. Gupta, M.A.
(Panjab). | } Lecturer in French. |
| | |

XXIV.—ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

(DAR-UL-ULUM-I-ISLAMIA, SARHAD.)

The Dar-ul-Ulum was established in the year 1913. Its foundation was due to the recognition of the educational needs of the Mussulmans of the North-West Frontier Province by the leading Muslim gentlemen of the Province, who succeeded in awakening great enthusiasm for modern education, coupled with religious training, in the minds of their co-religionists.

As a result, a sum of nearly fifteen lakhs was collected in a very short time and, with the help of very liberal grants from the Local and Imperial Governments, the College, with an attached Collegiate School and an Oriental Faculty, was started.

A very fine site of 300 acres was purchased for the College some three miles to the west of the Peshawar Cantonments on the Jamrud Road, so that the College presents a very striking appearance near the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and is the first object that attracts the attention of the numberless travellers from Afghanistan and Central Asia who pass along this great highway into India.

The College itself is a fine building designed on oriental lines of architecture, and consists of a large hall, eleven class-rooms, a library and an office, and a fine block for the accommodation of Science classes. All round are green lawns, well laid out roads, gardens and trees and extensive playing fields. At the back of the College and the Science Block are five Hostels accommodating 60 students each, and to the east lies the Oriental Library, and the Collegiate School, to which are attached four large Hostels. A new College Hostel, with single rooms to accommodate 100 students, was opened in 1933. The College has its own shops and bazar, post and telegraph office, dairy, water-works and electric installation.

The College and School are entirely residential, and the Principal and members of the staff all reside within the College compound, and have the Hostels under their direct supervision. A special feature of the institution is the inclusion of classes for religious instruction in the regular time-table, and attendance at prayers in the College Mosque.

The courses of study are those prescribed by the Panjab University for the F.A., B.A. and M.A., F.Sc., B.Sc., F.E.A. and B.Sc. (Agr.) Examinations. Candidates for the F.A. Examination are prepared in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Urdu and Pashto; for the B.A., in English, History, Philosophy, Economics, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Physics, Botany, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Political Science; for the M.A., in Mathematics, English and Persian; for the F.Sc., in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology; for the F.E.A., in Agriculture, Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals, Mathematics and Land Surveying, and English; for the B.Sc., in English, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany; for the B.Sc. (Agr.), in English, Agriculture, Economics, Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry, Botany and Applied Botany, Agricultural Zoology, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering and Elementary Veterinary Science; also for B.A. Honours, in Mathematics, English, Economics and Persian. F.Sc. classes were opened in 1917, B.Sc. in 1920, M.A. in 1929, F.E.A. in 1933 and B.Sc. (Agr.) in 1935.

The College Committee and the Duty Society grant Scholarships to deserving students. Besides Government, University, District Board and Municipal Committee Scholarships, the following special scholarships are awarded to students of this College: 5 Col. Dimond Scholarships, 3 Sahibzada Scholarships, Special Agriculture Scholarships and Political Agency Scholarships (for trans-border students).

The Collegiate High School was opened on 15th April, 1913, and now has about 400 boys on its rolls. The College, opened on 1st October, 1913, had 493 students on the rolls on 31st March, 1936, nearly all boarders.

STAFF.

R. L. Holdsworth, M.A. (Oxon), Principal.

PROFESSORS.

ARTS.

English	...	...	R. L. Holdsworth, M.A. (Oxon).
			C. H. Strover, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon), (<i>Chairman</i>).
			E. Wilkinson, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon).
			Sh. Mohd. Taimur, M.A. (Panjab).
			Ahmad Ali Sadiq, M.A. (Alld.), B.T. (Panjab), LL.B. (Alig.).
			M. A. Latif, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.).
			Q. Inayatullah, M.A. (Alig.).
Mathematics	...	...	Umar Hayat Malik, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), M.Sc. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Gottingen), (<i>Chairman</i>).
			Hafiz Muhd. Osman, M.A. (Allahabad).
			Abdul Haq Qureshi, M.A. (Alig.).
			Ziauddin, M.A. (Panjab).
History	...	...	Muhd. Aslam Khan, M.A. (Panjab).
			Mohd. Shafi, B.A. (Allahabad).
Philosophy	...	...	Abdur Rabim Khan, M.A. (Panjab), H.P. (Panjab).
Economics	...	...	J. B. Cartland, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon).
			Rakib-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A. (Dacca).
Political Science	...	...	J. B. Cartland, B.A. (Oxon).

SCIENCE.

Chemistry	...	...	W. R. Jones, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Manch.), A.I.C., (<i>Chairman</i>).
			Mirza Anwer Beg, M.Sc. (Panjab).
			Nur Ahmad, M.Sc. (Alig.).

Physics	...	...	{ Sh. Minhajuddin, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), (<i>Chairman</i>). { Syed Abdul Muttalib Jaffery, M.Sc., LL.B. (Alig.). { Abdul Wahid, M.Sc. (Alig.).
Botany	...	...	{ Nawazish Ali, M.Sc. (Panjab), (<i>Chairman</i>). { Hassan Din, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Demonstrator. { Sher Ahmad, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Zoology	...	...	{ Muhammad Fazil, M.Sc. (Pan- jab), (<i>Chairman</i>). { S. Mohd. Ahmad, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Agriculture	...	...	{ Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Edin.), (<i>Chairman</i>). { Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Panjab). { Tufail Muhammad, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Panjab). { Mian Fazl-i-Rahman, B.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Dip. in Education (Dublin) (Agr. Economics). { Ghulam Sarwar Khan, L.V.P. (Panjab) (Vety. Science). { Lt. C. G. Caffin, B.E. (Agr. Engineering).

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Persian	...	...	{ Abdul Waheed, B.A. (Hons.) (Panjab), PH.D. (London), (<i>Chairman</i>). (<i>On leave</i>). { Syed Yusuf Ali Shah, M.A., M.O.L., H.P. (Panjab). { M. Habib, B.A. (Panjab), M.A. (Agra).
Arabic	...	...	{ Khwaja Sakhaullah, M.A. (Panjab). { Maulvi Abdur Rahim, H.A., H.P. (Panjab).
Urdu	...	...	{ M. Habib, B.A. (Panjab), M.A. (Agra).
Pashto	...	...	{ Maulvi Abdur Rahim, H.A., H.P. (Panjab).

* * * * *

Muhd. Adil Khan (Madras Certificate), Physical Director.

MEDICAL AND GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. R. Dimond, I.M.S., Asst. Director of Public Health, N.-W.F.P.	}	Medical Adviser.
S. Muhl. Shuaib, M.B., B.S. ...		
K.S. Syed Ahmad Shah ...		Resident Medical Officer.
Ahmad Hassan, B.A. ...		Assistant Secretary.
		Librarian (Trained).

XXV.—THE SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE.
LAHORE.

The College is located in its own buildings on the Lower Mall, opposite the University Grounds.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

On the 15th of May, 1936, the Sanatana Dharma College completed its 20th year of useful work and service.

The chief aim of the College is the formation of character, according to the highest ideals of Sanatana Dharma. For this purpose it utilises not only the teachings of the great thinkers of the past, but those of modern science as well.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Some periods are reserved weekly in the time-table for instruction in the basic principles of Sanatana Dharma and in its ethics. Dr. Raghuvira, M.A., Ph.D. (London), D.Litt. et Phil. (Utrecht, Holland), a Sanskrit scholar of international reputation, is in charge of the Department of Theology and Moral Education. He introduces the senior students to the teachings of Hindu Religion and Philosophy.

Pt. Kanshi Ram, B.A., imparts instruction in these subjects to junior students.

Arts Faculty.—

Intermediate.—English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, French and Geography.

B.A.—English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Political Science, Hindi and Urdu.

M.A.—Sanskrit and Economics.

Science Faculty.—

Intermediate.—English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Medical and Non-Medical Groups), Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and French.

B.Sc.—Botany and Zoology (Honours School), Botany and Zoology (Pass Course).

Oriental Faculty.—

Visharad (High Proficiency in Sanskrit).

Shastri (Honours in Sanskrit).

The management of the College vests in the Principal under the direction of the College Managing Committee elected from amongst the members of the Sanatana Dharma College Society (a registered body).

The College receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 from the Punjab Government.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The College Hostels called the "Saraswati Bhawan" and the "Sharada Niketan" are situated on the College premises. They provide accommodation for 213 boarders in 190 cubicles, 7 two-seated and 3 three-seated rooms, which are all electrically fitted. A tube-well gives an abundant supply of water for bathing and drinking purposes, and for the irrigation of playgrounds.

The new Hostel near Chauburji accommodates 100 students in 88 cubicles and 4 dormitories.

The College Science Block was erected at a cost of nearly Rs. 55,000, and equipped at a further initial cost of Rs. 64,000. It is an artistic building, built in Hindu style, and is equipped according to modern requirements. It provides accommodation for 180 students in Physics, 120 in Chemistry and 60 in Biology. It is fitted with gas, water, electric light and fans.

The Sanskrit Block was put up for housing the Sanskrit Department of the College. It was completed in 1928 at a cost of Rs. 20,000 donated by H.H. the Maharaja Dev of Alwar. It comprises a set of four class-rooms. A set of five other class-rooms in continuation of the Sanskrit Block, named R.B. Sundar Das Chopra Block after the donor, was constructed in 1929.

The total value of the capital invested in College buildings and land is about Rs. 6,50,000.

ATHLETICS AND SPORTS.

The College has a spacious and well-equipped gymnasium. Cricket, hockey, football, tennis, volley-ball and basket-ball are the chief games played. There is a professor in charge of every game.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Six scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 each are awarded according to merit to the students of the 3rd and 4th year classes, and six others of the value of Rs. 10 each to the students of the 1st and 2nd year classes. Students taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects are given preference in the award of these scholarships.

Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 16 per mensem are awarded to 5th and 6th year students who take up Sanskrit. M.A. students are paid scholarships for 19 months, i.e., from September to May and from September to June.

In addition to these, the Hon'ble R.B. Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., awards two scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem each, and Dewan Radhe Nath Kaul awards one of Rs. 10 per month.

The above scholarships are awarded according to merit. One scholarship in the 1st year and one in the 3rd year class is awarded to a student who has taken up Sanskrit as one of his subjects; two scholarships in the 2nd year and two in the 4th year class are awarded to those who secure the highest number of marks with Sanskrit as one of their subjects.

Lala Asanand Memorial Scholarships.—Three scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each are awarded to students of Sanatanist views reading for their B.A. Examination, and three others of the value of Rs. 15 each to Sanatanist students of this College.

Other Scholarships.—The Brahman Sabha, Simla, awards one scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per month to a 3rd year student and two of Rs. 10 per month each to 1st and 2nd year students.

Rai Bahadur L. Rattan Chand's scholarship of Rs. 15 per month is awarded to a student of the 3rd year class.

Rai Bahadur Lala Shankar Dass Sondhi's scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, two of Rs. 10 per mensem each and two more of Rs. 5 per mensem each are awarded to students of the 3rd year class.

R.B. Mr. B. P. Verma, Lahore, awards a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem to a student of the 3rd year class.

The Jain Educational Sabha, Delhi, awards a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to a student of the 1st year class.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 511. Special scholarships and concessions in fees are granted to students from the depressed classes.

STAFF.

ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Principal :

P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).

Sanskrit—

Dr. Raghuwira, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London), D.LITT.
(Utrecht, Holland).
(Vacant).

English—

P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
Prof. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A. (Calcutta).
Prof. Wadhawa Ram, M.A. (Panjab).
Prof. Purusharth Swarup, M.A. (Panjab).
Prof. R. M. Dogra, M.A. (Panjab).
Prof. Kailash Nath Sharma, M.A. (Panjab).
Prof. D. P. Gupta, M.A. (Panjab).
Prof. Devi Das Vaid, M.A., B.SC. (Panjab).
Prof. Bhagwant Rai, M.A., B.T. (Panjab).

Persian and Urdu—

Prof. C. R. Renjen, M.A. (Panjab), M.R.A.S. (London).
Lt. Hira Lal Chopra, M.A. (Panjab), Panjab University
Gold Medallist.

French—

Prof. D. P. Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Certificate of French
Studies (Paris), Certificate of French Pronunciation
(Paris).

Hindi—

Pt. Mohan Dev, Shastri, B.A. (Panjab).
Pt. Kanshi Ram, B.A. (Panjab).

Bengali—

P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
H. M. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

Mathematics—

Prof. A. N. Ganguly, M.A. (Calcutta).
Prof. Hukam Chand, M.A. (Panjab).

History—

Prof. Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
Prof. Ram Kumar Luthera, M.A. (Panjab).

Political Science—

Prof. Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
Prof. Ram Kumar Luthera, M.A. (Panjab).

Philosophy—

Prof. Nand Ram, M.A. (Panjab).

Economics—

Prof. Brij Narain, M.A. (Panjab and Calcutta).
 Prof. Kailash Nath Sharma, M.A. (Panjab).

Geography—

Lakhpal Rai, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab).

SCIENCE.

Chemistry—

Prof. Ram Krishna, M.Sc. (Panjab).

Physics—

Prof. Jai Kishan, M.Sc. (Panjab).

Biology—

Dr. Piyare Lal Anand, M.Sc. (Panjab), PH.D. (London).

DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry—

Dev Dutt, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).

Physics—

Shanti Swarup, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Prof. Purusharth Swarup, Professor-in-charge.
 S. P. Bhasin, Esq., Assistant Director, Physical Education.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Vedas and Sahitya—

Pt. Parmeshwara Nand, Shastri (Panjab), Snātaka (Rishikul), Head Pandit.

Sanskrit Literature—

Pt. Hira Nand, Shastri (Panjab).

Vyakarana—

Pt. Chedi Jha, Shastri (Panjab), Vyakararnacharya (Benares), Purana-Tiratha (Patna).

Jyotish Shastra—

Pt. Kanshi Ram, B.A. (Panjab).

Darshana and Hindi—

Pt. Mohan Dev, Shastri, B.A. (Panjab).

ESTABLISHMENT.

Library—

Harbans Lall, Esq., B.A. (Panjab), Librarian.

XXVI.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, JULLUNDUR CITY.

1. The D.A.-V. College, Jullundur City, founded in 1918 in the sacred memory of Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, is housed in its new magnificent buildings on the Grand Trunk Road, at a mile's distance from the city.

2. The Institution prepares students for the Intermediate standard of the Panjab University in Arts and Science both medical and non-medical. It teaches English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Religious instruction on Vedic principles as expounded by Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati is imparted. B.A. classes were started in 1920, and affiliation in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Economics, Political Science, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi and Urdu has been granted by the University. Honours classes are held in English, Mathematics and Sanskrit.

3. The governing body of the Institution consists of a Sub-Committee of the D.A.-V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.

4. Government, University and all other scholarships are tenable in the College.

5. There is a hostel on the College premises with 84 cubicles and 25 dormitories. A decent bungalow in a garden just opposite the College is also added. Total accommodation in the hostel now comes up to 200. All rooms are fitted with Electricity. Congregational prayers are performed in the evening. The Superintendents reside on the College premises.

A Tube Well is sunk and a bath room added.

6. The Lajpat Rai Library contains a spacious Reading Room, furnished with newspapers and monthly journals. The tutorial system is in force in the College. Encouragement is given to seminary work in English. The College has its own organ entitled the *D.A.-V. College Jullundur Magazine*.

7. The College maintains Hansraj Historical Club, Philosophical Club, the Science Association and Devi Dayal Mathematical Society which celebrate their annual sessions.

8. The Science Block, known as 'the Lakhpat Rai Science Block' is quite an up-to-date Laboratory attached to the College. Physics and Biology blocks are added.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 658.

STAFF.

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Pt. Mehr Chand, B.A. (Panjab). | } Honorary Principal. |
| 2. Dr. G. Kar, M.A., PH.D. (Calcutta). | |
| 3. L. Dev Raj Sud, M.A. (Panjab), Patiala-Sime Gold Medallist, R.S.M. Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Prizeman. | } Professor of English. |
| 4. Mr. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A. (Calcutta), Regina Guha Gold Medallist. | |
| 5. L. Sant Ram Syal, M.A. (Panjab). | } Professor of English. |
| 6. Vacant | |
| 7. L. Bansil Lal, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons. School). | } Professor of Mathematics. |
| 8. L. Kishan Chand, M.A. (Panjab). | |
| 9. Pt. Shanker Das, M.A. (Panjab). | } Professor of Mathematics. |
| 10. L. Ram Lal Bhatia, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons.) (C.H.S.). | |
| 11. L. Gian Chand, M.A. (Panjab). | } Professor of History. |
| 12. L. Parma Nand, M.A. (Panjab). | |
| 13. Pt. Ram Chandra, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Economics Honours). | } Professor of Sanskrit and History. |
| 14. Pt. Durga Datt, Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab). | |
| 15. L. Faqir Chand, M.A. (Panjab). | } Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| 16. Maulvi Mohd. Abdullah, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil (Panjab). | |
| | } Professor of Economics. |
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| | } Professor of Philosophy. |
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| | } Professor of Persian and Urdu. |
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| 17. Pt. Nand Kishore, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U. (Panjab). | } | Professor of Persian and Urdu. |
| 18. Prof. Gian Chand Jain, B.A. (Physics Honours), M.Sc. (Panjab). | | Professor of Physics. |
| 19. L. Amolak Ram Soni, M.Sc. (Panjab), B.Sc. (Physics Honours). | } | Professor of Physics. |
| 20. <i>Vacant</i> | | Professor of Chemistry. |
| 21. Pt. Amba Parshad Kashyap, M.Sc. (Panjab), B.Sc. (Chemistry Honours), B.T. | } | Professor of Chemistry. |
| 22. Prof. Govardhan Lal Chopra, B.Sc. (Botany Honours), M.Sc. (Panjab). | | Professor of Biology. |
| 23. Pt. Shadi Ram Joshi, B.A. (Sanskrit Honours), M.A. (Panjab). | } | Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi. (<i>Temporary</i> .) |
| 24. L. Karm Chand, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Panjab). | | Demonstrator. |
| 25. <i>Vacant</i> | | Second Demonstrator. |
| 26. E. Dharm Chand Bhalla, M.A. (Panjab), Trained at Madras. | } | Physical Director. |
| 27. Pt. Ram Nath Sharma, Trained at Madras. | | Assistant Superintendent. |
| 28. Dr. Narain Singh, M.B.B.S. | | Medical Adviser. |

XXVII.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, RAWALPINDI.

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Rawalpindi, is, like its sister institutions, founded in the memory of revered Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj and the greatest reformer of its time. Its aim and object is to spread knowledge as far and wide as possible, to revive the ancient learning, to cultivate desire for scientific study and research, and to equip young men with industrial and technical training. Efforts are

made to take the various items in hand as the resources of the institution admit.

The management and control of the Institution vests in a committee formed in pursuance of a constitution formed by the Arya Samaj.

The College is housed in a solid, well-built and magnificent building of its own, which comprises a decent and big assembly hall, lecture rooms, spacious Chemical and Physics Laboratories, Gymnasium, an elegant Library, and offices for Principal, Staff, Director of Physical Education, etc. etc., to meet the multifarious requirements.

The College has a fine hostel situated quite outside the city on the Murree Road and large enough to supply accommodation in single and three-seated rooms to students who may desire to reside in it. The College possesses extensive lands for the playgrounds which are about five minutes' walk from the Murree Road. Moreover there are Tennis lawns, Volley-ball and Basketball grounds in the College and Boarding house premises. Adequate means exist for the medical examination of the students which is done by competent doctors. Free medical attendance and medicine is provided free to the boarders. Minor ailments of the students are attended to in the College itself also.

The College is open to all without any distinction of caste and creed, who seek admittance into its portals.

The College has a unique feature in as much as it provides arrangements for the separate education of the girls on the upper storey of the building, to which male students have no access. Attempt is being made to supply lady professors.

All University and Government scholarships are tenable for award in the College. Moreover, the College Committee allow stipends in all deserving cases. The College provides education to the Intermediate standard of the Panjab University and is affiliated in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Economics, History Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry and Vernaculars.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1936, was 444.

The Staff consists of the following gentlemen:—

L. Gyan Chand Mahajan, M.A., Principal.

Department of English ...	{	Lala Harish Chandra, M.A.,
		Senior Professor.
		Lala Jaswant Rai, M.A., Pro-
		fessor.
		Pandit Wishwa Nath, M.A.,
		Lecturer.
		Malik Hardev Bahri, M.A.,
		M.O.L., Lecturer.

Department of History	...	{	Lala Gyan Chand Mahajan, M.A., Professor. Malik Hardev Bahri, M.A., M.O.L., Lecturer.
Department of Philosophy	...	{	Pandit Ishwar Chandra Prashar, M.A., Professor. Pandit Wishwa Nath, M.A., Lecturer.
Department of Economics	...	{	Mr. G. B. Kumar Hooja, M.A., Professor.
Department of Mathematics		{	Pandit Shankar Dass, M.A., Professor. <i>Vacant.</i>
Department of Chemistry	...	{	Lala Daulat Ram Sarna, M.Sc., B.T., Professor.
Department of Physics	...	{	Lala Vidya Bhushan Anand, M.Sc., Professor.
Department of Sanskrit	...	{	Lala Vidya Rattan, M.A., Pro- fessor.
Department of Persian	...	{	<i>Vacant</i> (To be appointed). Lala Banarsi Das Arora, M.A., Professor.
Department of Vernacular Languages	... ..	{	Lala Vidya Rattan, M.A., Pro- fessor. Malik Hardev Bahri, M.A., Shastri, M.O.L., Lecturer. Lala Banarsi Das Arora, M.A., Professor. Sardar Sunder Singh Gyani, Lecturer.
Department of Physical Education	... ..	{	Bakshi Kalyan Dass, B.A. (Panjab), DIP. P.E., Director of Physical Education.
Medical Department	...	{	Capt. A. N. Malhotra, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H., etc. Dr. Kapila, M.B., B.S.
Library	... ..	{	Pandit Ishwar Chandra, M.A., Professor-in-charge. Lala Yagya Datta, B.A., Librarian.

XXVIII.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.

Ludhiana College, Ludhiana, was opened on 1st May, 1920. In April, 1927, it was converted into a four-year institution renamed Government Intermediate College, Ludhiana. From June, 1932, it has become a Degree College.

The College is affiliated for Intermediate classes in Arts and Science in which provision has been made for teaching English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and the Vernaculars. Up to the B.A. standard it is affiliated in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Physics, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi. Besides the Medical (F.Sc.) Course, there are also preparatory Army and Engineering Classes. The Government Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Classes formerly attached to the College have now been transferred to the Government High School, Ludhiana.

Since June, 1927, the College has been housed on its own site of 50 acres in rural surroundings on the outskirts of the Civil Lines. Besides playing-fields, gardens, and an agricultural and fruit farm, the College now possesses excellent Science Laboratories, Hall and Hostel, and second Hostel in rented buildings, standing in their own grounds close to the College. Both Hostels are under the charge of selected resident members of the teaching staff. The fees are according to the usual scale in Mofussil Government Colleges.

The Principal has power to grant half-fee concessions to a limited number of poor and deserving students. Two municipal scholarships are awarded annually tenable at the College. Other scholarships are also tenable. There are also private charitable funds at the disposal of the Principal for poor and deserving students.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Basket-ball and Volley-ball are played regularly, and physical training and athletics are compulsory. Besides physical education the College pays special attention to character training, practical work by the students themselves in all subjects, and the development of wider tastes and interests than is provided by the University courses alone. To these ends the assignment, seminar and tutorial methods are in force to a considerable extent, frequent excursions are arranged, and opportunities given to the students for training in the management of their own affairs, and for social service in the College and District. Literary and Debating, Philosophical, Science, Civics, Musical, Dramatic, Photographic, Natural History, and other societies flourish, as also a Rover Crew. Agriculture, Fruit Culture, and Gardening are also encouraged as useful hobbies. The Tutorial Group system is in force.

The College contains a good Library and a Reading Room well furnished with newspapers and periodical journals. It also publishes its own organ, the *Ludhiana College Magazine*.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 371.

STAFF.

1. Mr. A. C. C. Hervey, M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S., Principal.
2. Mr. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A. (Panjab), F.R.HIST.S., Lecturer in History and Political Science.
3. S. Shivcharan Singh, B.A. (Hons.) (Panjab), M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Physics.
4. L. Bhagwan Das Bahl, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
5. Dr. D. Bhatia, PH.D. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Biology.
6. Mr. Ugra Sen, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
7. Mr. Ghulam Abbas Khan, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Mathematics.
8. L. Lekh Raj Puri, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Philosophy.
9. Dr. Rashid Ahmad, M.A., PH.D. (London), B.T., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Philosophy, Engineering and Persian.
10. Dr. A. M. Daula, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London), Lecturer in History.
11. L. Lal Chand Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
12. M. Mohd. Sibtain, H.A., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Arabic and Persian.
13. Dr. S. L. Bhatia, D.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
14. Pt. Faqir Chand, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi.
15. S. Hardyal Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Panjabi.
16. Mr. Kewal Krishan Dewett, M.A. (Panjab), B.COM. (Bombay), Lecturer in Economics and Political Science.
17. Mr. F. M. Khan, M.Sc., B.T. (Alig.), Lecturer in Chemistry.
18. L. Gopal Das Sehgal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
19. Mr. Shabbir Ahmad Qari, M.Sc. (Alig.), B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
20. Mr. N. K. Banerjee, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics and Hindi.
21. Mr. Mohd. Husain Butt, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Pers.), M.Q.L., B.T., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian.
22. L. Ishwar Das Mehra, L.A.G. (Lyallpur), Lecturer in Agriculture.
23. S. Thakar Singh, B.A. (Panjab), S.A.V., Physical Training Supervisor.

24. S. Hardit Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), S.A.V., Demonstrator.
25. Mr. Nabi Bakhsh Kalasan, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics and Urdu.
26. Mr. Sakha Ram, S.D., Instructor in Arts and Crafts.
27. H. Azmat Ali Khan, S.G.C., Gymnastics Instructor.

XXIX.—EMERSON COLLEGE, MULTAN.

1. The College was opened by Government in May, 1920, under the name of Multan College, Multan. It was raised to the Degree Standard in October, 1933, and renamed Emerson College. It is affiliated to the University of the Panjab and provides instruction for candidates who are studying for the B.A. and the Intermediate Examinations of the Panjab University in the following subjects:—

For the B.A. Examination.—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Physics, Urdu and Hindi.

For the Intermediate Examination in the Faculties of Arts and Science including "Medical Group".—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, History, Geography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry.

2. The "Jiwan Lal-Anderson Silver Medal", founded by Pandit Jiwan Lal Rais, is awarded to the College student who stands first in Biology in the University Examination.

3. The College is housed in a building standing on extensive grounds. The Physical Science wing has now been extended and a laboratory for Biology has been added. A new hostel which can accommodate 100 boarders has been built. The Principal resides on the premises.

4. The hostel is under the charge of a whole-time Superintendent who also supervises games and advises students in physical culture. Some of the attractive features of the hostel are a swimming tank, five courts and tennis lawns, and a common room for indoor games.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was:—

Class.

I Year Intermediate	...	...	129
II Year Intermediate	...	...	129
III Year Class	...	...	50
IV Year Class	...	...	56
GRAND TOTAL			364

STAFF.

1. Mian Mohammad Ibrahim, M.A., Principal and Lecturer in Mathematics.
2. Lala Sada Nand, M.Sc., Lecturer in Physics.
3. Mirza Muhammad Rashid, M.A., Lecturer in English.
4. Sardar Gur Charan Singh Ramdas, M.A., Lecturer in Economics and English.
5. Pandit Ganpat Rai, M.A., Lecturer in Sanskrit.
6. B. Suchdev Singh, M.Sc., Lecturer in Chemistry.
7. B. Hira Singh, B.A., B.T., Teacher of History, (*on leave*).
8. S. G. Khaliq, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), (*officiating*).
9. Lala Jai Dyal, M.A., Teacher of English.
10. Lala Harbans Rai Mehta, M.A., B.T., Teacher of History.
11. Lala Des Raj Puri, M.A., Teacher of Mathematics.
12. Lala Ish Kumar, M.A., Teacher of English.
13. Lala Mahavir Singh, M.A., B.A. (Hons.) (Cambridge), Teacher of English.
14. B. Dharam Singh, M.Sc., Teacher of Physics.
15. M. Abdul Ghafur, M.A., M.O.L., B.T., Additional Teacher of Persian and Mathematics.
16. Lala Bal Kishan Malik, M.Sc., Teacher of Biology.
17. Mr. Reuben Das, M.A., B.T., Additional Teacher of Philosophy.
18. Sh. Taj Muhammad, M.A., Teacher of Philosophy.
19. M. Muhammad Akbar Munir, M.A., Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
20. Lala Raja Ram, B.Sc. (London), Offg. Teacher of Geography.
21. Lala Hira Lal Anand, M.Sc., Teacher in Science.
22. Sh. Abdul Latif Tapish, M.A., M.O.L., Teacher in Persian and Urdu.
23. Sheikh Muhammad Yusaf, Physical Training Supervisor, Hostel Warden and Rover Leader.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. Ram Narain, M.D., B.S., in charge of College Dispensary.

XXX.—THE LAHORE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LAHORE.

The Lahore College for Women was opened in May, 1922, to provide education for women to a higher standard than that prevailing in schools.

The College is affiliated to the Panjab University for B.A. in the following subjects: English, History, Mathematics, Arabic, Philosophy, Sanskrit and Persian, and in the B.Sc. for Chemistry

and Botany. There are also Intermediate classes in Arts in the following subjects: English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi. In the F.Sc. Class, the subjects for the Medical group are taken.

The Physical and Chemical laboratories are situated on the ground floor with a joint lecture room and the Botanical and Zoological laboratory and lecture room are on the first floor on the north side of the building where the light is exceptionally good.

The College is purdah, but open to Indian women of every religion. The lecture rooms are large and airy. A good library is being collected. There is a Boarding House attached to the College in charge of a lady warden. There are separate Hindu and Muhammadan kitchens. The grounds of the College comprise a Net Ball Pitch, two Tennis courts, six Badminton courts. The grounds contain a tube-well, which supplies water for irrigation besides supplying the buildings.

Government scholarships are tenable at the College.

The College had 175 students on its roll on 31st March, 1936, and 60 students in the Boarding House.

STAFF.

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Miss G. Harrison, B.A.
(Hons.) (London), London Diploma in Pedagogy,
(on leave). | } Principal. |
| 2. Miss S. E. Tomlinson, M.Sc. (Belfast). | |
| 3. Miss L. H. Wilkes, B.A.
(Hons.) (London). | } Offg. Principal. |
| 4. Miss R. K. Christie, M.Sc.
PH.D. | |
| 5. Miss S. Singha, M.A. (Panjab). | } Lecturer in English and History. |
| 6. Miss Das Gupta, B.A.
(Hons.) (London), (offg.). | |
| 7. Mrs. Henry Lall, M.A.
(Panjab). | } Lecturer in Science. |
| 8. Mrs. G. S. Mroque, B.Sc.
(Panjab), First Professional M.B.B.S. | |
| 9. Miss Gladys Johnson, B.A.
(Madras), (on leave). | } Lecturer in Philosophy. |
| 10. Miss A. Nathan, B.Sc.,
B.T. | |
| | } Lecturer in English. |
| | |
| | } Lecturer in Science. |
| | |
| | } Teacher in Science. |
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| 11. Miss E. Peters, M.A. (Panjab), (<i>offg.</i>). | } | Lecturer in Philosophy. |
| 12. Miss K. Nagaratnam, B.Sc., B.T. | | |
| 13. Miss B. Ghosh, M.A. (Benares), (<i>offg.</i>). | } | Teacher of Mathematics. |
| 14. Pir Mohd. Hasan, M.A. ((Persian), M.A. (Arabic) (Gold and Silver Medalist), M.O.L., H.P., H.A., (<i>offg.</i>). | | |
| 15. Mrs. Abdullah, F.A., H.U. | | Teacher of Urdu. |
| 16. Miss Stewart, B.A., (<i>offg.</i>) | } | Teacher in History and English. |
| 17. Sh. Satyavati, B.E., Shastri | | |
| 18. S. Baldev Singh, B.A., Gyan | } | Lecturer in Panjabi, (<i>temporary</i>). |
| 19. Mrs. E. B. Hein ... | | |
| | | Warden, (<i>offg.</i>). |

XXXI.—THE VEDIC BHRATRI COLLEGE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

1. The College was opened on the 23rd May, 1921. It is an aided Institution with His Excellency the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province as its Patron.

2. It was started under the auspices of the Bhratri Sabha, a society registered under the Charitable Societies' Act of 1867, and formed more than forty years ago, with the double object of encouraging social reform and advancing the cause of Education. In commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria the Good, the Society founded, in 1887, the Victoria Bhratri High School, which is the biggest school in the Province, with 784 students on its rolls.

3. The management of the College is vested in a Council consisting of nine gentlemen, seven of whom are elected by the Bhratri Sabha, from amongst those of its fellows who have contributed at least rupees one thousand towards the funds of the College, and two are nominated by the Local Government.

4. The College is affiliated to the Panjab University up to the Intermediate Standard in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, History, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Physics and Chemistry (non-medical group).

One period every day is reserved for religious instruction, for Hindus and Mohammedans separately, attendance being compulsory.

5. The expenses of the College are met from (a) Interest on the Endowment Fund, (b) Government Grant-in-aid, (c) Fees, and (d) Donations.

6. The College has secured eleven Scholarships for its students out of which three are awarded by the Frontier Bank and two by the Municipal Committee.

7. The College has an electrically fitted commodious Hostel, with separate blocks of rooms, Kitchens, Dining Halls and Lavatories for the use of the Hindu and Mohammedan Boarders.

8. Commodious quarters for the Principal and the Professor in charge of the Hostel have recently been erected within the premises.

9. Three Tennis Courts, a Gymnasium, a Practice-field for Hockey and for other field and track games, have been provided. Basket-ball and Volley-ball have also been introduced.

A big plot of land adjacent to the College compound has been acquired through the Government for full-sized Football, Hockey, and Cricket fields.

10. The College has got a decent Library and a Reading Room for the use of students.

There were 135 (one hundred and thirty-five) students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936.

The College is starting B.A. (Arts) classes this year and admitting students in the 3rd year class on 23rd June, 1935.

In the B.A. classes the College is affiliated to the Panjab University in the following subjects: English, History, Economics, Mathematics (A), Persian and Sanskrit.

STAFF.

Principal—K. L. Khanna, M.A.

English Department	...	{	K. L. Khanna, M.A.
			Kishan Chand Bhatnagar, M.A. (Panjab).
			Professor Ganga Bishan, M.A., on the composition side.
Mathematics	...	...	Bhagwan Das Kathuria, M.A.
History	...	{	Wishan Das Kalra, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.T.
Economics	...	{	Prem Chand, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.).
Philosophy	...	{	Ganga Bishan, M.A., M.R.A.S. (London), F.R.E.S. (London).

Persian, Arabic and Urdu	...	{	Abdul Jabbar Ansari, B.A., B.P. with English qualifications. Bhagwan Das Sethi, M.A., LL.B. (Lucknow).
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	{	Dharam Datta Shastri, B.Sc., M.A., M.O.L.
Chemistry	...	...	Dewan Chand Bahl, M.Sc.
Physics	...	...	Notan Das, M.Sc., B.T.
Physical Instruction and Games.	and	}	Krishan Lal Swaney, M.Sc., 1st Class Diploma Madras.
Library in charge	...	...	Dharam Datta, M.A.

XXXII.—RAMSUKH DAS COLLEGE, FEROZEPUR CITY.

The College is founded by Lala Gowardhan Das, B.A., Advocate, Ferozepur City, in pursuance of the last expressed wishes of his father, the late Lala Ramsukh Das, Pleader.

It was opened in the year 1921 and was affiliated in the Intermediate Arts in English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, etc., till May, 1932. From June, 1932, it has been raised to the Degree Standard. It is affiliated in English, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and Vernaculars both for Intermediate and B.A. Classes.

The College is housed in its own building. It has a double-storied hostel attached to it, consisting of 54 cubicles and several dormitories.

The founder has endowed the College with 20 scholarships of Rs. 6 each which are awarded to the poor and deserving students, irrespective of caste or creed.

The College makes provision for Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Gatka, Badminton, Tennis, Boxing, Playground Ball, Basket-ball, Gymnasium, etc. A Madras Trained and well-qualified Teacher of Physical Education is in charge of all these games. The total amount spent last year on games and sports material, tours, maintaining of the playground, etc., came to about Rs. 2,232. Medical examination of all students has been made compulsory. Special attention is being paid to the weak students for whom a corrective class has been opened. Milk is provided to them free of cost.

The management of the Institution is vested by a Registered Trust Deed, approved by the University, in the Ramsukh Dass

College Trust Committee, consisting of nine members, including the Founder, Lala Gowardhan Das, Life President, Four out of these nine members are exclusively returned by the Registered Society of the Dev Samaj.

The endowed property is vested permanently and absolutely in the Trustees collectively for the exclusive purpose of the Trust.

The College has a Library, a well-furnished Reading Room, Study Room and a Common Room. A trained Graduate is in charge of the Library. Last year about Rs. 2,500 (two thousand five hundred) were spent on the purchase of the books and journals. The number of books at present is 6,500. Besides this, more than 40 newspapers, journals and magazines on literary, Philosophical, Scientific and Social topics are subscribed for.

In order to create literary atmosphere and develop wider taste and interest than is provided by the University curriculum, 'Literary Circle' has been started from the year 1934. Under its auspices distinguished professors and lecturers are invited to deliver discourse on interesting and challenging topics of the day. Last year as many as seventeen Literary functions were arranged which provided high class intellectual feast for the Public and the students. These lectures are published in a separate book, under the title of R.S.D. College Literary Circle Annual Book. One volume was published last year and the second volume is in press. Besides this, there exist various associations, *viz.*, Mathematical, Philosophical, Historical, Oriental Associations, to create interest in special branches of studies.

In order to provide opportunity for writing and create literary interest among the students the Ramsukh Das College Magazine is published.

To supplement the moral instructions there exists "The College Social Service League". Its activities comprise in helping the weak students in their studies and in giving financial relief to needy students, and voluntary money contributions made by the students for the interests of needy servants so that they may keep in good form.

The number of the students on rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 334.

STAFF.

PRINCIPAL.

P. V. Kanak, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay).

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|----------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Moral Instruction | ... | { P. V. Kanak, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
(Bombay). |
|----------------------|-----|---|

2. English	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P. V. Kanai, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). 2. S. S. Bhatia, Esq., M.A. (Panjab and Calcutta). 3. Nand Kishore Aggarwal, Esq., M.A. (Delhi), B.Sc. (Panjab). 4. S. P. Kanai, Esq., B.A. (Honours) (London). 5. D. B. Aggarwal, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab).
3. Mathematics	...	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Des Raj Wadhawan, Esq., M.A. (Math.) (Panjab), M.A. (Philosophy) (Panjab). 2. D. B. Aggarwal, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab).
4. Philosophy	...	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P. V. Kanai, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). 2. S. P. Kanai, Esq., B.A. (Honours) (London). 3. Des Raj Wadhawan, Esq., M.A. (Mathematics and Philosophy) (Panjab).
5. History	...	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F. C. Arora, Esq., M.A. (Panjab). 2. P. C. Malhotra, Esq., M.A. (Economics and History) (Panjab).
6. Economics	...	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P. C. Malhotra, Esq., M.A. (Economics and History) (Panjab). 2. F. C. Arora, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
7. Sanskrit	...	...	B. B. Shastri, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
8. Arabic	...	...	Qazi Ahmad Ullah Qureshi, H.A., H.P. (Panjab).
9. Persian	...	...	Faizul Hassan Hamdani, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
10. Hindi	...	...	B. B. Shastri, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
11. Urdu	...	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qazi Ahmad Ullah Qureshi, H.A., H.P. (Panjab). 2. Faizul Hassan Hamdani, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

1. S. P. Kanai, B.A. (Honours) (London), Professor-in-charge.
2. K. S. Akali, Director, Physical Education.

LIBRARY.

Mr. Shiv Chand, B.A., Librarian.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. Babu Lal Malhotra, M.B.B.S.

XXXIII.—GURU NANAK KHALSA COLLEGE,
GUJRANWALA.

The Guru Nanak Khalsa College was founded in the year 1917. It is affiliated to the Panjab University, and has been constituted a Centre for the University Intermediate Examination, practical as well as written.

The College is situated at a distance of about half a mile from the town. It possesses the special advantage of being located in the small, healthy and historic town of Gujranwala where the expenses of living are substantially less than those in large cities.

The institution is housed in a building containing a grand Hall, spacious Lecture Rooms and Theatres, well-equipped Laboratories, airy Offices, a well-furnished Library with Reading Room, and a beautiful little Garden at the back bordering on a canal minor overlooking a vast expanse of green fields. Attached to the College is a spacious Hostel, with a Gurdawara, a Dispensary and a Sub-Post Office. Another important feature of the institution is the extensive grounds for Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Basket-ball, Playground Ball, Tennis, Badminton and Athletic Sports.

The management of the College is in the hands of the Khalsa Educational Council, a strong, representative and influential body of Sikhs, which also controls one of the biggest High Schools in the Province.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 170.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Vice-Principal	...	...	{ Dr. Hukam Singh Sodhi, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London).

FACULTIES.

Theology	...
English	...
Sanskrit	...
Persian and Arabic	...
History	...
Philosophy	...
Mathematics	...
Economics	...
Chemistry	...
Physics	...
Hindi	...
Punjabi	...
Urdu	...
Physical Instruction	...

LECTURERS.

S. Narain Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Fellow, Panjab University; Member, Court of Benares University.
Dr. Hukam Singh Sodhi, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London).
Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U.
Pt. Parshotam Datt, Shastri.
Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U.
Bawa Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
Dr. Hukam Singh Sodhi, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London).
S. Narain Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Bawa Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
S. Sher Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab).
S. Harnam Singh, M.Sc., LL.B. (Agra).
Pt. Parshotam Datt, Shastri.
S. Narain Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U.
S. Baldev Singh, D.P.E. (Madras).

HOSTEL.

Warden	...	Dr. Hukam Singh Sodhi, M.A., PH.D.
Superintendent	...	S. Baldev Singh.
Medical Adviser	...	Dr. Mahan Singh, S.A.S.

LIBRARY.

Librarian	...	S. Narain Singh, M.A.
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XXXIV.—HINDU SABHA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.

The College is now a 1st grade institution comprising the Intermediate and the B.A. Classes, and has been started by the Hindu Sabha, Amritsar. It is managed by a Committee of 21 members. It is primarily intended for the benefit of the Hindus, but is open for admission to students of other communities.

The College has a very big compound enclosed on all sides and consists of a big hall and 17 side-rooms all fitted with electricity. The playgrounds are situated in the Aitchison and Alexandra Parks.

The College is affiliated to the University of the Panjab in both the Arts and Science Faculties (F.A. and F.Sc.), and provides instruction in the *Intermediate* in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, History, Economics, Persian, French, Philosophy, Biology, Physics and Chemistry and in the B.A., in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, History, Economics, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Hindi and Urdu.

The hostel is in a commodious bungalow in the Civil Station and is fitted with electricity.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 500.

STAFF.

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|---|---|
| 1. Principal and Professor of English Literature | } K. L. Bhatia, M.A., B.Sc. (Panjab). |
| 2. Vice-Principal and Professor of Sanskrit and Hindu Theology ... | } Arjuna Natha Mattu, M.A. (Panjab). |
| 3. Senior Professor of English, one preferably with European Qualifications ... | } <i>Shortly to be appointed.</i> |
| 4. Professor of Mathematics | { Ram Chandra Kohli, B.A. (Hons.) (Panjab), M.A. (Pure Mathematics) (Calcutta). |
| 5. Professor of History (English and Indian) | } Daya Kishen Kapoor, M.A. (Panjab). |
| 6. Professor of Persian and Urdu ... | } Manmohan Lal Mathur, B.A. (Hons.) (Delhi), M.A. (Panjab). |
| 7. Professor of Economics | { Mast Ram Jain, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab). |
| 8. Professor of Philosophy | Mula Mall, M.A. (Panjab). |

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| 9. Lecturer in English ... | { Harbans Singh, M.A., B.Sc.,
(Hons) (Panjab). |
| 10. Lecturer in English ... | <i>Shortly to be appointed.</i> |
| 11. Lecturer in Mathematics | { M. L. Kochhar, M.A (Fullers
Exhibitioner). |
| 12. Lecturer in French ... | { P. P. Sayal, B.A. (History,
Philosophy and in French
subsequently, 1932) (Panjab). |
| 13. Lecturer in Sanskrit
and Hindi ... | { <i>Shortly to be appointed.</i> |
| 14. Lecturer in Political
Science ... | { <i>Shortly to be appointed.</i> |

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT (NON-MEDICAL AND MEDICAL).

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Professor of Chemistry | { Mohr Chand, M.Sc. (Chemistry)
(Panjab). |
| 2. Professor of Physics ... | { Vishnu Datta, M.Sc. (Physics)
(Panjab). |
| 3. Professor of Biology ... | { Chaman Lal Sawhney, B.Sc.
(Hons. School), M.Sc. (Zoo-
logy) (Panjab). |
| 4. Lecturer in Science ... | { Des Raj Kapoor, M.Sc. (Chemis-
try) (Panjab). |
| 5. Lecturer and Demon-
strator ... | { Mr. Mohan Lal Bery, B.A.
(Panjab), F.I.C.S. |

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

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|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Physical Director ... | { Gyan Parkash, Qualified as a
Director of Physical Educa-
tion, Madras (1st Class). |
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XXXV.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

The Government College, Lyallpur, is affiliated to the University of the Panjab in all subjects, Arts and Science (Medical and Non-Medical) for the Intermediate and in the following subjects for the B.A. (Pass):—

English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Physics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Military Science and in English, Economics, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic for B.A. Honours.

The number of students on the rolls of the College on March 31st, 1936, was 459. The College is housed in a large building and has extensive grounds. The College hostel comprises two quadrangles, each under the superintendence of a member of the staff. The College also maintains a Detachment of the 4th (Lahore) Bn. University Training Corps.

STAFF.

1. Chotan Anand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., P.E.S. (Class 1) (Panjab), Principal and Professor of Physics
2. Lieut. Ishwar Chandra Nanda, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Oxon), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
3. Mr. Chaman Lal Kapur, M.A. (History and Economics) (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in History and Economics.
4. S. Saadat Ali Shah, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
5. L. Ram Bheja Mal Seth, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.
6. Mr. Inder Mohan Verma, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Honours) (Cantab.), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
7. L. Dina Nath Vasudeva, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
8. Lala Hans Raj Aggarwal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi.
9. S. Panjab Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
10. Sh. Khadim Mohyeddin, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), M.Ed. (Leeds), Lecturer in English and Urdu.
11. Lala Bansi Lal Juneja, M.A., B.T., LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
12. Mr. K. N. Dutt, B.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Honours) (Cantab.), Offg. Lecturer in Physics.
13. M. Mohd. Hamid-ud-Din, M.A. (Arabic, Philosophy and Psychology) (Panjab), Offg. Lecturer in Philosophy and Arabic.
14. Dr. Ahmed Ali Qureshi, M.Sc. (Panjab), PH.D. (Wales), Offg. Lecturer in Botany.
15. M. Hashmat Khan, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in History.
16. S. Sadhu Singh Chatrath, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Philosophy.
17. Lala Duni Chandra, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Sanskrit, Hindi and Panjabi.
18. M. Mohd. Abdullah, M.A. (Arabic and Persian), B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
19. Sh. Ghulam Mohyeddin, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian.
20. S. Hardayal Singh Sodhi, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Zoology.
21. Mr. Ali Mohd. Yazdani, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.

22. Lala Ram Avtar, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Geography.
23. Lala Vidya Dhar Mahajan, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
24. Pt. Surrendra Mohan Dattatreya, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Economics.
25. S. Amar Singh Malik, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
26. M. Mohd. Azani, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
27. Lala Raghunath Singh Mehta, M.A. (History and Political Science) (Panjab), Offg. Lecturer in History and Economics.
28. S. Wadhawa Singh, Physical Training Supervisor.
29. Dr. Sri Ram, M.B.B.S., Medical Adviser.

XXXVI.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, GUJRAT.

This four-year institution was started on the 1st of May, 1924. Besides having two Matriculation Classes, it prepares students for the F.A. and F.Sc. (Non-Medical) standards in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Geography and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

One-year Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Class is also attached to the College.

Besides the usual academic activities, the interest of the students is aroused in such recreative occupations as Gardening, Drawing, the Boy Scout Movement, First Aid, Home Hygiene and other kindred activities.

The College is located in the building formerly occupied by the Government High School, with some extensions and structural changes. It is a very fine building with extensive grounds for outdoor games.

The rate of fees is the same as in other Government Intermediate Colleges.

The Hostel which is a fine commodious building is in charge of an experienced Superintendent who lives on the premises.

The number of students on the rolls of the College on the 31st March, 1936, was 251 (Intermediate, 157; Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Class, 20; Matriculation, 74).

STAFF.

1. Md. Husain Hakeem, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Principal.
2. Kh. Abdul Hamid, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Philosophy and English.

3. L. Inder Mohan Verma, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Cantab.), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
4. L. Jagann Nath, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Chemistry.
5. Pt. Jowala Sahai, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of History and English.
6. Mir Abdur Rashid, M.A., M.N.P. (Panjab), Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
7. L. Daya Ram Sethi, B.Com. (Bombay), Senior Commercial Teacher.
8. M. Mahbub Ilahi, M.A. (English and History) (Panjab), Teacher of History and English.
9. S. Surjan Singh Hampal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Physics.
10. L. Piyare Lal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics and English.
11. M. Faqir Mohd., B.A., M.N.P. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
12. L. Lakshmi Chandra, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit, Hindi and Panjabi.
13. Pt. Mela Ram, B.A. (Panjab), S.A.V. (Cl. and Com.), 2nd Commercial Teacher.
14. Pt. Amar Nath, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics and English.
15. L. Nand Kishor Banati, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
16. M. Chiragh Din, S.D.M., Drawing Master.
17. M. Mohd. Nasir Khan, M.A. (Alg.), Teacher of Geography and History.
18. M. Ghulam Rabbani Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Arabic and Persian) (Panjab), H.A., H.P., H.U. (Panjab), Teacher of Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
19. S. Fazl-i-Haq, Physical Training Supervisor and Hostel Superintendent.

XXXVII.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, CAMPBELLPUR.

The College is a four-year institution and was opened on 1st May, 1924. It is housed in a very commodious building situated in very healthy surroundings and has fully-equipped laboratories and up-to-date arrangements for the teaching of Science. It prepares students for M.S.L.C. Examination and provides instruction in English, Mathematics, History, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and Vernaculars for F.A. and F.Sc. Examinations. All members of the Staff take part in the work of both school and College classes.

A few stipends to poor and deserving Mohammadan students are provided by the local Anjuman-i-Islamia.

A commodious hostel is attached to the College.

Fees as in Government Colleges.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 172.

STAFF.

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|--|--|
| 1. S. Prem Singh, M.Sc. | } Principal and Lecturer in Science. |
| (Panjab), P.E.S. | |
| 2. M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Niazi, M.A. (Panjab). | } Teacher in History and Geography. |
| | |
| 3. J. Ishar Dass, M.A. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Philosophy and English. |
| | |
| 4. M. Inam Ali Beg, M.A. (Allahabad), B.T. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Arabic and Urdu. |
| | |
| 5. L. Ram Parshad, M.A. (Panjab). | } Teachers in Mathematics. |
| 6. L. Raja Ram Sekhri, M.A. (Panjab), M.B.A.S. | |
| 7. Ch. Sardar Mohammad, M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Science. |
| | |
| 8. Malik Fazal Illahi, M.A. (Aligarh), B.T. (Panjab), M.L.B. (Panjab). | } Teacher in English, History and General Knowledge. |
| | |
| 9. Pt. Amba Datt, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| | |
| 10. M. Khan Bahadur, B.A., H.P. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Persian and Urdu. |
| | |
| 11. L. Ram Lal Chitkara, M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Chemistry. |
| | |
| 12. L. Dilbagh Rai Puri, M.A., B.T. (Panjab). | } Teacher in English. |
| | |
| 13. Mr. S. G. Raza, M.A. (Panjab), B.T. | } Teacher in English. |
| | |
| 14. L. Sain Datt, B.A., P.T.S. | } Physical Training Supervisor, Hostel Superintendent and Librarian. |
| | |
| 15. Pt. Gokal Chand, H.P.S., O.T.T. | } Teacher in Hindi. |
| | |
| 16. M. Mohd. Hussain, S.D.M. | } Drawing Master. |
| | |
| 17. B. Kirpal Singh, Giani, T., Ph.D., M.D., Sp.C. | } Teacher in Panjabi and Hindi. |
| | |

XXXVIII.—LAWRENCE COLLEGE,
GHORAGALI.

1. The Lawrence College, established on 1st May, 1926, and comprising two High Classes and two Intermediate Classes, is situated within three miles of the General Post Office, Murree, just above Ghoragali Brewery, and by road 33 miles from Rawalpindi. Travellers to the Lawrence College alight always on the main Rawalpindi-Murree Road near the main gates of the Ghoragali Brewery. The Lawrence School was founded by voluntary subscriptions in 1859 in memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., who was killed in Lucknow in 1857. The climate of Ghoragali is exceptionally good. The College is situated at an elevation of over 6,000 feet. The estate is an admirable one in every way running along a spur of the hills and is practically isolated. Its favourable position is evidenced by the fact that the health of students is excellent.

2. This is a four-year self-contained institution with its separate accommodation and staff. Permanent buildings have been erected and are suitable, adequate and efficiently equipped. The water supply is obtained from our own pumping station as well as from the Murree Water Works. A complete electric plant has been established and halls, class rooms, dormitories, etc., and some of the roads are lighted with electricity. Essentially a residential College it is not possible or desirable for pupils to live in Murree and to attend as day-pupils.

3. The College prepares candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in its two High Classes and for the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University on the Arts and Science sides. The College is affiliated to the Panjab University and teaching is provided in English, Latin, Urdu, Mathematics, History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry in the Arts Faculty, and in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Biology and Physiology in the Science Faculty.

4. Physical Training is given by an expert and all members of the College are required to take part in organised games—hockey, football and cricket. Games are compulsory and considerable efficiency is reached and every facility is given for games and sports. Other activities include a Detachment of the Panjab Rifles, A.F. (I.). Opportunities for tennis are also provided. There is also a swimming tank and excellent tennis courts, etc.

5. The College is fortunate in its buildings and equipment including class room accommodation, Assembly Hall, Science Laboratories, Lecture Theatres, Dining Halls, Hospital and Dispensary and a fine College Chapel. There is a Resident Medical Officer, who is highly qualified, with two Hospital Nurses and two Dispensers. The College Chapel is an exceptionally pretty one, perhaps the prettiest of all in these parts

and every effort is made to render the services reverent and attractive. An excellent new organ has been built within recent years and the Choir is large and capable. A clock with Westminster chimes has recently been erected in the Chapel Tower.

6. All students pay full fees. Scholarships are tenable up to the Intermediate Examination. In connection with the College activities there is a Literary and Debating Society under the Headmaster. There are also a Biological Society, a Chemistry Society and a Physics Society and meetings are regularly held and lectures given by members.

7. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 94 boarders, 3 day-scholars.

STAFF.

The Rev. W. Francis Cotton, } M.A. (Oxon).	Principal and Lecturer in English.
A. S. Collier, Esq., B.A. } (London).	Vice-Principal and Lecturer in Education and History.
H. L. Edwards, Esq., B.Sc. } (Birm.), (<i>on leave</i>).	Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics.
A. A. Evans, Esq., B.Sc., LL.B. } (Panjab).	Offg. Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics.
W. J. Toop, Esq., B.Sc. } (London).	Lecturer in Chemistry and Education.
S. T. Thurley, Esq., B.A. } (London).	Lecturer in English, Latin and Education.
C. O'Hagan, Esq., B.A. (Oxon).	Lecturer in Geography and Education.
Ch. Abdul Hamid, M.Sc. (Pan- } jab).	Lecturer in Biology, Physio- logy and Urdu.
Sgt. E. G. Mainwaring ...	P.T. Instructor.

XXXIX.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, JHANG.

The Government Intermediate College, Jhang, was opened on 1st May, 1926. The College is a four-year institution, and prepares students for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science (Non-Medical) of the Panjab University.

The College is housed in the old Government High School buildings situated midway between the two towns of Jhang

and Maghiana, about one mile from either, in healthy surroundings and with sufficient accommodation on the premises.

Besides the usual academic activities, the interest of the students is aroused in such recreative and useful occupations as Gardening, Drawing, Boy Scout Movement, First Aid and several Scientific Hobbies such as Ink making, Soap making, Boot polish, etc. etc.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 253, consisting of 116 in the Intermediate Classes and 137 in the High Department.

STAFF.

1. Sh. Chiragh Din, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.R.S., Principal and Lecturer in Physics.
2. Mian Saadat Ali Khan, M.A. (Panjab), P.R.S., Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
3. Malik Raghunath Rai, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.R.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.
4. Pt. Brij Lal Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit and Hindi.
5. L. Hukam Chand, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Physics.
6. Pir Maqbul Ahmad, M.A., B.T., M.P. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
7. L. Parkash Lal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
8. S. Nihal Singh, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Chemistry.
9. L. Kidar Nath, M.A. (Panjab), B.Com. (Bombay), Teacher of History.
10. L. Nathu Ram, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
11. Dr. Inayat Ullah, M.A. (Panjab), Ph.D. (London), Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
12. Pt. Ram Lal, B.A. (Hons.), B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics and Hindi.
13. L. Ram Dhan, B.A. (Panjab), S.A.V., Teacher of History, Geography and English.
14. M. Mubarik Mand, M.A. (Philosophy and English) (Panjab), Teacher of English.
15. Sh. Ijaz Ahmad, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
16. Ch. Mohd. Din, M.S.V., S.D.M., Drawing Master.
17. S. Nirmal Singh, B.A. (Panjab), P.T.S., Physical Training Supervisor.

XL.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, DHARMSALA.

The Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala, was opened on 1st May, 1926. It is a four-year institution and besides

preparing the students for the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate Examination, it is affiliated to the Panjab University up to the Intermediate in Arts and Science (in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, Urdu and Hindi).

The College is situated in the beautiful Kangra Valley at a height of more than 4,000 feet and commands a fine view of the snowy Himalayas in the background. The Mandi Hydro-electric scheme and the Kangra Valley Railway will add immensely to the promise of the institution as the future centre of education and culture in the province.

A Library and a Reading Room have been provided for the use of the students.

The number of students, including the students of the 10th class on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 91.

STAFF.

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|--|---|
| 1. Sri Kishen Kapur, Esq.,
M.A., B.Sc., P.E.S. (Pan-
jab). | } Principal. |
| 2. Pt. Gcmti Prasad, Bar.-at-
Law, P.E.S. | |
| 3. L. Parma Nand, B.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | } Teacher of English. |
| 4. S. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A.
(Panjab). | } Teacher of English and
Philosophy. |
| 5. L. Karm Chand Taxali,
M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Teacher of Chemistry, Science
and Physiology and
Hygiene. |
| 6. Pt. Bansi Lal, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | |
| 7. L. Hari Chand Taneja,
M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab). | } Teacher of Physics, Science
and Physiology and
Hygiene. |
| 8. P. Harbans Lal, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | |
| 9. Kh. Miraj-ud-Din Ahmad,
M.A., B.T. (Panjab). | } Teacher of History and Geo-
graphy and Urdu. |
| 10. Sh. Mohd. Rafi, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | |
| 11. Sardar Prem Singh ... | } Teacher of Persian and Urdu. |
| 12. L. Dev Datt Bhalla, B.A.
(Panjab), Shastri, P.T.,
O.T. | } Teacher of Mathematics. |
| | |
| | } Drawing Master. |
| | } Physical Training Super-
visor. |
| | |

XLI.—MALERKOTLA COLLEGE, MALER-KOTLA.

The Malerkotla College was opened in 1926. It is a four-year institution preparing students for Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate and Intermediate Examinations of the Panjab University. It is affiliated to the University of the Panjab up to the Intermediate standard in Arts and has provision for teaching English, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Geography, Persian and Urdu.

No tuition fees and hostel rents are charged from any student, whether a State subject or an outsider. The idea underlying this exceptional munificence of His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur, Ruler of Malerkotla State, is to give facilities of higher education not only to his own subjects but also to those who come in quest of knowledge to the State where a generous patronage has always been extended to learning.

All members of the staff take part in the teaching work of all the classes and they are anxious to develop a common corporate life in the institution. The College has a flourishing Union and its own organ entitled the *Malerkotla College Magazine*. The tutorial system is in force.

The College is housed in the new block of building which is an extension of the one formerly occupied by the High School with a big hall, tower and side-rooms. Attached to the College building and opposite to it, just across the road, stands the College Hostel which provides accommodation for 50 boarders, and is under the supervision of a member of the staff assisted by a superintendent who lives on the premises.

Every attention is paid to the health and physical well-being of the students and there are large playing fields within five minutes' walk of the buildings.

Generally a number of scholarships are awarded to deserving students, the residents of the State having prior claims.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 112.

STAFF.

1. Mohamed Rashid Qureishi, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Principal and Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
2. Mirza Habib-ur-Rahman, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
3. U. S. Sagar, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
4. Badri Nath Chopra, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in History and Persian.
5. Munshi Mohammed Ismail, M.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Urdu and Persian.

6. S. Harchand Singh, B.A., Asstt. Lecturer in Mathematics.
7. A. N. Bhalla, (Madras Trained), F.B.A.P.T. (London),
Director of Physical Training.
8. College Physician: Dr. Parshotam Das, M.B.B.S.

XLII.—KHALSA INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur, was opened in May, 1926. Science Laboratories were added and the College was affiliated in Physics and Chemistry in 1931. The College is situated on the bank of the Rakh Branch Canal in open country surroundings at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the Lyallpur Railway Station.

It is a four-year institution providing instruction in Matriculation and Intermediate in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Panjabi, Urdu, Geography, Physics, Chemistry and Hindi. It also provides instructions in Post-Matriculation Clerical Class (one year course). Students are also prepared for the following Commercial Diploma Examinations:—

1. London Chamber of Commerce Senior and Junior Examinations recognised by the Government.
2. Institute of Commerce, London.
3. Institute of Typists, London.
4. Teacher's Diploma Examination and Pitman Examinations (Bath).
5. Typewriting Diploma of Pitman College, London.

The College seeks to impart to Sikh youths a liberal education in Sikh Religion, side by side with secular education in order to make them useful and loyal citizens. Though primarily intended for Sikhs it welcomes young men of other communities in a spirit of brotherly love and good will.

Attached to the College are two hostels under the personal supervision of the Principal and extensive playgrounds. There is a fine block of 22 cubicles. A well-equipped dispensary is attached to the hostel. Sardar Sahib Doctor Kishan Singh, L.M.S., continues to treat the students in all urgent and serious cases. We have made arrangements with Dr. Rajindar Singh Sandhu, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. and D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge), this year to conduct regular medical inspection of the students and the members of our Staff, and attend the dispensary. The College Magazine, the *Bar*, publishes contributions of local and general interest from the Staff and the students of the College.

The College is governed by a Committee consisting of 15 members, 12 of whom are elected every three years by the College Council and 3 are co-opted by the elected members. The College Council exercises a general supervision over the Committee.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1936, was 219, of whom 140 were in the College classes (including the Post-Matriculation Clerical Class) and 79 in the High classes.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ S. Kashmira Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ S. Kashmira Singh, M.A.
			{ S. K. Chaudhary, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (1st Class) (Gold Medallist, Calcutta University).
English	...	...	{ L. Bhan Chand, M.A. (Panjab) (Economics, History, English, Philosophy and Political Science).
			{ S. Jaswant Singh, M.A. (Panjab) (Psychology and Economics).
			{ S. Kehar Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), S.A.V.
Mathematics	...	...	{ S. Ram Singh, M.A. (Hons. School in Mathematics) (Panjab).
			{ S. Pritam Singh, B.A., S.A.V.
History	...	...	{ L. Bhan Chand, M.A.
			{ S. Pritam Singh, B.A., S.A.V.
Economics	...	...	{ L. Bhan Chand, M.A.
			{ S. Jaswant Singh, M.A.
Philosophy	...	...	{ S. Kehar Singh, M.A.
Geography	...	...	{ S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc., S.A.V.
Persian and Urdu	...	...	{ Q. Abdur Rahman, M.A. (Persian), M.O.L., H.P.
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	...	{ Pt. Salig Ram, P.T.
Panjabi and Divinity	...	...	{ S. Sardul Singh, (Hons. in Panjabi).
Drawing	...	...	{ S. Ganda Singh, S.D.C.E.
Physical Training	...	...	{ S. Mehanga Singh, P.T.S. (Madras).

Chemistry	...	...	S. Bhan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Physics	...	...	{ S. Attar Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab).
Physiology and Hygiene	...	...	{ S. Jaswant Singh, M.A. S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc., S.A.V. S. Pritam Singh, B.A., S.A.V.

POST-MATRIC. CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

English	...	...	{ S. Kashmira Singh, M.A. S. Kehar Singh, M.A. S. K. Chaudhary, Esq., M.A.
Précis-writing	...	...	S. K. Chaudhary, Esq., M.A.
Correspondence	...	...	{ Pt. S. L. Shahjaipal, S.T.C.S. (Calcutta), F.R.T. (Bath), Cl. & Commer. Diploma (Panjab), etc.
Business Methods, Office Routine, Shorthand and Book-keeping.	...	...	{ Pt. S. L. Shahjaipal, S.T.C.S. (Calcutta).
Typewriting	...	...	{ S. Balwant Singh, A.I.P.S. (London, Typist Section).
Librarian	...	...	L. Bhan Chand, M.A.
Medical Advisers	...	...	{ 1. Dr. Rajindar Singh Sandhu, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. and D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge). 2. S.S. Dr. Kishan Singh, L.M.S.

HOSTEL.

Dean	...	...	S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc.
Superintendent	...	...	S. Hazura Singh.
Asstt. Superintendent	...	...	S. Maya Singh.

XLIII.—DAYANAND MATHRA DAS COLLEGE, MOGA.

The College is a four-year institution comprising the High and Intermediate classes. It was started in 1919 as a High School by R.B. Dr. Mathra Das, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medallist,

and was raised to the status of an Intermediate College in 1926. It is managed by the Arya Priti Nidhi Sabha, Punjab, a Registered Body, and a local committee of 9 members with R.B. Dr. Mathra Das as its general president. The Institution aims at reviving ancient culture and wisdom, and at moulding the character of students according to Vedic ideals. It is primarily meant for the benefit of Hindu students, but it is open to students of all communities. Religious and moral instruction is compulsory.

The College building consists of a big hall and 16 class rooms. The playgrounds are situated in close proximity of the College and satisfactory arrangements have been made for Cricket, Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Basket-ball and Tennis. The Gymnasium is well equipped with the modern apparatus for physical exercise.

The College is affiliated to the University of the Panjab up to the Intermediate in Arts and Science (Non-Medical). The College provides instruction in the M.S.L.C. and the Intermediate in Arts in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi, and for Intermediate in Science in Physics and Chemistry.

The hostel is a commodious building situated in the College compound. It is in charge of a Superintendent who lives on the premises. Medical attendance is free. There is a Library containing 5,100 books and a reading room attached to the College.

The College is maintained by fees, interest on endowments and donations. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 269.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ R. K. Kumar, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
			{ R. K. Kumar, Esq., M.A.
			{ Gopal Das Kapur, M.A. (Panjab and Calcutta).
			{ Ch. Dwarka Nath Dutt, B.A., B.T. (Panjab).
English	...	...	{ L. Ratan Lal Bhatia, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ L. Khushi Ram, B.A., S.A.V. (Panjab).
			{ L. Ram Labhaya, M.A. (Panjab).
Mathematics	...	...	{ L. Prem Kumar, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ L. Mehnga Ram, B.A., B.T. (Panjab).
History	...	...	{ L. Ram Labhaya, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ L. Khushi Ram, B.A., S.A.V.

Geography	...	...	L. Khushi Ram, B.A., S.A.V.
Economics	...	...	R. K. Kumar, Esq., M.A.
Philosophy	...	...	L. Ratan Lal Bhatia, M.A.
Physics	...	...	{ L. Karam Chand Nanda, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Chemistry	...	...	{ L. Ram Narain, M.Sc. (Honours School) (Panjab).
Persian and Urdu	...	...	{ M. Mohd. Latuf Ansari, Munshi Fazil, O.T. (Panjab).
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	...	{ Pt. Sundar Das Shastri, O.T. (Panjab).
Drawing	...	...	L. Chanan Singh Loomba.
Panjabi	...	...	{ S. Sant Singh "Nirman", B.A. (Panjab), Gyani (Panjab).
Physical Instruction	...	...	{ Des Raj Babbar, B.A. (Panjab), D.P.E. (Madras Y.M.C.A.).
Librarian	...	...	{ S. Sant Singh "Nirman", B.A. (Panjab) (Trained).
Medical Officers	...	...	{ Dr. Wazir Chand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Sham Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

XLIV.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC INTER-MEDIATE COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, was started on the 12th June, 1926. It is situated outside the city on the Katchehri Road and is affiliated to the Panjab University for Intermediate Examination in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

The College is financed and controlled by the D.A.-V. College Society, Hoshiarpur, which elects an Executive Committee with whom rests the immediate management of the institution.

The College has a Boarding House about a mile from the city. Adjoining the College and the Boarding House there are extensive playgrounds for games and sports. The College has a Library. The Reading Room is furnished with dailies and weeklies and some monthly reviews also.

The College has a monthly organ of its own called the *Arya Kumar*.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 277.

STAFF.

1. L. Ram Dass, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Principal and Lecturer in English.
2. P. Rala Ram, B.A. (Hons. in English), M.A. (English) (Panjab), Vice-Principal and Lecturer in English.
3. Mullick Beli Ram, B.A. (Hons. in Sanskrit), M.A. (Sanskrit) (Panjab), M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Sanskrit.
5. L. Girdhari Lal Saksena, M.A. (Economics), LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
5. L. Girdhari Lal Saksena, M.A. (Economics), LL.B. (Panjab), F.R.E.S. (London), Lecturer in Economics and Mathematics.
6. P. Hari Vansh Lal Rishi, M.A. (Maths.) (Panjab), S.A.V. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
7. L. Baldev Raj Khanna, M.A. (History) (Panjab), Lecturer in History and English.
8. L. Ram Bheja Mal, M.A. (Persian) (Panjab), M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
9. Th. Baijit Shastri, B.A. (English only) (Panjab), Vidya Ratan (Gurukula), Lecturer in Hindi and Vedic Theology.
10. L. Baij Nath Mohindru, B.Sc., S.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher of Science and Mathematics for the High Classes.
11. L. Ram Dass, B.A. (Panjab), J.A.V., Trained Librarian and Composition Teacher.
12. Ch. Nand Singh Chandravanshi, B.A. (Panjab), Director of Physical Education (Madras).
13. P. Malawa Ram, Senior Drawing Master for the High Classes.

XLV.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

This College was started from 1st May, 1927. It is a four-year institution preparing students for the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science (both Medical and Non-Medical groups) of the Panjab University. There is also a one-year Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Class attached to the College.

The College is situated in a fine building formerly occupied by the Government High School and a new Science Block containing Laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The College has its own hostel and extensive playgrounds.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 160 (Intermed. 84, Post-Matric. 8, Matric. 68).

STAFF.

1. Dr. B. L. Bhatia, D.Sc. (Panjab), F.Z.S., F.R.M.S. (London), K.H.M., Principal and Lecturer in Biology and English.
2. Dr. M. L. Sethi, D.Sc. (Panjab), P.H.S., Lecturer in Biology.
3. Pir Ghulam Warris, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.
4. Mr. M. L. Ghose, B.A. (Panjab), Dip. in Commerce (Lucknow), First Clerical and Commercial Master.
5. L. Hari Ram Sarma, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher in Physics, (*on leave*).
6. S. Harwant Singh, M.A., B.T. (Panjab).
7. B. Hardyal Singh, B.A., B.T., Teacher in Mathematics, (*on deputation*).
8. L. Gyan Chand Bhatia, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher in Sanskrit.
9. Pt. Pars Ram Kaushal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher in History and Geography.
10. Dr. Hans Raj Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Panjab), Teacher in Mathematics.
11. Mr. H. B. Luke, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher in Chemistry.
12. Sh. Abdur Rahman, M.A., H.P. (Panjab), Teacher in Arabic and Urdu.
13. Ch. Sultan Bakhsh, M.A. (Panjab), Offg. Teacher in Mathematics.
14. L. Gobind Parshad, M.A. (Panjab), L.T. (Allahabad), Teacher in Philosophy and English.
15. Sh. Zia-ud-Din, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Teacher in History and Geography.
16. L. Sadhu Ram, S.A.V. (Panjab), Second Clerical and Commercial Master.
17. M. Ghulam Jilani Burque, M.A., M.O.L., H.P., H.A., H.U. (Panjab), O.T.T., Teacher in Persian.
18. L. Vidya Sagar Sethi, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Offg. Teacher in Physics.
19. L. Ganpat Rai, S.D.M., Drawing Master.
20. Bhai Nand Singh Gill, Physical Training Supervisor, Hostel Superintendent and Librarian.
21. Ch. Kartaru Ram, Teacher in Hindi.
22. Bhai Tehl Singh, Gyani, G.T., J.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher in Panjabi. Dhupia, F.A. (Eng.).

XLVI.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE
COLLEGE, ROHTAK.

The College was opened on the 1st May, 1927. It is a four-year institution, and besides preparing students for the Matri-

culatation and S.L.C. Examination of the Panjab University, it is affiliated to that body up to the Intermediate standard in Arts and Science (Medical and Non-Medical). It has also Post-Matriculation and Clerical Classes, the object of which is to train boys in all branches of clerical work. The College is located in the building which was at one time occupied by the Government Normal School. Extensive additions and improvements have, however, been made, in consequence of which it is now a very fine building with spacious playgrounds. There is a hostel attached to the College under the personal supervision of a member of the Staff.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 184.

STAFF.

1. Rai Sahib L. Ratan Lal, M.A. (Panjab), Principal.
2. Dr. Vidya Sagar Puri, M.Sc. (Panjab), PH.D. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry.
3. Bawa Balwant Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Biology.
4. L. Ganga Sahai, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit.
5. M. Mansur-ul-Aziz Minhas, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
6. Ch. Karam Shah, M.A. (Mathematics), B.A. (Honours School of Mathematics) (Panjab), M.A. (Persian) (Alig.), M.O.L., H.P., S.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
7. M. Abdul Aziz Quraishy, M.A. (Persian and Urdu) (Bombay), M.A. (Arabic) and Munshi Fazil (Panjab), B.A. (Alig.), Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
8. M. Rukn-ud-Din, M.A., M.O.L., H.P., S.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
9. Sh. Qamar-ud-Din, M.Sc. (Physics) (Alig.), Teacher of Physics.
10. Ch. Dost Mohammad, M.A. (Medallist), B.T. (Alig.), Teacher of History.
11. Ch. Abdul Qadir, M.A. (Nanak Bakhsh Silver Medallist), B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Philosophy.
12. Mr. A. G. Butt, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
13. Mr. J. C. Francis, B.A., J.A.V. (Panjab), Dip. Advanced Physical Training, P.T.S.
14. Pt. Sita Ram Shastri, O.T., Honours in Hindi, Teacher in Hindi and Sanskrit.

TEACHING STAFF OF THE POST-MATRIC. CLERICAL CLASSES.

1. Sodhi Bhagat Singh, M.A. (Economics) (Panjab), B.COM. (Bombay).
 2. Sh. Mohammad Umar, B.A. (Panjab), Double Diploma from Pitman's Shorthand College and Reid Christian College (Lucknow).
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XLVII.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, PASRUR.

The Government Intermediate College, Pasrur, was started on the 1st May, 1928. It is a four-year institution preparing students for Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in both Arts and Science (Non-Medical group) faculties of the University of the Panjab. In the Matriculation all subjects except Agriculture and Civics are taught and in the Intermediate the following are offered :—

English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

The College is housed in a fine building situated in very healthy surroundings. It has large and extensive grounds. There are two Hockey grounds, two Football, one Basket-ball and a number of Volley-ball grounds and Tennis Courts.

Right in front of the College at a distance of about 200 yards stands the hostel which provides accommodation for about 100 students. It is under the charge of a whole-time superintendent who also organises games and advises students in physical culture.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936, was 195.

STAFF.

1. L. Barkat Ram Khosla, B.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), P.E.S., Principal.
2. Mr. Siraj-ud-Din Azar, M.A. (Eng.) (Pb.), M.O.L. (Persian) (Pb.), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
3. Mr. Kundan Lal Malhotra, M.A. (Pb.), Teacher in History.
4. L. Ram Chandra Khanna, M.A. (Pb.), Teacher in Sanskrit.
5. Mr. Kanshi Ram Narang, M.Sc. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Chemistry.
[L. Prakash Chand, M.Sc. (Pb.), (*on leave*).]
6. L. Badri Nath Chadda, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Mathematics.
7. Mr. N. S. Luthra, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in History.
[Mr. R. L. Handa, M.A. (Pb.), (*on leave*).]
8. Mr. B. R. Sarraf, M.A. (Pb.), Teacher in English.
9. Mr. Abdul Rashid, M.Sc. (Pb.), Teacher in Physics.
10. Mr. Des Raj Singh Handa, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Mathematics.
11. Hafiz Abdul Haq, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), H.P., Teacher in Arabic.
12. Gyani Sher Singh, M.A. (Persian & Philosophy), M.O.L., H.P., Gyani, Teacher in Philosophy and Persian.
13. M. Ghulam Mohd., M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Persian.

14. M. Mohd. Hussain, s.d.m. (Pb.), Drawing Master.
15. L. Sat Dev, b.A. (Pb.), p.t.s., Hostel Superintendent and Physical Training Supervisor.
16. Lt. Amar Nath, Shastri, o.t.t. (Pb.), Teacher in Sanskrit and Hindi.
17. Gyan Sawan Singh, g.t. (Pb.), Teacher in Panjabi.

XLVIII.—BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL AND INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, SIMLA.

Bishop Cotton School was founded by the Right Reverend George Edward Lynch Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta, on 28th July, 1859, and was opened on 15th March, 1863, at Jutogh. It was moved to its present site in September, 1868. On 7th May, 1905, the School, with the exception of the Headmaster's and Assistant Masters' houses, was totally destroyed by fire, and the present buildings were erected by the Punjab Government in 1906.

The School and College are situated on an ideal site in Simla East, some two miles from Simla, below the Punjab Secretariat, far away from all other dwelling houses or bazaars, and in extensive grounds of their own. The main school block contains on the ground floor the Chapel, dining hall, masters' common room and class rooms. On the first floor are four large airy dormitories, a reading room, single masters' quarters and bath-rooms. There is a very lovely Chapel and no effort is spared to render the services as beautiful as possible. There is a large choir and a new organ. The Chapel services and religious instruction are in accordance with the faith and practice of the Church of England. A new Science Block, apart from the main block, was erected in 1928. On the ground floor is a laboratory, designed on the most modern lines, and fully equipped for the teaching of both Chemistry and Physics. On the first floor is an art room and demonstration room. The Irwin assembly hall and Anderson library were built in 1930.

The College students reside in a separate Hostel and each student has either a room to himself or one which he shares with one other student. The Hostel is equipped with the latest flush system.

There is a private tennis court for the use of the College adjoining the Hostel.

In March, 1936, there were 18 students on the rolls of the College.

There is a general playground and two large playing fields for organised games. A swimming bath has been added recently.

Physical Training is carried out throughout the whole School and College, and a record is kept of every boy's weight and

measurement at the beginning and end of the year. Boxing is encouraged. Affiliation to the University of the Panjab was granted with effect from the 1st of August, 1928, and students are prepared for the Intermediate Arts Faculty and Intermediate Science Faculty in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Latin, French, Urdu, Chemistry and Physics.

STAFF.

- Rev. G. Sinker, M.A. (Brasenose College, Oxford), Principal.
 A. J. L. Sadlier, Esq., M.A. (Emmanuel College, Cambridge),
 Lecturer in Latin.
 R. W. France, Esq., PH.D. (Sheffield), Lecturer in Mathematics
 and Physics.
 M. C. Reid, Esq., B.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
 S. P. B. Doyley, Esq., M.A. (Lincoln College, Oxford), Lecturer
 in English.
 J. F. Hammond, Esq., M.A. (Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge),
 Lecturer in History.
 J. M. Singleton, Esq., F.R.G.S., Teacher's Diploma (St. John's
 College, London), Lecturer in Geography.
 Mrs. A. J. Wright, Lecturer in Urdu.
 Miss F. I. S. Adcock, N.U.T., French Certificate, Lecturer in
 French.

XLIX.—DE MONTMORENCY COLLEGE, SHAHPUR SADR.

The College was started on the 1st of May, 1929, as a four-year institution and was affiliated to the Panjab University for F.A. (Arts) only. F.Sc. (Non-Medical) Classes were started in May, 1930. The College was raised to the B.A. standard in June, 1932.

The College has been granted affiliation up to the B.A. standard and prepares students in the following subjects :—

Intermediate Examination :—English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi, Geography, Physics and Chemistry.

B.A. Examination :—English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

B.A. (Hons.) :—English, Mathematics, Classical Languages.
 A selected number of students is also admitted to the Military Class to prepare them for the entrance examination of the Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

The College is located in the fine buildings formerly occupied by the O'Brien Islama High School and has extensive grounds, extending over 30 acres.

An up-to-date Laboratory for Physics and Chemistry was put up in 1932.

There is ample hostel accommodation for over 100 students.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1936, was 197.

STAFF.

1. Abdul Hamid Khan, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), F.E.S., F.P.U., Principal and Lecturer in History.
2. Mr. George Auditto, M.A. (Glasgow and Edinburgh), F.E.S., Lecturer in Economics and Warden, College Hostel.
3. Mr. Qurban Ihsanullah, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., F.E.S., Lecturer in English.
4. Mr. N. C. Daruwala, M.A. (Bombay), Diploma in Education (Cantab.), F.E.S., Lecturer in English.
5. L. Shaukat Roy, M.A. (Panjab) (Arnold Gold Medallist and Nanak Bakhsh Silver Medallist), Lecturer in Philosophy.
6. L. Shiv Narain Sahgal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
7. Pt. Ganpat Rai, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in Sanskrit.
8. M. Mohd. Abdul Bari, M.A. (Alig.), B.T., Lecturer in Mathematics.
9. Ch. Mohd. Sadiq, M.A. (Alig.), B.A. (Hons.) (London), Higher Diploma in Education (Trinity College, Dublin), Teacher's Certificate (London), Lecturer in History.
10. Mian Mohd. Sadiq, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
11. Malik Zia Mohd., M.A. (Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in Persian.
12. Dr. R. K. Bahl, M.Sc., Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry.
13. L. Ishar Dass, M.A. (Hons.) (Edinburgh), B.Sc., Lecturer in Geography and English.
14. M. Mohd. Abdul Hayye, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in Arabic.
15. L. Hans Raj Bhatla, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., B.T., Lecturer in Physics.
16. Pandit Prabhu Datta, Shastri, M.A. (English), M.A. (Sanskrit), M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Vernacular.
17. M. Mohd. Obaidullah, B.A., H.P., Lecturer in Urdu and Persian.
18. Lt. Ch. Fazal Ahmad Khan, Physical Training Supervisor.

L.—THE LAWRENCE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, SANAWAR.

The Lawrence Royal Military School was founded by Sir Henry Lawrence in 1847, and is confined to the orphans and children of British soldiers and ex-soldiers. Growing from small beginnings and gradually improving its standard of education it became affiliated to the University of the Panjab in 1931. It is a self-contained Institution comprising Boarding Houses, Hospital, Lecture and Class Rooms, Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics and Biology, Assembly Hall, Library, Art Room, Chapel, Gymnasium and Swimming Bath. Games are organised throughout the School and definite seasons allotted to Cricket, Hockey and Football. Students are prepared, after passing the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, for the Intermediate Arts Faculty and Intermediate Science Faculty in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Latin, Urdu, Chemistry, Physics.

There are 4 students on the rolls.

STAFF.

The Reverend E. A. Evans, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal and Headmaster.

Captain W. H. G. Reed, M.A. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Vice-Principal and Resident Medical Officer.

B. Wiles, Esq., B.Sc. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry and Biology.

C. H. B. Wright, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.).

J. R. Coombes, Esq., B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry.

Mr. C. Burge, Secretary.

LI.—THE STRATFORD INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AMRITSAR.

The College was opened by the Government in November, 1932, to render higher education within the easy reach of all women. It is a four-year institution comprising the Matric. and Intermediate Classes and provides instruction in English, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Panjabi, Philosophy, Mathematics and History in which it is affiliated to the Panjab University.

The College is housed at present in rented buildings in healthy surroundings, containing large and airy rooms. There is a hostel attached to the College and has separate kitchens for Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan girls. The grounds of the College comprise seven Badminton Courts, one Tennis Court and

a Basket-ball pitch, of which full use is being made. Students are also getting training in Girl Guiding and Needlework.

Full attention is being paid to the mental, physical and, above all, the moral welfare of the girls, and every effort is made to guard against all the drawbacks and pitfalls of the so-called "modernism".

Government scholarships are tenable at the College. There were 140 students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1936.

STAFF.

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|---|---|---|
| 1. Miss L. Sant Singh, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab), P.E.S. | } | Principal and Lecturer in
Mathematics and English. |
| 2. Miss D. E. Phillips, M.A.
(Allahabad), B.T. (Panjab). | | Lecturer in English and
Philosophy. |
| 3. Mrs. P. Madan, M.A.
(Allahabad). | } | Lecturer in English, Persian
and Urdu. |
| 4. Mrs. R. Shetti, B.A. (Pan-
jab), J.A.V. | | Teacher in Mathematics and
Geography. |
| 5. Miss C. Thakur Dass, M.A.
(Lucknow). | } | Teacher in English and
History. |
| 6. Mrs. S. K. Mayall, F.A. (in
English only), Gyani. | | Teacher in Panjabi. |
| 7. Mst. Wazir Begum, s.v.,
M.F. | } | Teacher in Persian and Urdu. |
| 8. Miss Vidya Vati Taneja
(appeared in the B.A.
Examination of the Pan-
jab University held in
1936). | | Teacher in Hindi and
Sanskrit. |
| 9. Miss Mehr Dass, Qualified
Nurse. | } | Hostel Superintendent. |

LII.—M.A.O. COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.

This College was started in 1933 by the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar, to meet the pressing needs of the Muslims of this city and of the surrounding districts; but students of other communities are also welcome. It was so successful that it was raised to the Degree status in 1936. The object of this institution will ever be to impart not only a sound academic training but to preserve a high standard of moral and religious education as well, in order that it may turn out intelligent and responsible citizens.

Keeping in view the old Latin saying "Mens sana in corpore sano" the physical side of education will always have our fullest attention.

The Intermediate College was a four-year institution consisting of two Matriculation and two Intermediate Classes. The number of students on the College rolls in all these four classes on 31st March, 1936, was 414. We are opening third year classes in 1936. The College has been affiliated to the University of the Panjab and for the present the following subjects have been provided for:—

For the Intermediate.—English, Mathematics, History, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Economics, Urdu, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

For B.A.—English, History, Economics, Persian, Arabic, Philosophy, Mathematics and Urdu.

The College Buildings consist of two large halls and fourteen spacious rooms.

The Science block is a separate double-storied building recently remodelled in accordance with the suggestions of the University Science Commission.

Hostel.—There is a hostel in the College premises and is large enough to accommodate at least thirty boarders. A professor acts as the warden of the hostel.

Playgrounds.—We have playgrounds for games in the Anjuman Park, Alexandra grounds and the Aitchison Park.

STAFF.

1. M. D. Taseer, M.A., PH.D. (Cantab.), Principal and Professor of English.
2. Sahibzada Mahmud-uz-Zafar Khan, B.A. (Oxon), Vice-Principal and Professor of History and Economics.
3. Mr. Inayat Ali Quraishi, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
4. Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A. (Arabic), M.A. (Persian), Munshi Fazil (Panjab), Professor of Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
5. Mr. Mohd. Abdul Azim, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.
6. Mr. Sher Ahmad, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Biology.
7. Mr. Abdul Basir Pal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Physics.
8. Mr. Karamat Hussain, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and English.
9. Mr. Faiz Ahmad, M.A. (Arabic), M.A. (English), Professor of English.
10. Mr. Allah Yar Khan, B.A., S.A.V. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics and Science.
11. Mr. Mohd. Fazil, F.A., S.A.V. (Panjab), Lecturer in English, General Knowledge and Mathematics.

12. Mr. Ghulam Ahmad, B.A., S.A.V., Lecturer in English and General Knowledge.
13. M. Dildar Khan, Muqbil, M.A., M.O.L., Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
14. Mr. Mubarik Ali, B.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.
15. M. Mohd. Alam, H.P. H.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
16. Mr. Allah Bakhsh, Drawing Master (Senior Certificated) (Panjab).
17. Maulvi Bahawal Haq, Lecturer in Theology.
18. Sirdar Rustum Ali, Director of Physical Training (Madras).

LIII.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LYALLPUR.

The College was opened by the Education Department in June, 1934, to facilitate higher education for girls. This is the first College to be opened in the Western Circle and its aim is to impart education, both moral and secular, to the girls and to make them models of loyalty and of perfect womanhood.

The buildings of the College comprise of the main block with the hall, the Science Laboratory, lecture rooms and a girls' common room, and the Boarding House with the girls' dormitories, dining rooms, sick room and the Hostel Superintendent's quarters. Besides these buildings there are blocks for the Principal and the Staff of the College. Just in front of the main block is a very spacious green lawn for the girls' recreation.

The College is affiliated to the Panjab University for Matriculation and Intermediate Classes and offers the following subjects:—

Intermediate Classes :—

English, Persian, Vernaculars (Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi), History, Geography, Mathematics and Biology.

Matriculation Classes :—

English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, General Knowledge, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Hygiene and Physiology, and Persian.

It is to be particularly noted that this is the only institution for women in the Punjab, where instruction is provided in Geography to the Intermediate Classes and our students do take a keen interest in the subject. State, Government, University and Board Scholarships are tenable at the College.

Games :—

Attendance for games is compulsory for all students of the College.

Tennis, Net-ball, Volley-ball, Badminton and Teniccoit are played regularly by the students.

There were 147 students on the College rolls on 31st May, 1936.

STAFF.

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| 1. Miss R. Niaz Husain, B.A. (Honours) (London), T.D. and F.R.G.S. | } Principal and Lecturer in Geography and Mathematics. |
| 2. Miss L. G. Bakhsh, M.Sc. (Lucknow). | |
| 3. Miss P. E. Luke, B.A., B.T. (Lucknow). | } Lecturer in Science and Biology. |
| 4. Miss Sarwari Jahan Abdul Karim, M.A., B.T. (Panjab). | |
| 5. Miss Kumari Parkash Rani Karam Chand, B.A. (Panjab). | } Lecturer in History. |
| 6. Mst. Kaniz Fatimah, s.v., Munshi Fazil and Matric. (Panjab). | |
| 7. Miss K. K. Asa Singh, F.A., J.A.V. (Panjab). | } Lecturer in English. |
| 8. Miss S. B. Sawhney, B.A. (Panjab). | |
| 9. Miss P. P. Lall, s.v., (Diploma in Nursing). | } Lecturer in Mathematics. (<i>offg.</i>). |
| | |
| | } Teacher in Persian and Urdu. |
| | |
| | } Teacher in Panjabi, (<i>offg.</i>). |
| | |
| | } Teacher in Hindi. |
| | |
| | } Hostel Superintendent. |
| | |

LIV.—LADY MACLAGAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LAHORE.

The Lady MacLagan Training College for Women was opened in September, 1933, and was from the beginning accommodated in a separate part of the building of the Lady MacLagan High School. The Normal School formerly attached to the school was moved elsewhere to make room for the Training College.

The College possesses a tennis court, a net-ball ground and a few badminton courts.

The Hostel attached to the College has accommodation for about 35 students.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and is the only institution which prepares

women students for the B.T. Degree. The College also includes a class in which students are prepared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate issued by the Education Department.

In 1935 the College was affiliated to the Panjab University. Candidates for admission to the B.T. course are required to have passed the examination for an Arts or Science Degree before beginning the course of training.

The Lady MacLagan High School, the practising school of the College, teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the University. The number on roll varies between 700 and 800.

The College is maintained entirely by the Government. The number of students on roll on 31st March, 1936, was:—

B.T. Class	...	...	32
J.A.-V. Class—			
II year	...	...	29
I year	...	...	21

STAFF.

1. Miss T. E. M. Wright, B.A. (Hons.) (London), Diploma in Teaching, Principal.
2. Miss V. Edwards, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in English, History and Geography.
3. Miss S. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., L.T. (Madras), Cambridge Teachers' Certificate, Lecturer in Psychology and School Method.
4. Miss Sudha Sen, B.A., B.T. (Calcutta), B.A. (Hons.) (London), Lecturer in History of Education.
5. Mrs. N. I. Parvathi, M.A. (Education) (Leeds), B.A., B.T. (Mysore), Lecturer in Science.
6. Miss Dass Gupta, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.



LIST OF GRADUATES AND SOME
DEGREE EXAMINATION
RESULTS,
1935.

XX.

LIST OF GRADUATES,

1935.*

GRADUATES.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred
under Section 16, Act XIX, 1882, and under
Section 17, Act VIII of 1904.*

DOCTORS OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., LL.D., M.A., PH.D., November 18th, 1882.

The Most Hon'ble George Fredrick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., November 15th, 1884.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Temple, Hamilton Temple, Earl of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.L., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., November 4th, 1886.

Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., March 30th, 1887.

The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, December 12th, 1887.

Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd, B.S.C., November 29th, 1890.

The Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., November 7th, 1891.

Maulvi Hafiz Nazir Ahmad, K.B., S.U., LL.D., December 2nd, 1910.

The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., December 7th, 1912.

* For degrees conferred before 1921 please refer to Panjab University Calendar, Part II (1921-22) and Part I (1922-23). The list for the doctorate degrees, however, is given in full.

- The Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, December 28rd, 1913.
 Monsieur Alfred Foucher, Professor of Indian Language and Literature in the University of Paris, December 20th, 1919.
 Sir Marc Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., PH.D., of the Archaeological Department, December 20th, 1919.
 Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., K.C.I.E., LL.D., PH.D., December 19th, 1924.
 The Hon'ble Captain Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, K.B.E., Khan Bahadur, Revenue Member to Government, Punjab.
 Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Knight, C.I.E., December 4th, 1933.

DOCTORS OF LITERATURE.

- H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., November 4th, 1886.
 The Most Hon'ble Henry-Charles Keith Petty-Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., November 26th, 1889.
 The Right Hon'ble Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin of Elgin, in the United Kingdom, December 1st, 1894.
 John Campbell Oman, Esq., January 4th, 1887.
 John Sime, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., January 2nd, 1901.
 The Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.S., December 21st, 1901.
 The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., December 21st, 1906.
 His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto, of Roxburgh, Viscount Melgund in the County of Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto, Roxburgh, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, April 3rd, 1909.
 His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., April 1st, 1911.
 Revd. James Caruthers Rhea Ewing, M.A., D.D., LL.D., C.I.E., December 23rd, 1916.
 His Excellency Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan, M.A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., December 21st, 1923.
 The Hon'ble Sir John Maynard, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., December 18th, 1925.
 His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey, B.A., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., December 21st, 1928.

- A. C. Woolner, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor,
University of the Panjab, December 4th, 1933.
Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Knight, M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-
Law, December 4th, 1933.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE.

- Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, M.A., K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Sc., LL.D.,
F.R.S.
Rai Bahadur Professor Shiv Ram Kashyap, B.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.,
University Professor of Botany, Government College, Lahore,
22nd December, 1933.

DOCTORS OF LAW.

- The Hon'ble Sir William Henry Rattigan, K.T., LL.D., Barrister-
at-Law, January 6th, 1896.
The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, B.A., Barrister-at-Law,
K.C.S.I., C.S., January 4th, 1897.
Sir Charles Arthur Roe, K.T., M.A., January 3rd, 1899.
Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., December 21st,
1907.
Sir P. C. Chatterji, B.D., M.A., B.L., C.I.E., K.T., December 22nd,
1909.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Frederick Alexander Robertson,
Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., December 7th, 1912.
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Frederick John Napier
Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., April 13th, 1917.
Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh,
Indar Mahindar, Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
of Jammu and Kashmir, December 22nd, 1917.
The Hon'ble Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
I.C.S., December 21st, 1918.
His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey deMontmorency, M.A.,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S., January 14th, 1933.
Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh
Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C.,
Maharaja of Patiala.
Major His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-
Muluk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan,
'Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab of
Bahawalpur.
The Hon'ble Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Knight,
Khan Bahadur, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member of Governor-
General's Executive Council, December 4th, 1933.
The Hon'ble Sir Shadi Lal, K.T., Rai Bahadur, M.A., Barrister-
at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at
Lahore, December 4th, 1933.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, 1935.

Ramdhan Sharma, O.C., I.

(Under Regulation 12, Calendar page 164.)

Parmanand, Amritsar.
 Ch. Nazir Ahmad, Gujranwala.
 Deva Datta, Gurgaon.
 Bahadur Chand, Lahore.
 Wahid-ud-Din, Lahore.
 Qazi Abdur Rahman, Lyallpur.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

1935.

Surya Kanta, Lahore.
 Syed Mohammad Abdullah, Lahore.

MASTER OF ARTS.

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Suraj Prakash Bazaz, G.C., English, II.	Bhopindar Singh Khurana, G.C., English, II.
Mathra Das Ahooja, F.C.C., English, II.	Mohd. Hussain Sufi, G.C., English, II.
Sayyid Altaf Hussain, G.C., English, II.	Rajender Mohan Lal Bhatnagar, F.C.C., English, II.
Kidar Nath Mago, G.C., Eng- lish, II.	Agha Abdul Hamid, G.C., English, II.
M. R. Oberoi, F.C.C., English, II.	Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf, G.C., English, III.
Dev Paul Qanungo, F.C.C., English, II.	Ch. Irshad Ali Khan, G.C., English, III.
Nazir Ahmad, G.C., English, II.	M. Iqbal Ahmad, F.C.C., English, III.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST OF GRADUATES.

O.C.	indicates Oriental College, Lahore.
G.C.	Government College, Lahore.
F.C.C.	Forman Christian College, Lahore.

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Mehr Lal Soni, F.C.C., English, III.	Shanti Prakash Sahu, F.C.C., English, III.
Maqbool Elahie, G.C., English, III.	Abdur Rasheed Tariq, G.C., English, III.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST OF GRADUATES.

D.S.C.	indicates	Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
D.A.-V.C.	"	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
I.C.	"	Islamia College, Lahore.
M.C.	"	Mohindra College, Patiala.
K.C.	"	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
G.M.C.	"	Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi.
P.W.C.	"	Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
S.P.C.	"	Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.
E.C.	"	Edwardes College, Peshawar.
Mry.C.	"	Murray College, Sialkot.
I.C.P.	"	Islamia College, Peshawar.
S.D.C.	"	Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
K.G.C.	"	Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore.
L.W.C.	"	The Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
S.E.C.	"	Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
L.C.	"	Law College, Lahore.
K.E.M.C.	"	K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
L.H.M.C.	"	Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
C.T.C.	"	Central Training College, Lahore.
P.A.C.	"	Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
R.C.	"	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
H.C.	"	Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.
D.A.-V.C.J.	"	D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.
M.E.C.	"	MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.
R.S.D.C.	"	Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur.
S.D.S.C.H.	"	S.D. Sanskrit College, Hoshiarpur.
S.D.S.C.M.	"	S.D. Sanskrit College, Multan.
R.B.G.S.C.	"	R.B. Gagarmal Sanskrit College, Amritsar.
J.A.Q.	"	Jamia Ahmadia, Qadian.
M.F.B.	"	Madrasa Fazalia, Batala.
S.H.S.	"	Sacred Heart School, Lahore.
L.M.S.	"	Lady MacLagan School, Lahore.
G.C.L.	"	Government College, Ludhiana.
G.C.Ly.	"	Government College, Lyallpur.
E.C.M.	"	Emerson College, Multan.
de.C.	"	de Montmorency College, Shahpur.
D.U.H.	"	Darul Uloom Hanfia, Kasur.
S.D.S.C.J.	"	Sanatana Dharma Sanskrit College, Jind.
D.U.G.	"	Darul Ulum, Gujranwala.

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- Chanau Shah Bhara, F.C.C., English, III.
 Hoshar Chand Bakshi, F.C.C., English, III.
 Ram Dhan Kwatra, G.C., English, III.
 Aziz-ur-Rahman, F.C.C., English, III.
 V. Lakshmi Kuti Ammal, Jammu, English, III.
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 Badri Nath, O.C., Sanskrit, III.

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 Zahir-ud-Din, Lahore, Arabic, II.
 Sayyid Mohd. Hameed, O.C., Arabic, II.
 Agha Abdus-Sattar Khan, O.C., Arabic, II.
 Mohd. Shah, O.C., Arabic, II.
 H. A. Abbasi, O.C., Arabic, III.
 Ali Akbar, Jhelum, Arabic, III.
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 Mohammad Shaif, O.C., Persian, II.
 Tek Chand Popli, Attock, Persian, II.
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 Tek Chand Sehgal, Jullundur, Mathematics, III.

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 Ghulam Jilani, G.C., Philosophy, II.

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 Mohamed Anwer, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Akbar Ali, Lahore, Philosophy, III.
 Ch. Mumtaz Ahmad, I.C., Philosophy, III.
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 Dev Raj, Chaudhri, Lahore, Philosophy, III.
 Jagdish Singh, F.C.C., Psychology, II.
 Ghulam Ahmad Mukhtar, G.C., Psychology, III.

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 Shanti Swarup Gandhi, G.C., II.

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 Bal Kishan Gupta, Ambala, III.
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 Ram Tirath Naresh, Amritsar, III.
 Mohinder Singh Sandhu, Amritsar, III.
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 Joginder Singh Baidwan, Amritsar, III.
 Pritam Singh "Bajwa", Amritsar, III.
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 Sardar Khan, Attock, III.
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 Natha Singh Bawa, Ferozepur, III.
 Jagir Singh Bhai-ka, Ferozepur, III.
 Jagjit Singh, Gujranwala, III.
 Baldev Parkash, Gujranwala, II.
 Vidya Prakash Bhanot, Gujranwala, III.
 Des Raj Mohla, Gujranwala, III.
 Wazir Chand Pasricha, Gujranwala, III.
 Dina Nath Sachdev, Gujranwala, III. [III.
 Shanti Sarup Pasi, Gujranwala, Kahan Singh, Gujranwala, III.
 Suraj Parkash Anand, Gujranwala, II.
 Mohd. Nazir, Gujranwala, III.
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 Sardul Singh, Gujrat, III.
 M. Altaf Hussain, Gujrat, III.
 Diwan Singh, Gujrat, II.
 Pars Ram Vainikh, Gujrat, III.
 Mohd. Bashir Qureshi, Gujrat, III.
 Abdul Aziz (Sethi), Gujrat, III.
 Harbans Lal, Gujrat, III.
 Abdul Ali, Gurdaspur, III.
 Gurmej Singh Man, Gurdaspur, II.
 Karnail Singh, Gurdaspur, III.
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 Mohammad Iqbal, Gurgaon, III.
 Prem Singh, Gurgaon, II.
 Amin Chand, Hissar, III.
 Samund Singh, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Kartar Singh "Minhas", Hoshiarpur, III.
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 Mohd. Aslam Khan Janjua, Jhang, III.
 Sahib Singh Taneja, Jhang, III.
 Krishan Lal, Jhelum, III.
 Ghulam Qadir, Jhelum, III.
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 Sh. Abdul Ghafur, Jullundur, III.
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 Chanan Ram Bhanot, Ludhiana, III.
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 Zahur-ud-Din Ahmad, Ludhiana, III.
 Nur Iftikhar Mahdi, Ludhiana, III.
 Kazi Khadim Hussain, Ludhiana, III.
 Arjan Singh Toor, Ludhiana, III.
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 Sheikh Mohammad Said, Lyallpur, III.
 Manohar Lal Wasan, Lyallpur, III.
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 pur, III.
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 Dhanpat Rai Malhotra, Lahore, III.
 Chuni Lal Mehra, Lahore, III.
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 Bhagwan Das Kalra, Lahore, II.
 Bakshi Ranu, Lahore, III.
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 Rai Sarup Singh, Lahore, III.
 Jwala Das, Lahore, III.
 Santokh Singh, Lahore, III.
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 Ranjit Singh Chawla, Lahore, II.
 Dwarka Das, Lahore, III.
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 Balwant Singh Ahluwalia, Lahore, III.

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 Jagan Nath, Lahore, III.
 Bashir Ahmad, Lahore, II.
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 Mohd. Masud Khan, Mianwala, III.
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 Badri Nath, Montgomery, III.
 Muhammad Shah Faruqi, Montgomery, III.
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 Sada Nand, Multan, III.
 Mazhar Nawaz, Multan, III.
 Gopal Singh Rajput, Multan, II.
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 Karim Bakhsh Jangla, Muzaffargarh, III.
 Qazi Allah Bakhsh, Muzaffargarh, III.
 Harbans Lal Sharma, Rawalpindi, III.
 Lakhpat Rai, Rawalpindi, II.
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 Hamid Ullah Khan Durrani, Rawalpindi, III.
 Hari Wansh Lal, Rawalpindi, III.
 Mohd. Hussain, Rawalpindi, III.
 Balak Ram Ahuja, Rawalpindi, III.
 S. N. Bhagat, Rawalpindi, III.
 Sukh Dyal, Rohtak, III.
 Murari Lal Ahlawat, Rohtak, III.

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Shadi Lal Sapra, Shahpur, III.
 Diwan Chaud, Shahpur, III.
 Ch. Ghulam Muhammad, Shahpur, III.
 Ram Saran Das, Shahpur, III.
 Charanjive Lal, Shahpur, III.
 Hazur Singh Tuli, Sheikhupura, III.
 Baldev Raj Malhotra, Sheikhupura, III.
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 Khalil Ullah Batt, Sialkot, III.
 S. L. Wadhera, Sialkot, III.
 Girdhari Lal Sharma, Sialkot, III.
 Nur Ahmad Awan, Sialkot, III.
 Abdul Qadeer, Sialkot, III.
 Dev Parkash Talwar, Sialkot, III.
 Abdul Hamid Khan, Sialkot, III.
 Abdul Ghani Butt, Sialkot, III.
 Ata Ullah Qureshi, Sialkot, III.
 Zahur Elahi, Sialkot, III.
 Muhammad Ayub Khan, Sialkot, III.
 S. D. Mahajan, Sialkot, II.
 Gian Chand Sharma, Sialkot, III.
 Qureshi Mohammand Shafi Farooqi, Sialkot, III.
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 Seadullah Khan, D.I. Khan, III.
 Saifullah Khan, D.I. Khan, III.
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 M. Khalil-ur-Rahman Awan, Hazara, II.
 Mohammad Tufail Qurashi, Kohat, III.
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 Sheikh Hamid, Peshawar, III.
 Amir Hamza Khan, Peshawar, III.

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 Ghulam Rasul, Peshawar, III.
 Faqir Chand, Peshawar, III.
 Achhar Singh, Quetta, III.
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 Asa Ram, Quetta, III.
 Tek Chand Diwan, Quetta, III.
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 Khalifa Mumtaz Hussian, Bahawalpur, II.
 Ali Sher Khan, Bahawalpur, III.
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 Malik Mohd. Nawaz Khan, Bahawalpur, III.
 Abdulrahman, Bahawalpur, III.
 Prem Singh Kumar, Bahawalpur, III.
 Gul Mohd., Bahawalpur, III.
 Ghulam Qadir Khan, Bahawalpur, III.
 Najmuddin, Bahawalpur, III.
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 Nasim Ahmad Qureshi, Jammu, III.
 Sakhi Walayat Khan, Jammu, III.
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 Gopi Nath Bakhshi, Jammu, III.
 Tiriloki Nath Khosla, Jammu, II.
 Surinder Singh, Jammu, III.
 Ram Chandra Sharma, Jammu, III.
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 Mansa Ram Thakkar, Jammu, III.

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Indar Parkash, Jammu, III.
 Ishar Dass, Jammu, III.
 Aya Singh, Jammu, III.
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 Kalyan Koul, Kashmir, III.
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 Dina Nath Kaul, Kashmir, III.
 Radha Krishen Kitroo, Kashmir, III.
 Dharam Pall Suri, Kashmir, III.
 Mohamed Abdullah, Kashmir, III.
 Maheshwar Nath Kaul, Kashmir, III.
 Gh. Mohammad Sadiq Sidiqi, Kashmir, III.
 Dina Nath Gangu, Kashmir, III.
 Prem Nath Raina, Kashmir, III.
 Jauki Nath Raina, Kashmir, III. [III.
 Ragho Nath Kaul, Kashmir, Shyam Sundar, Kashmir, III.
 Jagat Nath Raina, Kashmir, III.
 Som Nath, Kashmir, II.
 Shambu Nath Koul, Kashmir, II.
 Prem Nath Khazanchi, Kashmir, III.
 Arjan Nath Koul Nakaib, Kashmir, III.
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 Dwarka Das Pandi, Malerkotla, III.
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 Ram Kumar Aggarwal, Nabha, III.

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 Autar Singh Khera, Patiala, III.
 Basheshwar Nath Gopal, Patiala, III.
 Phiraya Lall, Patiala, III.
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 Puran Chand Kanshuk, Patiala, III.
 Nandu Lal, Patiala, III.
 Bishen Nath Randev, Patiala, III. [III.
 Banarsi Das Aggarwal, Patiala, Notan Das Khanna, Delhi, III.
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Pal Singh, Amritsar.
Maqsood Ahmad, Attock.
Shruti Kant Shastri, Gujrat.
Sh. Munir Hussain, Gujranwala.
Mohammad Nasrullah, Gujranwala.
Fazal Elahi, Gurdaspur.
Padma Nand Shastri, Hissar.
Mohammad Sami-ud-Din Saddiqi, Jhelum.
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Rati Ram Sharma, Karnal.
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 Khawaja Rashid Ahmad Haroon,
 Lahore.
 Q. Abdur Rashid, Lahore.
 Syed Mumtaz Hussain Zaidi,
 Lahore.
 Aftab Ahmad Khan, Lahore.
 Syed Akbar Ali Shah Khawara-
 zani, Lahore.
 Inam Elahi Osmany, Lahore.
 Jan Mohammad, Lahore.
 Faujdar Ahmad, Lahore.
 Abdul Haiy Qureishy, Lahore.
 Gulzari Lal, Lahore.
 Mohammad Sanauallah, Lahore.
 Syed Mohammad Khurshid,
 Lahore.
 Abdul Qadir, Lahore.
 Din Dayalu Joshi, Lahore.
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 Ramahswar Nath Sethi, Lahore.
 Altaf Hussain, Lahore.
 Bashir Ahmad Siddiqi, Lahore.
 Hans Raj Phullu, Multan.
 Tej Bhan Varma, Multan.
 Mohammad Yunus Beg, Rohtak.
 Shabbir Ahmad Salar, Rohtak.
 Yog Dhayan Ahuja, Shahpur.
 Abdul Hakim, Shahpur.
 Bashir Husain Amajd, Sheikh-
 pura.
 Sayyid Qudrat Ullah Fatmi,
 Simla.
 Mohd. Ibrahim, Hazara.
 Akbar Ali Shah Sayid, Kohat.
 Nazir Hassan Mirza, Peshawar.
 Ahmad Din Akhtar, Jammu.
 Ghulam Mohammad Qazi,
 Kashmir.
 Joginder Singh, Patiala.
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 III.
 Jamila Sultana Omar, Amrit-
 sar, III.

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 sar, III.
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 Savitri Das Gupta, Lahore, III.
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 Jamila Begum, Lahore, III.
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 Janki Kanshi Ram, K.G.C.,
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 Parkash Chopra, L.W.C., III.
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 Shakuntala Jolly, L.W.C., II.
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Khushalaya Rani Kherbanda, L.W.C., III.
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 Parkash Sood, F.C.C., III.
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 Hari Dev, K.C., II.
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 Kali Dass Bhandari, K.C., III.
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 Ghulam Jilani Butt, K.C., III.
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 Indarjit Singh Hoon, K.C., III.
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 Shamshad Ali, K.C., III.
 Sh. Saeed Hussain Khan, K.C., III.
 Gopal Singh Ahluwalia, K.C., II.
 Ghulam Murtaza Qureshi, K.C., I.

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Zahur Hussain "Quraishi", K.C., III.
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 Muhammad Aslam, K.C., II.
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 Assa Singh "Gill", K.C., II.
 Jagir Singh, K.C., III.
 Roshan Lal Aggarwal, K.C., II.
 Ujagar Singh "Bhullar", K.C., III.
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 Pritam Singh, K.C., III.
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 Alamgir Singh Latala, K.C., III.
 Muhammad Hussain. Mirza, K.C., II.
 Gurbachan Singh, K.C., II.
 Saina Pati, K.C., II.
 Puran Singh, K.C., II.
 Gurbachan Singh Bhatia, K.C., II.
 Jogindar Singh Ahluwalia, K.C., I.
 Bal Raj Kohli, K.C., II.
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 Jogindar Singh Tibb, K.C., II.
 Dewan Sat Parkash, K.C., III.
 Karnail Singh, K.C., III.
 H. R. Sosen, K.C., III.
 Narindar Singh Bains (Honours in English), K.C., II.
 Teja Singh Amritsari, K.C., III.
 Bakhtawar Singh "Laungia", K.C., II.
 Iqbal Singh Chahal, K.C., III.
 Ihsan-ul-Haq, K.C., II.
 Rachhpal Singh Garewal, K.C., III.
 Bashir Ahmad, K.C., III.
 Harbhajan Singh, K.C., II.
 Ch. Gopal Singh, K.C., III.
 Prem Narain Behar, K.C., III.
 Swarn Singh Man, K.C., III.
 Ajit Singh Marwah, K.C., III.
 Gurcharan Singh, "Chima", K.C., II.

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Sant Ram, K.C., III.
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 Shamsher Singh Sher, K.C., II.
 Gurbachan Singh Grewal, K.C., III.
 Chattar Singh Kochhar, K.C., II.
 Pritam Singh Safir, K.C., II.
 Mohan Singh Sawhney, K.C., III.
 Jogindar Singh Soni, K.C., III.
 Gursharan Singh, K.C., II.
 Surjit Singh Majithia, K.C., III.
 Avtar Singh, K.C., III.
 Avtar Singh Hanspal, K.C., III.
 Karnail Singh "Chamba", K.C., II.
 Pralhad Singh, K.C., II.
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 Sudarshan Singh Sachdev, K.C., III.
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 Labhu Ram Tiwari, K.C., III.
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 Dwarka Dass, K.C., III.
 C. L. Khanna, K.C., III.

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 Bhupindra Singh, K.C., III.
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 R.S.D.C., II.
 Jagdish Chandar Phull,
 R.S.D.C., III.
 Ved Parkash Sood, R.S.D.C.,
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 Mahesh Kumar Sharma,
 R.S.D.C., III.
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 Krishan, R.S.D.C., III.
 Gopi Chand, R.S.D.C., III.
 Qimat Rai Sharma, R.S.D.C.,
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 R.S.D.C., III.
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 Gyan Chand "Girdab",
 R.S.D.C., II.
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 Khaliq Dad Khan, R.S.D.C.,
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 Datar Singh, R.S.D.C., III.
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 Wali Mohammad Bhatti,
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 Gurbakhash Singh Gill,
 R.S.D.C., II.
 Rattan Lal Monga, R.S.D.C.,
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 Rifaqatullah Khan, R.S.D.C.,
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 Pir Salahud Din, R.S.D.C., III.
 Barkat Ali Aziz, R.S.D.C., II.
 Mohammad Hussain, R.S.D.C.,
 II.
 Akhtar Hussain, R.S.D.C., III.
 Baldev Raj Marwah, R.S.D.C.,
 I.

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 Gurmohan Singh Brar, R.S.D.C.,
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 Sohan Lal Dhingra, R.S.D.C.,
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 Qazi Mohammad Dastgir,
 R.S.D.C., II.
 Janhari Lal Bansal, R.S.D.C.,
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 Mohan Lal Jhanji, R.S.D.C.,
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 Prem Bal, R.S.D.C., II.
 Balwant Singh Narula,
 R.S.D.C., III.
 Kailash Chand Jain, R.S.D.C.,
 III.
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 Kashmiri Lall, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 Sanskrit), D.A.-V.C.J., II.
 Anand Swarup Puri (Honours in
 English), D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 V.C.J., III.
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 in Sanskrit), D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 Shanti Ram, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 Divaker Dev Shukla, D.A.-
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 Ch. Abdul Majid Khan, D.A.-
 V.C.J., III.
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 Nathu Ram Sud, D.A.-V.C.J.,
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 Avtar Singh Bhullar, D.A.-
 V.C.J., III.

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 Lakhmi Chand Chatrath, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
 Nazir Hussain, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Babu Ram Agarwal, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
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 Lal Chand Sharma, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Ram Asra Sharma, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Jagdish Chander Aggarwal, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 Bashir Ahmad, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Nazir Ahmad, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Madan Lal Bhargava, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Satya Paul Sethi, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 Ramji Das Sharma, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
 Hari Krishen Beri *alias* Hariom Nath Bari, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
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 Peshori Lal Gulati, D.A.-V.C., III.

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Yashwant Rai Agastya, D.A.-V.C., III.
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 Bal Raj (Honours in Sanskrit), D.A.-V.C., II.
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 Bajj Nath Mahajan, D.A.-V.C., III.
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 Vidya Prakash, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Baldev Krishan Nanda, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Ghulam Mustafa, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Shubb Karn, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Baldev Chand Mehta, D.A.-V.C., II.

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Kashmiri Lal Dhall (Honours in Mathematics), D.A.-V.C., I.
 Rana Ram Singh, D.A.-V.C., II.
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Ch. Nur Khan, S.E.C., III.
Ishwar Das Gupta, P.W.C.,
II.
Sada Nand Khajuria, P.W.C.,
III.
Vidya Sagar Sharma, P.W.C.,
III.
Som Nath, P.W.C., III.
Surendra Nath Puri, P.W.C.,
III.
M. A. Hamid Ansari, P.W.C.,
II.
Nabi Bakhsh Unsery, P.W.C.,
III.
Syed Mir Badshah Kubrani,
P.W.C., III.
Mohammad Latif Khan Ghorl,
P.W.C., III.
Trilochan Dutta Anpmanayava,
P.W.C., II.
Mian Abdus Salam, P.W.C.,
III.
Khush Dev Singh Jauhar,
P.W.C., II.
Awtar Singh, P.W.C., III.
Ram Labhaya Handa, P.W.C.,
II.
Charanjit Lal Sahgal, P.W.C.,
III.

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Sh. Mohammad Kalim
Wadaihra, P.W.C., III.
Hari Krishan Gupta, P.W.C.,
III.
Mohd. Sharif, P.W.C., III.
Yog Dhian Mathur, P.W.C.,
III.
Thakur Dass Handu, S.P.C.,
II.
Prem Singh Bisht, S.P.C., III.
Naranjan Nath Kak, S.P.C.,
III.
Pran Nath Kitroo, S.P.C., III.
Ganga Ram Zadu, S.P.C., III.
Ashaq Hussain, S.P.C., III.
Noor Mohammad Khan, S.P.C.,
III.
Shyam Lal Bangroo, S.P.C.,
III.
Mohammad Akram, S.P.C., III.
Ragnath Raina, S.P.C., III.
Gopi Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
Prithve Nath Tikoo, S.P.C.,
III.
Radha Krishan Safaya, S.P.C.,
III.
Sham Lal Koul, S.P.C., II.
Jagan Nath Matto, S.P.C., III.
Mohan Lal Sharma, S.P.C., III.
M. Ali Mohammad, S.P.C., II.
Sarwan Singh, S.P.C., III.
Prem Nath Sas, S.P.C., III.
Ram Chandra Ganju, S.P.C.,
III.
M. Maqbool Ahmad Quraishi,
S.P.C., III.
Shambu Nath Tikku, S.P.C., III.
Dwarika Nath Kariholu, S.P.C.,
III.
Shamboo Nath Raina, S.P.C.,
III.
Deva Koula, S.P.C., III.
Ghulam Muhammad (Honours
in English), S.P.C., II.
Kamal-ud-Din, S.P.C., II.
Najibullah, S.P.C., III.
Ram Nath Koul, S.P.C., I.
Kashi Nath Kaul, S.P.C., I.

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Loke Nath Kak, S.P.C., III.
 Lambodhar Nath Kal, S.P.C., III.
 Kanwal Sain Sethi, S.P.C., II.
 Mangal Sain, S.P.C., II.
 Noor-ud-Din, S.P.C., III.
 Triloki Nath Mattoo, S.P.C., III.
 Kashi Nath Kaul, S.P.C., II.
 Sat Parkash Kapur, S.P.C., III.
 Manohar Nath Koul, S.P.C., III.
 Mohd. Amin Ghani, S.P.C., III.
 Kashi Nath Rangroo, S.P.C., III.
 Maheshwer Nath Man, S.P.C., III.
 Janki Nath Hakim, S.P.C., III.
 N. S. Ahluwalia, S.P.C., II.
 Janki Nath Sapru, S.P.C., III.
 Bal Kishen Tikoo, S.P.C., III.
 Shyam Lal Mathu, S.P.C., III.
 Radha Krishen, S.P.C., III.
 Rahmat Ullah, S.P.C., III.
 Hakim Ghulam Hussain, S.P.C., III.
 Mohamad Yousuf, S.P.C., III.
 Jagdish Chand Behal, M.C., III.
 Lal Chand, M.C., III.
 Ram Saran Das Aggarwal, M.C., III.
 Shahzada Mall, M.C., II.
 Kamta Parshad Aggarwal, M.C., III.
 Jogindra Rai Khosla, M.C., III.
 Sada Anand Sharma, M.C., II.
 Devindar Singh Chopra, M.C., II.
 Rajinder Singh Saraph, M.C., II.
 Dalip Singh Uppal, M.C., III.
 Raghunath Swarup Kohli, M.C., III.
 Habib Ullah Khan, M.C., III.
 Hans Raj Sayal, M.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram Sharma, M.C., III.

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Thakur Ripudaman Singh Dossaj, M.C., III.
 Ch. Mohd. Shabbir Khan, M.C., III.
 Gulzar Singh Sidhu (Honours in Mathematics), M.C., II.
 Baldev Krishana Khosla, M.C., III.
 Kundan Lal (Honours in Economics), M.C., III.
 Jaswant Singh, M.C., II.
 Balwant Singh Saluja, M.C., II.
 Kidar Nath Nanda, M.C., III.
 Charan Das Kapur, M.C., II.
 Bal Kishan Kapur, M.C., III.
 Benarsi Das, M.C., III.
 Pyare Lal Malhotra, M.C., III.
 Mohan Lal Gupta, M.C., III.
 Indrandaya Kapila, M.C., III.
 Kanwa a Lal Shorec, M.C., III.
 Gambhir Chand Nauchahal, M.C., II.
 Harcharn Singh Hira, M.C., III.
 Santokh Singh Grewal, M.C., III.
 Harbans Singh Sandhu, M.C., III.
 Murari Lal Puri, M.C., III.
 Ram Dayal Sayal, M.C., II.
 Shamsher Singh Kapur, M.C., II.
 Brij Lal Sarda, M.C., III.
 Ram Rakha Sharma, M.C., III.
 Santokh Singh "Hari", M.C., III.
 Lachhman Dass Kaushal (Honours in English), M.C., II.
 Jagwant Singh Dhillon, M.C., III.
 Kanti Chandra Bose (Honours in English), M.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Bhardwaj, M.C., III.
 Amar Nath Dawesar (Honours in English), M.C., II.

1935

Sayed Wazahat Hussain Kazimi, M.C., III.
 Bas Dev Sharan Sehdev, M.C., III.
 Banarsi Dass, M.C., II.
 Harish Chandra Saxena (Honours in Economics), M.C., II.
 Jagmohan Lal (Honours in English), M.C., II.
 Surendra Nath Khosla, M.C., II.
 Mumtaz Ali Khan, M.C., III.
 S. Anwarul Islam, M.C., III.
 Om Prakash Sharma (Honours in Economics), M.C., II.
 Harcharan Lal, M.C., III.
 Mahender Prasad Mathur, M.C., III.

1935

Kanwar Krishan Mulhotra, M.C., III.
 Ramaswarupe Singala, M.C., III.
 Suraj Bhan Aggarwal, M.C., III.
 Jagjit Singh, K.C., III.
 Wazir Chand "Prem", R.S.D.C., III.
 Harnarain Singh Gill, R.S.D.C., III.
 Abdul Quddus, I.C.P., III.
 Ata Mohammed Mirza, I.C.P., III.
 S. N. Dewan, S.E.C., III.
 L. S. Mangat Rai, Hazara, I.
Taj Begam, Lahore.
 M. Abdul Haqul, Lyallpur, III.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1935

Kirpal Singh, Amritsar, III.
 Hidayat Ullah "Sahar", Jullundur, III.
 Narindar Nath Malhan, Jullundur, II.
 Pyare Lal Bansal, Ludhiana, III.
 Amar Nath Ahuja, Ludhiana, III.
 Om Parkash Mandal, Ludhiana, II.
 Sham Lal, Ludhiana, II.
 Ramji Dass Kailash, Ludhiana, III.
 Iqbal Singh Kapur, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Rabbani Sheikh, Lahore, III.
 Malik Maratab Ali Khan, Lahore, III.
 Syed Nazir Ahmad Shah, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Ishaq Khan, Lahore, III.

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Shujauddin Z. Ahmed, Lahore, II.
 Durga Das Chatli, Lahore, II.
 Pritam Singh, Lahore, III.
 Hari Vansh Lal Rabra, Shahpur, II.
 Kasturi Lal Puri, Sheikhpura, III.
 R. L. Kohli, Sialkot, III.
 J. A. B. Curtis, Simla, II.
 Sh. Muhammad Din Farooqi, Patiala, II.
 Miss Z. Moula Bakhsh, Lahore, III.
 Krishna Kumari, Lahore, III.
 M. Sirajuddin, Lahore, III.
 Savitri Devi Seoni, Lahore, III.
 Halima Maula Bakhsh, K.G.C., II.
 Sumitra Ghai, K.G.C., II.
 Savitri Sondhi, L.W.C., III.
 Kshama Pandit, F.C.C., III.
 Rahmat Ali, K.C., III.

1935

Amar Singh Sachdev, K.C., II.
 Phuman Singh (Basu), K.C., II.
 Apar Singh, K.C., II.
 Bal Raj Sangar, K.C., III.
 Man Singh Bhatia, K.C., III.
 Phul Chand Jindal, R.S.D.C., III.
 Rameshwar Das, R.S.D.C., III.
 Inam Karim Ajiz, R.S.D.C., III.
 Manohar Lal Dhawan, R.S.D.C., III.
 Panna Lal Aggarwal, R.S.D.C., III.
 Dev Raj Garg, R.S.D.C., III.
 Hari Chand Ahluwalia *alias* Harish Chandra Ahluwalia, R.S.D.C., III.
 Kidar Nath Aggarwal, R.S.D.C., III.
 Muni Lal Chopra, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Ram Sahai Agarwal, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Mohd. Anwar Ali Khan, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Sheikh Mohammad Ali, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
 Niranjana Dev Handa, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Sat Parkash Gopal, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
 Sardari Lal Agarwal, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Banarsi Dass Jalota, D.A.-V.C.J., II.
 Bas Dev, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Sohan Lal Sarna, D.A.-V.C., III. [III.]
 Ved Rattan Arora, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Mange Ram Gupta, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Satya Deva Sud, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Siri Ram Bakhshi, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hukam Chand Rajput, D.A.-V.C., III.

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Kartar Chand Salani, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Madho Ram, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Parkash Chander Chopra, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Vas Dev Ahuja, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hans Raj Mahana, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Mani Ram, D.S.C., III.
 Sant Arjan Singh Bhatia, D.S.C., III.
 Mohd. Abdullah, D.S.C., I.
 Kishori Lal Puri, D.S.C., II.
 Gurdial Singh, D.S.C., III.
 Rishi Kesh Chaudhry, D.S.C., II.
 Mehtab Singh Sikka, D.S.C., III.
 Manzoor Ahmad Khan, D.S.C., II.
 Ved Parkash Mer, D.S.C., III.
 Anand Sarup Bahl, D.S.C., III.
 Charanjit Lal Chopra, D.S.C., III.
 Ajmer Singh Sandhu, D.S.C., III.
 Tej Bhan Taneja, D.S.C., II.
 Parmhans Nath, D.S.C., II.
 Madan Mohan, D.S.C., III.
 Balwant Singh *alias* Balwant Rai, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Parkash Tandon, F.C.C., III.
 Akhtar Ali Khan, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Mitter Seth, F.C.C., III.
 Kartar Singh Bedi, F.C.C., III.
 Vias Dev Lambah, F.C.C., III.
 Rattan Lal Goela, F.C.C., III.
 Bihari Lal Kapur, F.C.C., III.
 Jagjit Singh Shinkhota, F.C.C., III.
 Mukhtar Ahmad, F.C.C., III.
 Krishen Dev Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Kidar Nath Khosla, F.C.C., III.
 Sohan Lal Vadhera, F.C.C., III.
 Sohan Lal Puri, F.C.C., III.
 Gopal Chand Suri, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Lal, F.C.C., III.

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Munir Muslim, G.C., III.
 Abdur Rashid Qureshi, G.C., III.
 Anand Kumar Singh, G.C., II.
 R. L. Kaushal, G.C., II.
 Madan Mohan Gulati, G.C., I.
 Pritam Singh Kwatra, G.C., III.
 Bal Raj Anand, G.C., III.
 R. M. Goswami, G.C., II.
 Sardool Singh Buttar, G.C., III.
 Kewal Krishan Kalia, G.C., III.
 Kartar Singh Suri, G.C., III.
 Peshauri Lal, G.C., III.
 Ram Chand Bhatia, G.C., III.
 Ata Ullah Cheema, I.C., II.
 Sultan Abdul Hameed Khan, I.C., II.
 Ch. Ataullah Khan, I.C., III.
 Nasrullah, I.C., III.
 Mian Mohamed Siddiq, I.C., II.
 Sudhansu Chatterji, S.D.C., III.
 Bidhi Chand Kothiala, S.D.C., III.
 Dalip Singh Sahni, S.D.C., II.
 Bishambar Dayal, S.D.C., III.
 Jagdish Chander Kubba, S.D.C., II.
 Khush Bakht Roy, S.D.C., III.
 Yogender Paul, S.D.C., II.
 N. S. Kaushala, S.D.C., III.
 Allah Bakhsh Rajput, G.C.L., II.
 Hamid Khurshid Alvi, G.C.L., III.
 Romesh Chandra Sud, G.C.L., III.
 Rattan Chand Sud, G.C.L., III.

1935

Milkha Singh Singhera, G.C.L., III.
 Tej Bhan Gandhi, G.C.Ly., II.
 Chiranji Lal Chopra, G.C.Ly., II.
 Gian Chand Mehta, G.C.Ly., II.
 R. K. Jhington, G.C.Ly., III.
 Mohd. Akram Minhas, G.C.Ly., II.
 Daljit Singh Jauhal, G.C.Ly., III.
 Umar Ali Malik, E.C.M., III.
 Gyan Chand Chugh, E.C.M., III.
 Surindar Singh, G.M.C., III.
 Kirpal Singh Bhatia, de C., III.
 Jaswant Rai Nayyar, Mry.C., II.
 Zahoor Ahmad, E.C., III.
 Fazil Karim Asif, E.C., III.
 Asghar Husain Safai, I.C.P., III.
 Abdul Rauf Qureshi, I.C.P., II.
 Chaudhri Abdur Rahman, I.C.P., II.
 Abdul Haq, I.C.P., III.
 K. Shanti Devi Mehta, P.W.C., II.
 Amar Nath Kaula, S.P.C., III.
 Naranjan Lal, M.C., III.
 Bhajan Lal Bhandari, M.C., III.
 Kirpal Singh Lamba, K.C., III.
 Muzaaffar Ali, I.C., III.
 Mohd. Rafi Chaudhri, I.C., II.
 *Mian Mohammad Ibrahim Batalvi, I.C., III.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1935

Bhagwan Das Khurana, G.C.,
Physics, I.
Chanan Singh, G.C., Physics,
II.
Mohammad Afzal, G.C.,
Physics, II.
Ghana Shyam, G.C., Physics,
II.
Aziz Ahmad Gillani, G.C.,
Physics, II.
Hardyal Singh, G.C., Physics,
II.

1935

Jai Kishen, G.C., Physics, II.
Chaman Lal Vohra, G.C.,
Physics, II.
Dev Datta Vasudev, G.C.,
Physics, III.
Amar Nath Kumria, Lahore,
Physics, III.
Najm Uddin, G.C., Physics, III.
Dharam Chand Midha, G.C.,
Physics, III.
M. N. Mahmood, G.C., Physics,
III.

MASTER OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1934

Parkash Chandra Joshi, G.C.,
Botany, I.
Arjun Deva, D.A.-V.C., Botany,
III.
Saied Ahmad Malik, F.C.C.,
Botany, III.
Nasir-ud-Din Khan, G.C., Zoo-
logy, II.
Govind Ram Gadhoke, G.C.,
Zoology, II.

1935

Thakar Das Sachdeva, G.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Asa Singh Dhillon, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Harmandar Lal Uppal, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Indar Sain Uppal, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Man Phul Singh Jain, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Gurbachan Singh Chima, K.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Gurpal Singh, G.C., Chemistry,
II.

1935

N. D. Yousaf, G.C., Botany, III.
Narindra Nath Chopra, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, I.
Bhim Sain Bahl, G.C., Chem-
istry, I.
R. L. Sharma, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Hari Ram, D.A.-V.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Ishwar Chandra, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, II.

Ijaz Ilahi, G.C., Chemistry, II.
V. S. Bhatia, G.C., Chemistry,
II.
Kirpal Singh Jolly, G.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Abdul Karim, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, III.
Lal Chand Koura, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, III.
Sant Singh Bedi, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, III.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1935

Madho Das Rajpal, G.C., Chemistry, I.
 Indar Singh, G.C., Chemistry, I.
 Chuni Lal Mehra, G.C., Chemistry, I.
 Joginder Singh, K.C., Chemistry, II.
 Raizada Raghunath Sahai, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Harish Chandra, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ishwar Chandra Dhanda, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Amar Nath Dua, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ghulam Ahmad Khan, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Bharpur Singh Roy, K.C., Chemistry, III.
 Dhan Raj Kohli, K.C., Chemistry, III.
 Rupinder Singh, K.C., Chemistry, III.
 Hardev Singh, K.C., Chemistry, III.
 Shyam Sundar Ahuja, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, III.
 Ram Lal Lakhanpal, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, III.
 Mohamad Afzal Khan Rajput, F.C.C., Chemistry, III.
 Krishen Gopal Mathur, F.C.C., Chemistry, III.
 Faiz Mohammad Qaisrani, G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Ch. Gurbachan Lal Ohri, G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Maharaj Kishen Punshi, G.C., Chemistry, III.
 Abdul Wahab, I.C., Chemistry, III.
 Ch. Mohammad Anwarul Haque Anwar Bhadu, I.C., Chemistry, III.

1935

Dina Nath Kohli, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, I.
 Gorakh Nath Vadehra, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, I.
 Manohar Lal Khurana, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Kalyan Singh Bhatia, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Sahib Dyal Sardana, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Surjit Singh, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Kidar Nath, G.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Kailash Chandra Ahuja, G.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Moti Lal Raina, D.A.-V.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Jamna Das Taneja, D.A.-V.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Pran Nath Gulati, D.A.-V.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Parkash Chandra Khanna, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Manohar Lal Puri, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Baldev Singh Ahluwalia, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Behari Lal Mohan, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Shanti Parkash Kampani, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Satyendra Kumar, G.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Abdul Khahir, I.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Anup Chand, S.D.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Chuni Lal Sawhney, K.C., Botany, II.
 Chaman Lal Mohan, F.C.C., Botany, II.
 Mohammad Yaqub, G.C., Botany, II.
 Abdul Rahman Qureshi, G.C., Botany, II.

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Abdul Hamid Khan, I.C.,
Botany, II.
Sham Lal Juneja, K.C., Botany,
III.
Hukam Chand Nahb, K.C.,
Botany, III.

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Robert William Innis, G.C.,
Botany, III.
Atam Prakash Kapur, D.A.-V.C.,
Zoology, II.
Chiman Lal Bhatia, G.C., Zoo-
logy, II.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1935

Santokh Singh, Gujranwala, III.
Jwala Parshad, Hissar, II.
Partap Singh Jain, Lahore, II.
Onkar Singh Pathania, Lahore,
II.
Manohar Lal Duggal, Lahore,
III.
Muhammad Rashid, Lahore, III.
Abdus Salam Shah, Lahore, III.
Harbans Bahadur, Lahore, III.
Hans Raj Katariya, Lahore, III.
Panna Lal Jain, Lahore, III.
Ram Lal Gupta, Jammu, III.
(Mrs.) Vidya Sethi, Lahore, II.
Lall Singh Kang Samralavi,
K.C., II.
Harbans Singh Samundri, K.C.,
III.
Nagina Singh Aujla, K.C., III.
Pritam Singh, K.C., II.
Nazir Ahmad Ch., K.C., III.
Gulzari Lal Vohra, K.C., III.
Roshan Lal Sachdev, K.C., III.
Rajindar Kumar Nijhawan,
K.C., II.
Sh. Abdul Hamid, K.C., III.
Darshan Singh Narula, K.C.,
III.
Harbans Singh Pannu, K.C.,
III.
Jagdish Chandra Mehra, K.C.,
III.
Rajindar Singh, K.C., III.
Harbans Singh Man, K.C., II.
Amar Singh, K.C., III.
G. S. Chowhan, K.C., III.

1935

Ascharj Lal Kapur, K.C., III.
Surindar Singh Grewal, K.C.,
III.
Muhammad Said, K.C., III.
P. Anand, K.C., III.
Kanwar Om Parkash, D.A.-V.C.,
III.
Wasu Dev Manikotla, D.A.-
V.C., III.
Kundan Lal Chadha, D.A.-
V.C., III.
Narindar Nath, D.A.-V.C., III.
P. C. Ghulyani, D.A.-V.C., III.
Ram Saran Narang, D.A.-
V.C., III.
Rattan Lal Saini, D.A.-V.C.,
III.
Roshan Lal Vij, D.A.-V.C.,
Baij Nath Sohleti, D.A.-V.C.,
III.
Ved Parkash Sharma (Honours
in Physics), D.A.-V.C., III.
Rajindra Nath Mehra, D.A.-
V.C., II.
Amrit Lal Talwar, D.A.-V.C.,
II.
Tarlok Singh Kahlon, D.A.-
V.C., III.
Dev Raj Khanna, D.A.-V.C.,
III.
Pritam Das, D.A.-V.C., III.
Hira Nand Gorowara, D.A.-V.C.,
III.
Dev Raj, D.A.-V.C., II.
Chanan Ram Seani, D.A.-V.C.,
III.

1935

Parkash Chander Goyal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Jai Gopal Bedi, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Jagdish Chander Jain, D.A.-V.C., III.
 H. R. Alipuria, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Brij Mohan Mehra, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Nitya Nand Sud, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Siri Ram Khanna, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Surjan Dass Kumar, D.S.C., III.
 Amolak Raj Chhabra, D.S.C., III.
 Hira Lal Gupta, D.S.C., II.
 S. S. Jawa, D.S.C., III.
 Abdur Rasul, F.C.C., III.
 Kirpal Singh Mnaisa, F.C.C., II.
 Sarup Chand, F.C.C., II.
 Sachdev Gupta, F.C.C., III.
 Pyare Lal Khanna, F.C.C., III.
 Prem Nath Nangia, F.C.C., III.
 Mohammad Aslam, F.C.C., III.
 Kapur Chand Jain, F.C.C., III.
 Kanwal Krishna, F.C.C., III.
 Dharma Parkash Khosla, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Singh Arora, F.C.C., III.
 Prithpal Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Prem Nath Koul, F.C.C., III.
 Manohar Lal Logani, F.C.C., II.
 Amar Lal Chawla, F.C.C., III.
 Yash Pal Sain, F.C.C., II.
 S. K. Tikkn, F.C.C., III.
 Sri Krishan Dhameja, F.C.C., II.
 Satya Paul Nagratha, F.C.C., II.
 Pran Nath Badhwar, F.C.C., III.
 Paras Ram Tandon, F.C.C., III.
 Om Parkash Khosla, F.C.C., III.

1935

Murli Dhar Gandhi, F.C.C., III.
 Mohammad Wasi Ullah Sroe, F.C.C., III.
 Mohd. Sharif Gulzar, F.C.C., III.
 Kailash Chand Kapila, F.C.C., III.
 Jagdishwar Sahai, F.C.C., III.
 Bawa Gursarn Singh Bhalla, F.C.C., II.
 Dharam Paul Puri, F.C.C., III.
 Atam Sarup Talwar, F.C.C., III.
 Amar Nath Sharma, F.C.C., III.
 Abdul Haque Khan, F.C.C., III.
 Jaswant Singh Dhanyal, G.C., II.
 Mahbub Rai, G.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Kawatra, G.C., II.
 Har Gopal, G.C., III.
 Surjit Singh, G.C., III.
 Sewak Singh, G.C., III.
 Chandar Bhan Nagia, G.C., III.
 Vidya Prakash Sharma, G.C., III.
 Narain Singh (Honours in Physics), G.C., II.
 Chaman Lal Mehra, G.C., II.
 Ross J. Duncan, G.C., II.
 Jai Dev Sharma, G.C., III.
 Daya Shankar, G.C., III.
 Mohinder Singh Keith, G.C., III.
 Sohinder Singh Chatrath, G.C., II.
 Faizur Rahman Khan, G.C., III.
 Kailash Chander Ray, G.C., II.
 Dharm Pal, G.C., II.
 G. M. Rogers, G.C., II.
 A. Rasheed Agha, I.C., II.
 Abdul Haq, I.C., III.
 Abdul Aziz, I.C., III.
 Mirza Mohammad Abdullah Beg., I.C., III.
 S. M. Nawaz, I.C., II.

1935

Faiz Ullah Yusafzai, I.C., III.
 Krishan Swaroop Sandhya,
 S.D.C., III.
 Chuni Lal Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Gopal Dass Kapoor, G.M.C.,
 III.
 Charan Singh, G.M.C., III.
 Nanak Chand, G.M.C., III.
 Guranditta Mal Ajmani, G.M.C.,
 III.
 Narindar Singh, G.M.C., II.
 Dharamanand Bhutani, G.M.C.,
 III.
 Gowardhan Lal Sharma,
 G.M.C., II.
 Ghulam Ishaq, I.C.P., II.
 Shanti Prakash Gupta, P.W.C.,
 III.

1935

Jatinder Nath Sachdev, P.W.C.,
 III.
 Vikram Pai Malhotra, P.W.C.,
 III.
 Shanti Prakash Chhiber, P.W.C.,
 III.
 *Jai Chandra, D.A.-V.C., III.
 *Jagdish Swaroopa Bhatnagar,
 F.C.C., III.
 †Baij Nath Sharma, F.C.C.,
 III.
 *Abdus Salam, I.C., III.
 †Krishan Lal Pahwa, F.C.C.,
 III.
 †Khalifa Wajihud-Din Saleem,
 F.C.C., III.
 *Zahurul Haq, D.S.C., III.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1935

Altaf Ahmad, Jullundur, III.
 Satya Wati, Lahore, III.
 Sheila Rai, F.C.C., III.
 M. S. Narindra, D.S.C., III.

1935

Kishore Chand, G.C., III.
 Malik Mohd. Ibrahim, I.C., III.
 Badri Nath, Bali, P.W.C., III.
 Sh. Abdur Rahman, I.C., III.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

1935

M. Abdul Ghani, A.C., II.
 Sangat Singh, A.C., II.

* Passed under Regulation 21, Calendar (1935-36), page 350.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

1935

Balwant Singh Atwal, K.C., III.
 Raghu Nath Shangloo, K.C., II.
 Chander Bhan Gaur, A.C., II.
 Chaitar Singh Barotra, A.C., II.
 Ghulam Mohd. But, A.C., III.
 K. Hamdul Aziz Chauhan, A.C., II.
 K. R. Chowdhry, A.C., II.
 Karam Singh Babans, A.C., II.
 Kidar Nath Bahl, A.C., II.

1935

Krishan Kumar Khosla, A.C., III.
 Mohd. Ishaq, A.C., II.
 Mohd. Muntaz, A.C., II.
 S. M. Mohy-ud-Din, A.C., II.
 Prem Sagar, A.C., II.
 Pritam Lal Sharma, A.C., II.
 Shri Ram Purohit, A.C., II.
 Sohan Singh, A.C., II.
 Gurbaksh Singh Mahli, A.C., II.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1935

Sayed Akhtar Abbas Zaidi, A.C., II.
 Babu Singh, A.C., II.
 Dharm Chand, A.C., II.
 Jagar Nath Raina, A.C., II.
 Muhd. Ibrahim Khan, A.C., II.

1935

Mohd. Iqbal, A.C., II.
 Moti Bam Nandrajog, A.C., III.
 Nand Lal Mathur, A.C., II.
 Niranjan Singh, A.C., II.
 Shri Ram, A.C., II.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

1934

Dhani Ram Aggarwal, C.T.C., II.

1935

Bhagat Ram Vashisht, C.T.C., II.
 Dyal Singh Johar, C.T.C., III.
 Dharam Kishore Jhingan, C.T.C., III.
 Krishna Lal Puri, C.T.C., III.
 Mohd. Ashraf Khan, C.T.C., II.
 Manzur Hussain, C.T.C., III.
 Mohamed Khan, C.T.C., III.

1935

Mirza Nisar Ali Beg, C.T.C., III.
 J. D. Patial, C.T.C., II.
 Prehlad Singh, C.T.C., III.
 Radha Krishan Dhingra, C.T.C., II.
 Radha Krishan Luthra, C.T.C., III.
 Satya Prakash Nayar, C.T.C., II.
 Sardar Ali Butt, C.T.C., II.
 Sultan Ahmad, C.T.C., III.
 Abdul Wahid Khan, C.T.C., III.
 Fazli-Haq Shaida, C.T.C., III.
 Abdul Aziz Sheifta, C.T.C., III.

1935

Ashiq Hussain Khan, C.T.C., III.
 Bhagat Singh Sebt, C.T.C., II.
 Bishan Dass, C.T.C., III.
 H. O. Banerji, C.T.C., III.
 Syed Ghulam Raza, C.T.C., II.
 Gurdit Singh, C.T.C., III.
 Girdhari Lal Pushkarna, C.T.C., III.
 Hardit Singh, C.T.C., III.
 Hari Singh Panwar, C.T.C., II.
 Ijaz Ahmad Siddiqi, C.T.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Parti, C.T.C., III.
 Jagan Nath Sharma, C.T.C., II.
 Kali Kumar Gupta, C.T.C., III.
 Mohammad Yaqub, C.T.C., II.
 Ram Lal Katyal, C.T.C., II.
 Raj Kumar Sood, C.T.C., III.
 Karan Singh Malik, C.T.C., III.
 Mohammed Masud, C.T.C., III.
 Abdul Majid Khan, C.T.C., II.
 A. Khurshid Hashemie, C.T.C., III.
 Amar Nath Kamra, C.T.C., III.
 Amrik Singh, C.T.C., II.
 Badr-ud-Din, C.T.C., II.
 Bant Singh Bans, C.T.C., II.
 Sayed Bashir Ahmad, C.T.C., III.
 Bihari Lal Chopra, C.T.C., III.
 Dina Nath Khanna, C.T.C., II.
 Faizullah Khattak, C.T.C., III.
 Kharaiti Lal Madan, C.T.C., III.
 Mohan Lal Jain, C.T.C., III.
 Mohammad Abdul Haq Hafiz, C.T.C., II.
 Shaikh Mohd. Rafi, C.T.C., II.
 Nasiruddin Mahmud Latifi, C.T.C., II.
 Partap Kishen Tikkoo, C.T.C., III.
 Prem Sagar Khera, C.T.C., III.
 Chaudhri Rahmatullah Khan, C.T.C., III.

1935

Shiv Dayal Chandna, C.T.C., III.
 Kirti Man Sharma, C.T.C., III.
 Rup Dayal, C.T.C., III.
 Sadhu Ram Gupta, C.T.C., I.
 Sundar Lal Aggarwal, C.T.C., III.
 Ch. Umar Hayat Khan, C.T.C., III.
 Sardari Lal Gorowara, C.T.C., II.
 Takan Lal Goswami, Delhi, III.
 Khawaja Abdul Haye, Ambala, III.
 Gurbakhsh Singh, Amritsar, III.
 Sain Dass Talwar, Amritsar, III.
 Gurbachan Singh, Amritsar, III.
 Basant Singh Kahlon, Amritsar, III.
 Thakar Datta Ghuliani, Amritsar, III.
 Teja Singh, Amritsar, III.
 Jodh Singh, Gujranwala, III.
 Girdhari Lal Bhutiani, Gujrat, III.
 Ch. Mohd. Shafi, Gujrat, III.
 Dev Indar Lal, Gurdaspur, II.
 Gita Ram Mittal, Hissar, III.
 Krishan Baldev, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Mian Fazli Rahman, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Sant Ram Sharma, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Bhagat Ram Kalota, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Abdul Aziz Mianwi, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Mehl Singh, Jhelum, III.
 Karam Ilahi Pannun, Jhelum, III.
 Kh. Ghulam Nabi Butt, Lahore, II.
 Jagan Nath Gorowara, Lahore, II.

1935

Ram Partap Khullar, Lahore, III.
 Parshotam Ram Jhingan, Lahore, III.
 Sham Narayan Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Dharam Dutt, Lahore, III.
 Ch. Mohammad Akram, Lyallpur, II.
 Tej Bhan Ghuliani, Multan, III.
 Jagadhar Mall Jain, Rohtak, III.
 Ram Sarup Gautam, Rohtak, III.
 Dharam Raj Verma, Shahpur, III. [III.
 Ghani Sham Dass, Shahpur, Mohammad Hafeez, Shahpur, II.
 Ram Lal Kohli, Shahpur, III.
 Ram Dass, Shahpur, II.
 Hans Raj Gaiind, Shahpur, III.
 Devki Nandan, Bannu, II.
 Mohd. Ramzan, Patiala, III.
 Marie Smyth, Bombay, II.
 Khurshid Kamal-ud-Din, Ferozepur, III.
 (Miss) Maqbul Karam Elahi Malik, Hoshiarpur, III.
 (Miss) Shakuntla Anand, Lahore, III.
 Munawwar Kamal-ud-Din, Rohtak, III.
 Masudbah Ahmad Jan, L.M.S., III.
 Lily Michael, L.M.S., II.
 Josephine Hakim Khan, L.M.S., II.
 (Miss) Sarwari Jahan Abdul Karim, L.M.S., III.
 Gurnam Kaur Gulab Singh, L.M.S., II.

1935

Shakuntla Devi, L.M.S., III.
 Amiya Das Gupta, L.M.S., III.
 Lalabati Sen, L.M.S., III.
 Mahmuda Ghulam Haider, L.M.S., III.
 M. Pant, L.M.S., III.
 Sakuntla Ganga Parshad, L.M.S., III.
 Kamala Wanchu, L.M.S., III.
 Savitri, L.M.S., III.
 Florence E. Dean, L.M.S., III.
 Hamida Abdullah, L.M.S., III.
 Jamila Abdul Ghani, L.M.S., III.
 Mohindar Kaur, L.M.S., III.
 Shubh Chandrika Datt, L.M.S., III.
 Bishan Zutshi, L.M.S., III.
 Parbeen Bhagat, L.M.S., III.
 Satnam Kaur Charan Singh, L.M.S., II.
 Wazir Begum Inam Ali, L.M.S., III.
 Amya F. Sen, L.M.S., II.
 Bismillah Abdus Samad Khan, L.M.S., III.
 Mercy Singh, L.M.S., III.
 Amatullah Abdur Rahman, L.M.S., III.
 Sheila Dina Nath, L.M.S., III.
 Savitri Chawla, L.M.S., III.
 Anant Harnam Singh, L.M.S., III.
 Prithi Chand, Bhatia, Ambala, III.
 Bashir Ahmad Khan, C.T.C., III.
 Ganeshi Lal, Multan, III.
 Mian Niaz Mohammad, Bannu, III.
 Mulk Raj Rajput, Peshawar, III.
 Prem Singh Sodhi, Ambala, III.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The list of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1935

Rajindra Nath Dudeja, Multan.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1935

A. G. Butt, L.C., II.
 Abdul Aziz Minhas, L.C., II.
 Abdul Ghani, L.C., II.
 Ch. Abdul Ghani Harl, L.C., II.
 Abdul Hafeez Khan, L.C., I.
 Abdul Haque, L.C., II.
 Malik Abdul Rahim, L.C., II.
 Abdul Rashid Chohan, L.C., II.
 Ahmad Din Khokhar, L.C., II.
 Ahmad Noor, L.C., I.
 Akber Ali Chughtai, L.C., I.
 Akhtar Islam Ehsan, L.C., I.
 Akhtar Subhani, L.C., II.
 Alauddin Siddiqui, L.C., II.
 Ali Akbar Khan, L.C., I.
 Shaikh Ali Fayyaz, L.C., I.
 Amar Chand Mehra, L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Anand, L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Bazaz, L.C., I.
 Amar Nath Wadhawan, L.C., I.
 Amar Singh Gakhal, L.C., II.
 Amin Chand, L.C., II.
 Amin Ullah, L.C., II.
 Amolak Singh Sachdeva, L.C., I.
 Amrik Singh Sabharwal, L.C., I.
 Amrit Lal Ahluwalia, L.C., II.
 Amrit Lal Salun, L.C., II.
 Amrit Lal Sawhney, L.C., II.
 Anand Deva Tayal, L.C., II.

1935

Anant Ram, L.C., II.
 Anwar Khan, L.C., I.
 Ascharj Lall, L.C., I.
 Sardar Ata Mohd. Khan, L.C., I.
 Ata Mohi-ud-Din Chaudhry, L.C., II.
 Atiqulla Khan Tikka, L.C., I.
 Ausaf Ali Khan, L.C., I.
 Avtar Singh Dua, L.C., II.
 B. R. Seekand, L.C., II.
 Babar Ali Shah, L.C., II.
 Badri Das Kashyap, L.C., I.
 Bahal Singh, L.C., I.
 Bakhshish Singh Randhawa, L.C., II.
 Baldev Singh Bhandari, L.C., II.
 Baldev Singh Mohan, L.C., II.
 Balkrishan Gbai, L.C., I.
 Bal Raj Tuli, L.C., I.
 Balwant Rai Bhatra, L.C., II.
 Banarsi Das Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Bansilal Suri, L.C., II.
 Banwari Lall, L.C., I.
 Basakhi Ram, L.C., I.
 Bashir Ahmad Khan I, L.C., II.
 Sh. Bashir Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Basudev Sud, L.C., II.
 Batuk Shankar Bhatnagar, L.C., II.
 Behari Lal Datta, L.C., II.

1935

Bhagat Ram Anand, L.C., I.
 Bhagat Singh, L.C., I.
 Bhag Singh Jhajri, L.C., II.
 Bhagwan Dass Nagpaul, L.C., II.
 Bhagwant Sarup Gautam, L.C., I.
 Brij Mohan Lal Aggarwal, L.C., I.
 Brij Mohan Lal Paruthi, L.C., I.
 Brij Nath, L.C., II.
 Budh Parkash, L.C., II.
 Chaman Lal Khanna, L.C., I.
 Chaman Lal Mahay, L.C., I.
 Chamela Ram Garg, L.C., II.
 Chanan Shah Chopra, L.C., II.
 Chanan Singh Cheema, L.C., II.
 Chandra Bhan Jain, L.C., I.
 Chandar Bhan Nagia, L.C., II.
 Chandra Parkash, L.C., II.
 Chetan Dass Mehra, L.C., I.
 Chhajjo Ram, L.C., II.
 D. C. Lal Sahni, L.C., II.
 Daljeet Singh, L.C., II.
 K. C. Daulat Rai, *alias* Daulat Ram Kaifi, L.C., II.
 Daulat Ram Sobti, L.C., II.
 Deoki Nandan Bansal, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Chawla, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Vij, L.C., II.
 Devi Dayal Sharma, L.C., II.
 Dev Raj Mehra, L.C., II.
 Dev Raj Sandhir, L.C., II.
 Dharam Bir Bhatia, L.C., II.
 Dharambir Malhotra, L.C., II.
 Dharam Chand Hastir, L.C., II.
 Dharam Dev Bhuchar, L.C., I.
 Dharam Prakash Joshi, L.C., II.
 Dilbagh Rai Chhabra, L.C., II.
 Dina Nath Gupta, L.C., II.
 Dina Nath Mody, L.C., II.
 Dina Nath Raina, L.C., II.
 Dina Nath Sud, L.C., II.

1935

Din Dyal Chaddha, L.C., I.
 Diwan Chand Chaudhri, L.C., I.
 Diwan Chand Chhatwal, L.C., II.
 Duni Chand Chopra, L.C., I.
 Dwarka Dass Sharma, L.C., II.
 Dwarka Nath Vasudeva, L.C., II.
 E. A. Thakar Das, L.C., II.
 Faiz Rasul, L.C., II.
 Faquir Chand Varma, L.C., II.
 Sayed Fayyaz Husain, L.C., I.
 Fazal Karim, L.C., II.
 Sh. Fazal Karim Siddiqi, L.C., II.
 G. B. Saifi, L.C., II.
 G. P. Singh Dhillon, L.C., II.
 Ganga Ram Pargal, L.C., II.
 Ghayoor Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 S. Ghulam Abbas Jafari, L.C., II.
 Malik Ghulam Farid, L.C., II.
 Malik Girdhari Lalli, L.C., II.
 Gita Ram Kalsy, L.C., II.
 Gobind Ram Bambha, L.C., II.
 Gopal Dass Nangia, L.C., II.
 Gopal Lal Arora, L.C., II.
 Gopal Singh Goliani, L.C., I.
 Gurbax Singh, L.C., II.
 Gurcharan Singh, L.C., II.
 Gur Dhian Sharma, L.C., II.
 Gurdial Singh Ahluwalia, L.C., II.
 Gurdit Singh Batra I, L.C., I.
 Gurdit Singh Batra II, L.C., II.
 Guru Datta, L.C., II.
 Gyan Chand Sud, L.C., II.
 Gyan Chand Swara, L.C., II.
 Haider Ali Quraishi, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj Jhingan, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj Maggon, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj Rajput, L.C., I.
 Hans Raj Tandan, L.C., I.
 Harbans Lal Chopra, L.C., II.

1935

Harbans Lal Obhrai, L.C., II.
 Harbans Singh, L.C., II.
 Harbhagwan Moudgil, L.C., I.
 Hardas Singh Kalair, L.C., II.
 Hardev Prasad Sharma, L.C., II.
 Hardyal Singh Bajwa, L.C., II.
 Hari Chand Bhatia, L.C., I.
 Hari Chand Sabherwal, L.C., I.
 Har Krishan Lal Bakhshi, L.C., II.
 Harparkash Sureja, L.C., II.
 Harsaran Das, L.C., II.
 Har Swaroop, L.C., II.
 Hukam Chand, L.C., II.
 Qazi Inayat Ullah, L.C., II.
 Indar Nath Salwan, L.C., II.
 Indir Paul Sharma, L.C., I.
 Indar Singh, L.C., II.
 Iqbal Singh, L.C., II.
 Ishar Dass Bhatia, L.C., I.
 Ishwar Das Pawar, L.C., I.
 J. Rai Sethi, L.C., II.
 Jagan Nath Bandlas, L.C., I.
 Jagan Nath Mago, L.C., I.
 Jagat Ram Pahwa, L.C., I.
 Jagdish Chandra Bhagat, L.C., I.
 Jagdish Chander Khanna, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Chandra Mehta, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Mitter Bhaskar, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Parkash Francis, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Prakash Malhotra, L.C., I.
 Jagir Chand Moorghai, L.C., I.
 Bakhshi Jai Chand, L.C., II.
 Jai Prasada, L.C., II.
 Jamal Hassan, L.C., II.
 Jamna Das, L.C., II.
 Janki Nath Khanna, L.C., II.
 Jaswant Singh, L.C., I.

1935

Jaswant Singh Grewal, L.C., II.
 Jaswant Singh Kochar, L.C., I.
 Jawala Nath, L.C., II.
 Jaya Deva Sharma, L.C., II.
 Jindas Mal Jain, L.C., II.
 Jogindar Singh Bamral, L.C., II.
 Kali Prasad, L.C., II.
 Mian Karim Bakhsh, L.C., II.
 Kartar Chand, L.C., II.
 Kartar Singh Raipuria, L.C., I.
 Kartar Singh Sahaie, L.C., II.
 Kehar Singh Bedi, L.C., I.
 Khair Muhammad Khan, L.C., II.
 Kidar Nath Chitkara, L.C., II.
 Kishore Chand Mahindru, L.C., II.
 Krishna Dutt Raina, L.C., II.
 Krishan Gopal Seidhev, L.C., II.
 Krishan Gopal Soni, L.C., I.
 Krishan Swarup Dudeja, L.C., II.
 Lachman Dass, L.C., II.
 Lahori Lal, L.C., I.
 Lajpat Rai, L.C., II.
 Lajpat Rai Kapoor, L.C., II.
 Lakhpat Rai Goyal, L.C., I.
 Lekh Raj Takkar, L.C., II.
 M. A. Latif, L.C., II.
 Madan Mohan Lal, L.C., I.
 Madho Lal Dhawan, L.C., I.
 Mangat Ram Khanna, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Sahgal, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Taneja, L.C., I.
 Maqbool Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 Syed Masoom Shah, L.C., I.
 Mata Din Sharma, L.C., I.
 Mohan Lal Bhatia, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Abdul Haq, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Abdullah Khan Sadozai, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Akbar Khan, L.C., II.

1935

Mohammad Hussain Jafri, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Iqbal Khan, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Khan Bashir, L.C., I.
 Mohammad Nadir, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Rafiq Khawaja, L.C., II.
 Sh. Mohammad Said, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Salim, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Saleem Aslam Peerzada, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Sarfraz Khan, L.C., I.
 Mohd. Shafi Khawja, L.C., II.
 Mohamad Shafi Sheikh, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Sharif, L.C., II.
 Mirza Mohd. Taqi, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Yusuf (*alias* Ghulam Yusuf), L.C., I.
 Sh. Mohd. Yusaf, L.C., II.
 Mulk Raj Uppal, L.C., II.
 Syed Mushtaq Hussain, L.C., II.
 Nanak Chand Bohl, L.C., II.
 Nand Kishore Budhwar, L.C., II.
 Nand Lal Nijhawan, L.C., I.
 Narindar Singh, L.C., II.
 Narsingh Rai, L.C., II.
 Naseer Ahmad Virk, L.C., II.
 Nazeer Ahmad Farooqi, L.C., II.
 Nazir Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 Nazir Ahmad Mahju, L.C., II.
 Nazir Ahmad Waraich, L.C., II.
 Nihal Chand Hasin, L.C., II.
 Nobat Roy, L.C., II.
 Nur Sultan, L.C., II.
 Omkar Dayal Sharma, L.C., II.
 Om Parkash Sachdeva, L.C., I.
 Panna Lal Vohra, L.C., II.
 Paritam Singh, L.C., II.
 Parkash Chand Malhotra, L.C., I.
 Parkash Chand Punj, L.C., II.
 Parkash Chandra Navar, L.C., II.

1935

Parmindar Singh Mangut, L.C., II.
 Piyare Lal Khattar, L.C., II.
 Prem Dass Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Prem Datt Mody, L.C., II.
 Prem Kumar Goyal, L.C., I.
 Prem Nath Khanna, L.C., II.
 Prem Nath Wadhawan, L.C., II.
 Prem Sagar, L.C., II.
 Prem Swarup Puri, L.C., I.
 Pritam Singh Jain, L.C., II.
 Prithi Raj Singh, L.C., II.
 Purna Nand, L.C., II.
 Radhak Nagpaul, L.C., II.
 Radha Krishan Gauba, L.C., II.
 Radha Krishan Mahajan, L.C., II.
 Raghu Nath Das Gupta, L.C., II.
 Raghu Nath Dass Magoo, L.C., II.
 Ram Balbhadar Malhotra, L.C., I.
 Ram Chand Grover, L.C., II.
 Ram Chandra Gupta, L.C., II.
 Rameshwar Dass Khurana, L.C., II.
 Raminder Singh Walia, L.C., II.
 Ram Krishen Mukhi, L.C., I.
 Ram Lal Gupta, L.C., I.
 Ram Lok Sharma, L.C., II.
 Ram Lubhaya Sharma, L.C., II.
 Ram Nath Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Ram Nath Chopra, L.C., II.
 Ram Nath Thakur, L.C., II.
 Ram Parkash Pathak, L.C., I.
 Ram Parkash Talwar, L.C., II.
 Ram Parshad Sial, L.C., II.
 Ram Partap, L.C., II.
 Ram Rakha Vasudeva, L.C., II.
 Ram Rang Sudarshan, L.C., I.
 Ram Sarup Aggarwal, L.C., I.
 Ram Sarup Jain, L.C., I.
 Rattan Lal Aggarwal, L.C., II.

1935

Rattan Lal Garg, L.C., I.
 Raza-ul-Rahman Khan, L.C., II.
 Roshan Lal Jain, L.C., II.
 Sadar Hussain Shah Bukhari, L.C., II.
 Sath Ram, L.C., II.
 Sadhu Ram Jain, L.C., I.
 Sadhu Ram Kalia, L.C., II.
 Sadiq Ali Shah, L.C., I.
 Sahib Singh Bhatia, L.C., I.
 Sain Dass Bedi, L.C., II.
 Sain Dass Kumar, L.C., II.
 Sain Das Verma, L.C., I.
 Saligram Vaid, L.C., II.
 Sampuran Singh Palta, L.C., I.
 Sansar Chand Katoch, L.C., I.
 Sansar Chand Murgai, L.C., II.
 Sant Ram, L.C., II.
 Sardari Lal, L.C., II.
 Sardari Lal Bhatia, L.C., I.
 Sardari Lal Sachdeva, L.C., II.
 Sardari Lal Thapar, L.C., II.
 Sarjit Singh Sodhi, L.C., I.
 Satya Dev Saini, L.C., I.
 Mehta Satya Parkash Law, L.C., I.
 Shadi Ram Jindal, L.C., II.
 Shambhu Das Sharma, L.C., II.
 Sham Lal Sakhuja, L.C., II.
 Sham Sarup Bali, L.C., II.
 Shanti Narain Manocha, L.C., I.
 Shanti Parshad Jain, L.C., II.
 Shanti Sarup Bhagi, L.C., II.
 Shanti Sarup Oberoi, L.C., II.
 Shareef Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Shiri Kanth Sharma, L.C., II.
 Shukar Datta Seth, L.C., II.
 Siri Ram Bansal, L.C., II.
 Siri Ram Sarna, L.C., II.
 Sita Ram Gandhi, L.C., II.
 Sohan Lal Abbot, L.C., II.
 Sohan Lal Gupta, L.C., II.
 Sohan Lal Loomba, L.C., II.
 Sohan Singh Bhatia, L.C., II.

1935

Somat Parkash, L.C., I.
 Som Nath Piyara, L.C., II.
 Sri Krishna Mehta, L.C., II.
 Sujan Singh Chadha, L.C., I.
 Sujan Singh Pruthi, L.C., I.
 Sukhjinder Singh, L.C., II.
 Suraj Bhan Grover, L.C., I.
 Suraj Parkash Sikka, L.C., II.
 Suraj Parkash Vaid, L.C., II.
 Swarup Narain Khanna, L.C., II.
 Tarlok Nath Khanna, L.C., II.
 Tehal Singh Loomba, L.C., II.
 Tehla Ram, L.C., II.
 Tekchand Anand, L.C., II.
 Thakur Sen Negi, L.C., I.
 Tirath Ram Chopra, L.C., I.
 Tirath Singh, L.C., II.
 Tirlochan Singh Rangar, L.C., I.
 Trilok Nath Anand, L.C., II.
 Vidya Parkash Madan, L.C., II.
 Vidya Parkash Sud I, L.C., I.
 Vidya Parkash Sood II, L.C., II.
 Vidya Sagar Datta, L.C., II.
 Vidya Sagar Sood, L.C., II.
 Wishwa Nath Sharma, L.C., II.
 Wali Mohammad, L.C., I.
 Waryam Singh Khanna, L.C., II.
 Y. R. Bhasin, L.C., II.
 Yashodanand Kapoor, L.C., II.
 Jash Paul Bhasin, L.C., I.
 Anandswarup Sambhy, L.C., II.
 Chanan Ram Khosla, L.C., II.
 Ghulam Ali, L.C., II.
 Gurdial Singh "Wirk", L.C., II.
 I. R. Suchdev, L.C., II.
 Jagannath Aggarwalla, L.C., II.
 Jagiwan Parshad, L.C., II.
 Karam Chand Arora, L.C., II.
 Krishan Chandra Sibal, L.C., II.

1935

Ch. Muhammad Ali, L.C., II.
 Sh. Mohd. Ashraf, L.C., II.
 Muntaz Ahmad, L.C., I.
 Thakar Narendra Nath, L.C.,
 II.

1935

Riaz Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 Sukh Dev Singh, L.C., II.
 Brij Krishna Gurtu, L.C., II.
 Abdur Rahman Khan, L.C., I.
 Nasar Husain Durrani, L.C., II.

BACHELOR OF LAWS (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1935

Abdul Hamid Chaudhri, L.C.,
 II.
 Abdul Rashid, L.C., II.
 Abdur Rauf Khan Niazi, L.C.,
 II. [II.
 Ahmad Hussain Khokhar, L.C.,
 Avtar Singh, L.C., II.
 M. Aziz Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Baboo Lal Sud, L.C., II.
 Bihari Lal, L.C., I.
 Chuni Lal Dham, L.C., II.
 Fakhrud Din, L.C., II.
 Ch. Ghulam Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Bawa Gurmukh Singh, L.C.,
 II.
 Gurucharan Dass Jhang, L.C.,
 II. [II.
 Harish Chandra Kashyap, L.C.,
 Harkishan Singh, L.C., II.
 Hazura Singh Sra, L.C., II.
 Idris Ahmed Khan, L.C., II.
 Khadim Hussain, L.C., II.
 Kishori Lal Kapur, L.C., II.
 Kundan Lal, L.C., II.
 Lahori Mal Puri, L.C., II.
 Madan Lal Kapur, L.C., I.
 Mohd. Sarfraz Khan Baloch,
 L.C., II.

1935

Mustafa Nawaz, L.C., II.
 Naurata Ram Aggarwal, L.C.,
 II.
 Malik Nazeer Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Syed Nazir Hussain, L.C., II.
 Padma Prakash Maheshwary,
 L.C., II.
 Pritam Singh Patialvi, L.C.,
 II.
 Puran Chand Gupta, L.C., II.
 Romesh Chandra Goyal, L.C.,
 II.
 Sham Lal Jethi, L.C., II.
 Malik Shaukat Ali Khan, L.C.,
 I.
 Shivindar Singh Sangha, L.C.,
 II.
 Shushil Chand Diwan, L.C., II.
 Talok Singh Gill, L.C., II.
 Tara Chand Sharma, L.C., II.
 Tara Chand Singhal, L.C., I.
 Uma Chand Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Ved Parkash, L.C., II.
 Ved Parkash Nanda, L.C., II.
 Balwant Gurcharan Singh
 Dhaliwal, L.C., II.
 Sukh Dev Bakshi, L.C., II.
 Chatar Sain Sethi, L.C., II.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1935

Harbans Singh Narang, Lahore.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

April, 1935.

1935

L. M. deSouza, L.H.M.C.
 Merle Winifred Beeby,
 L.H.M.C.
 S. A. Hafiz, L.H.M.C.
 Rajabai S. K. Chauhan,
 L.H.M.C.
 I. deSouza, L.H.M.C.
 Abdul Wadud, K.E.M.C.
 Baldev Raj, K.E.M.C.
 Dev Raj Chandihok, K.E.M.C.
 Didar Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Dwarka Prasad Puri, K.E.M.C.
 Faqir Chand Shori, K.E.M.C.
 Fakir Zaman Khan, K.E.M.C.
 Fida Mohd. Khan, K.E.M.C.
 Gautam Chand, K.E.M.C.
 Gurdial Singh Lodgharia,
 K.E.M.C.
 Habibullah Khan, K.E.M.C.
 Hari Dev Varma, K.E.M.C.
 Janki Prasad Raina, K.E.M.C.
 Kartar Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Lakshvir, K.E.M.C.

1935

Madan Tewari, K.E.M.C.
 Maha Nand Gupta, K.E.M.C.
 Mahesh Prashad Mathur,
 K.E.M.C.
 Man Mohan Nath, K.E.M.C.
 Mohd. Arshad, K.E.M.C.
 Syed Mohammad Ashraf Naqsh-
 bandi, K.E.M.C.
 Mohan Lall Sur, K.E.M.C.
 Mohan Singh Sethi, K.E.M.C.
 Kanwar Moti Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Om Prakash, K.E.M.C.
 Parshotam Lal Puri, K.E.M.C.
 Radha Krishan, K.E.M.C.
 Ram Dass Aggarwal, K.E.M.C.
 Ram Rattan Sachdeva, K.E.M.C.
 Santosh Kumar Sen, K.E.M.C.
 Siri Krishan, K.E.M.C.
 Surjit Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Tara Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Upkar Singh Chubhalia,
 K.E.M.C.
 Yoginder Paul, K.E.M.C.

October, 1935.

1935

Evelyn Peters, K.E.M.C.
 Leila Dharmavir, K.E.M.C.
 A. H. Vatsyayana, K.E.M.C.
 Kazi Abdul Jabbar, K.E.M.C.
 Baij Nath Saigal, K.E.M.C.
 Balbir Krishna Kapur,
 K.E.M.C.
 Banarsi Das, K.E.M.C.
 Bishambar Nath Blaggan,
 K.E.M.C.
 Charles John Samuel, K.E.M.C.
 Chuni Lal Bhatia, K.E.M.C.
 Dev Parshad Mengi, K.E.M.C.
 Ghulam Haidar Khan, K.E.M.C.
 Syed Ghulam Haqani, K.E.M.C.

1935

Malik A. H. Hamid Musa,
 K.E.M.C.
 Harbans Lall, K.E.M.C.
 Hassan Din, K.E.M.C.
 Indra Jit, K.E.M.C.
 Madho Swarup Gupta, K.E.M.C.
 Mahmud Ali Shah, K.E.M.C.
 Man Mohan Singh Ahluwalia,
 K.E.M.C.
 Marjan Ali, K.E.M.C.
 Mir Saifullah, K.E.M.C.
 Muhammad Abdul Qayyoom
 Mullick, K.E.M.C.
 Nanak Chand Gupta, K.E.M.C.
 Nazir Hussain, K.E.M.C.

1935			1935		
Rameshwar	Dayal	Mathur,	Esther Devadhar,	L.H.M.C.	.
K.E.M.C.			Sheila Ghosh,	L.H.M.C.	
Ram	Labhaya	Tandan,	Usha Halder,	L.H.M.C.	
K.E.M.C.			Harjagir Kaur,	L.H.M.C.	
Ram	Prakash	Malhotra,	Zohra Begum Kazi,	L.H.M.C.	
K.E.M.C.			Latif Begum,	L.H.M.C.	
Shambhu	Dayal	Mahobia,	Sushila Nayar,	L.H.M.C.	
K.E.M.C.			Florence Umar	Khitab,	
Tajviz	Singh	Pathania,	L.H.M.C.		
K.E.M.C.			Shakuntala Janardan	Sule,	
Udai Singh,	K.E.M.C.		L.H.M.C.		
Z. A. Zafar Ghauri,	K.E.M.C.		M. Shanta Bai,	L.H.M.C.	

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

1935		1935	
Abdul Ahad Safdar,	H.C., III.	P. C. Kunwar,	H.C., III.
Harbans Singh,	H.C., II.	Satish Chandra,	H.C., III.
Jaswant Singh Chadda,	H.C., III.	Manohar Lal,	H.C., II.
Madan Mohan,	H.C., II.	Shafiq Ahmad Khan,	H.C., II.
Mohan Lal Nayar,	H.C., III.	Abdur Rahman Khan,	H.C., III.
Mohd. Yunus,	H.C., III.	Sh. Mohd. Sharif,	H.C., I.
Ram Lal Hora,	H.C., III.	Bishambher Lal Sood,	H.C., II.
Ram Chand Sawal,	H.C., III.	Abdur Rasheed,	Lahore, III.
Ram Sharan,	H.C., III.	Satya Prakash Mayor,	Lahore, III.
Ram Sukh Dass Pabby,	H.C., III.	Hari Chand Mehta,	Bahawalpur, III.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1935		1935	
Jogat Mohan Mehra,	H.C., II.	Rana Chaudhri Mohammad	
Satya Pal Ghulati,	H.C., III.	Iftikhar Uddin Wamik,	H.C., III.
Jai Dev Singh,	H.C., III.		

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL.

1935

Parshotam Lal Aggarwal, M.E.C.

Abdul Wahid, M.E.C.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL.

1935

Abnash Chandra Bhargawa, M.E.C.

Diwan Chand Bhardwaj (Passed with Honours), M.E.C.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under
Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

HONOURS IN SANSKRIT (Shastri).

1935

Lal Chandar Sharma,
R.B.G.S.C., III.Kedar Nath Sharma (Gautum),
R.B.G.S.C., III.Vadan Singh "Kumar", Amrit-
sar, III.Vidhaya Nand "Vinit", Amrit-
sar, II.Goswami Girdhari Lal Sharma,
Amritsar, III.

Ganpati Sharma, Amritsar, III.

Badri Parshad Sharma
(Bhardwaj), Hissar, III.

Dev Raj Acharya, Hissar, III.

Vidhaya Sagar Shandilya, O.C.,
III.

Kali Ram Sharma, O.C., III.

Sita Ram Sharma, O.C., III.

Prem Nath, O.C., III.

Raj Kumar Sharma, O.C., III.

Jamna Das Sud, O.C., III.

Shiam Sunder Bajpai, O.C., III.

Durga Datt Sharma, O.C., III.

1935

Trilok Chand Bandu, S.D.C.,
III.Anant Ram Sharma, S.D.C.,
III.

Yag Datt, S.D.C., III.

Chuni Lal Shandilya, S.D.C.,
III.Vasu Dev Sharma II, S.D.C.,
III.Y. C. Shankara Nand, S.D.C.,
III.Kumari Padama Mishar, Lahore,
III.

Bhagvat Prasad, Lahore, III.

Gauri Shankar Sharma, Lahore,
III.

Giani Ram Vias, Lahore, III.

Balwant Singh Suman, Lahore,
III.

Vipdanand Varma, Lahore, III.

Thakur Datt, Lahore, III.

Sunder Lal Sharma, Lahore,
III.

1935

Har Narain Sharma Mishar,
Lahore, III.
Shiam Lal Sharma Kavi,
Ludhiana, III.
Yasho Dev Sharma, Ludhiana,
III.
Vanshidhar Sharma Shandilya,
S.D.S.C.M., III.
Devendar Sharma, S.D.S.C.M.,
III.
Lakshmi Narain Varma
(Khanna), S.D.S.C.M., III.
Diwakar Sharma (Maudgalya),
S.D.S.C.M., II.
Bhola Ram Sharma, Rawalpindi,
III.
Ram Parshad Sharma Shandilya,
Rawalpindi, III.

1935

Brahmchari Vishnumitter,
Rohtak, III.
Brahm Dat Sharma Kaushik,
Rohtak, III.
Yashpaul Varma, Peshawar, III.
Jagan Nath Sharma, Jammu,
III.
Kasturi Lal Sharma (Bandhu),
Jammu, III.
Shri Kantacharya Sharma,
Jammu, III.
Ram Chander Bhardwaj,
S.D.S.C.J., III.
Dindayalu Joshi, R.C., III.
Bhatt Shri Maman Chander
Sharma, Patiala, III.
Sudharshan Lal Sharma,
Patiala, III.

HONOURS IN ARABIC (Maulvi Fazil).

1935

Abulwafa Mohammad Hussain
Sadiqi, Delhi, II.
Mohammad Haroon-ul-Rashid
Arshad, Delhi, III.
Syed Mohammad Aslah-ul-
Husaini Sahba, Delhi, II.
Zahir Ahmad, Delhi, III.
Abdul Ghaffar Kashmiri, Delhi,
III.
Qazi Sajjad Hussain, Delhi, I.
Aleef Ullah, Delhi, II.
Abubakar Mohammad Abdul
Halim Nasirabadi, Delhi, III.
Mohammad Fazal, Delhi, III.
Shabbir Ahmad, Delhi, III.
Abdussalam, Delhi, II.
Azmat Ullah, Delhi, III.
Abdul Majid Khan, J.A.Q., III.
Mahmud Ahmad Khushabi,
J.A.Q., III.
Anait Ullah, J.A.Q., III.
Chaudhry Mohammad Saddiq
Ahmdi, J.A.Q., II.

1935

Malik Rahmat Ullah, J.A.Q., II.
Chaudhry Atta-ul-Rahman Khan,
J.A.Q., III.
Hafiz Muhammad Ramzan
Ahmdi (Blind), J.A.Q., III.
Abdur Rahman Mubushir,
J.A.Q., III.
Syed Said Ahmad, Gurdaspur,
III.
Maslah-ud-Din Ahmad, Gurdas-
pur, III.
Abdul Rahim Arif, Gurdaspur,
III.
Chaudhry Mohammad Ismail
Zabih Ullah, Gurdaspur, III.
Mohammad Abdul Hamid, O.C.,
III.
Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Abbasi,
O.C., II.
Pir Abdullah Shah, O.C., III.
Ghulam Yasin, O.C., III.
Mohammad Abdul Haq, O.C.,
III.

1935

Mohammad Hanif, O.C., III.
 Abdul Aziz Bahawalpuri, Lahore, II.
 Abdul Latif, Lahore, III.
 U. M. Saleem Khan, Multan, III.
 Abdul Ghani, Peshawar, III.

1935

Mohammad Quttab-ud-Din Kamri, Bahawalpur, III.
 Fateh Mohammad, Bahawalpur, III.
 Hafiz Abdul Rahman Jamai Ahmadpuri, Bahawalpur, III

HONOURS IN PERSIAN (Munshi Fazil).

1935

Qazi Saifur Rahman, Delhi, III.
 Muhammad Abdul Hai, Delhi, III.
 Salah-ud-Din, Delhi, III.
 Mabbub Ilahi, Delhi, I.
 Meraj-ud-Din, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Arfan, Delhi, III.
 Syed Liaquat Hussain, Delhi, III.
 Riaz-ul-Rahman, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Alam Khan, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Ahmad, Delhi, III.
 Abdul Nabi, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Umar, Delhi, II.
 Shabir Ahmad, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Imdad Ullah, Delhi, III.
 Barkat Ram, Delhi, III.
 Ahmad Hassan, Delhi, III.
 Fasi-ud-Din Ahmad, Delhi, III.
 Abdul Wakeel Khalib, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Saddiq, Ambala, III.
 Mohammad Faiz-ul-Rahman Usmani, Ambala, II.
 Mohammad Zaman, Amritsar, III.
 Ghulam Mujtaba Shah, Amritsar, III.
 Kundan Lal Asi, Amritsar, III.
 Bawa Mohan Lal Asser, Amritsar, III.

1935

Inyat Ullah, Amritsar, III.
 Ch. Abdul Muqit Makhdumee, Amritsar, III.
 Mazhar-ul-Haq Minhas, Amritsar, III.
 Masood Ali, Amritsar, III.
 Mool Chand, Dera Ghazi Khan, III.
 Sher Mohammad Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, III.
 Ghulam Rasul, Dera Ghazi Khan, III.
 Mohammad Akram, Dera Ghazi Khan, III.
 Gurnam Singh, Ferozepur, III.
 Arjan Das, Ferozepur, III.
 Abdul Hafiz, Ferozepur, III.
 Ghulam Hasan, D.U.G., III.
 Abdul Latif, D.U.G., III.
 Mohammad Sami Butt, D.U.G., III.
 Qazi Hadayat Ullah, D.U.G., III.
 Narindar Singh, D.U.G., III.
 Abdal Wahid Butt, D.U.G., III.
 Ch. Barkat Ali Zegham, D.U.G., II.
 Bakshi Ram Ulfat, Gujranwala, III.
 Amar Nath Sehgal, Gujranwala, III.
 Ch. Nazar Mohammad Saif, Gujranwala, III.
 Tufail Ahmad, Gujranwala, III.
 Mahmood Bakhsh, Gujranwala, III.

1935

Abdul Ghani, Gujrat, III.
 Fazal Karim Malik, Gujrat, III.
 S. Abdul Qadir, Gujrat, III.
 Bashir Ahmad Shah, Gujrat, III.
 Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Gurgaon, III.
 Ghulam Dastgir, Gurdaspur, III.
 Abdur Rafiq Rafiq, Gurdaspur, II.
 Nazam Ali, Hissar, III.
 Taj Mohammad, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Baboo Ram, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Ram Singh, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Bashir Ahmad Qadir, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Raja Mohammad Ashraf Khan, Jhelum, III.
 Anwer Ali, Jhelum, III.
 Sajawal Khan, Jhelum, III.
 Ahmad Gulzaman, Jhelum, III.
 Mohammad Ramzan, Jhang, III.
 Sardar Lal Khan, Jhang, III.
 Rehmat Bibi, Jullundur, III.
 Mohammad Saddiq, Jullundur, III.
 Abdul Haq Qureshi, Jullundur, III.
 Qazi Mushtaq Hussain, Jullundur, III.
 Fazal Mohammad, Jullundur, III.
 S. Atta Hussain Farhat, Jullundur, III.
 S. Mohammad Askari Tirmazi, Jullundur, III.
 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Jullundur, III.
 Doctor Mohammad Afzal, Jullundur, III.
 Amir Singh, Karnal, III.
 Manzoor Ahmad, D.U.H.K., II.
 Mohammad Ishaq, D.U.H.K., II.

1935

Awatar Singh, O.C., III.
 Khan Mohammad, O.C., II.
 Mohammad Siddiq, O.C., II.
 M. Abdul Bari Khan Qudsi, O.C., III.
 Maqbool-ul-Din Ahmad Ansari, O.C., II.
 H. Siraj-ud-Din, O.C., III.
 Azim Khan, O.C., III.
 Sadiq Ali, O.C., II.
 Masuda Begum Qureshi, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Yunas Sharaf, Lahore, I.
 Banke Bihari Lal, Lahore, II.
 Faiz-ul-Hasan, Lahore, III.
 Kartar Chand Saini, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Idrees, Lahore, III.
 Bankee Bihari Lal Saksina, Lahore, III.
 Abdus Star Khan, Lahore, III.
 Wilayat Shah Hashmi, Lahore, III.
 Bunda Singh, Lahore, III.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Zaki Hasan, Lahore, III.
 Gur Partap Singh, Lahore, III.
 Judul Ghaffar, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Ali, Lahore, III.
 Zulfiqar Ali, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Jaweed Hussain, Lahore, III.
 Kh. Fazli Rasul, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Ashraf Zafar, Lahore, III.
 Ganga Parshad, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Rasul Khaliq Qureshi, Lahore, III.
 Mulk Raj, Lahore, III.
 Fazal Karim, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Maulana, Lahore, III.
 Md. Sharif, Lahore, III.
 Said Umar Quraishi, Lahore, III.
 Sheikh Ahmad, Lahore, III.

1935

Qazi Mohd. Hamid-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Saïd Mohd., Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Hasan Qadri Rafiq, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Zakrya, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Abdul Latif, Lahore, III.
 Asa Singh, Lahore, III.
 Shyam Sunder, Lahore, III.
 Fateh-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Hussain, Lahore, III.
 Kh. Ali Fawad Shukri, Lahore, III.
 Khadim Hussain Butt, Lahore, III.
 S. Nazir Hussain Naziri, Lahore, III.
 Sh. Nazir Hussain, Lahore, III.
 Rashid Ahmad Khan Rashid, Lahore, III.
 Atta Mohammad, Lahore, III.
 Vir Bhan Vir, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Ibrahim, Lahore, III.
 M. Muzaffar-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Abdul Ghani, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Mohd. Shah, Lahore, III.
 Munir Khan, Lahore, III.
 Syed Nazr-ul-Hasan Wasti, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Rafi, Lahore, III.
 Rashid Ahmad Azmat, Lahore, III.
 Syed Mohd. Anwar, Lahore, III.
 Kundan Lal Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Siddiq, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Abdul Latif, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Shafi Chishti, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Zahir-ud-Din Shuja, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Abdullah Nisar, Lahore, II.

1935

Abdul Aziz, Lahore, III.
 Qureshi Habib Ullah, Lahore, III.
 Suraj Parkash Dhaun, Lahore, III.
 Asmat Ali, Lahore, III.
 Mohd.-ud-Din Dhool, Lahore, III.
 Thakur Das Ulfat Aqai, Lahore, III.
 Hans Raj Kourpal, Lahore, III.
 Kharaiti Ram, Ludhiana, III.
 M. Mohammad Mumtaz-ul-Haq, Ludhiana, III.
 Hari Kishan Rattan, Ludhiana, II.
 Bhagat Ram Bali, Lyallpur, III.
 S. Mumtaz Ali, Lyallpur, III.
 M. Abdul Ghani Qureshi, Lyallpur, III.
 Syed Alha Hussain, Mianwali, III.
 Q. Mohammad Abu-ul-Bakar, Mianwali, III.
 Khanda Ram, Mianwali, III.
 Bahawal Khan, Mianwali, III.
 Bahadur-ud-Din, Montgomery, III.
 Fateh Chand, Montgomery, III.
 Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Montgomery, III.
 H. Abdul Star, Multan, III.
 Rahim Bakhsh, Multan, III.
 Kishan Chand, Multan, III.
 Abdul Majid Khan, Multan, III.
 Talib Hussain Yar, Muzaffargarh, III.
 Jagdish Singh Marwah, Rawalpindi, III.
 Muhammad Afzal, Rawalpindi, III.
 Muhammad Yusaf, Rawalpindi, III.
 Awtar Singh, Rawalpindi, III.
 Mohammad Afzal, Rawalpindi, III.
 Sh. Abdur Rashid Arshad, Rawalpindi, III.

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M. Fazal Ilahi, Rawalpindi, III.
 Lal Chand Arora, Rawalpindi, III.
 Hari Singh, Rawalpindi, III.
 Khurshid Ali Butt, Rawalpindi, III.
 Ghulam Hamid Khan, Rohtak, III.
 Abdul Majid Bhati, Shahpur, III.
 Faiz Ahmad, Shahpur, III.
 Des Raj Vohra, Shahpur, III.
 Sh. Abdur Rashid Saleem, Shahpur, III.
 Abdul Rehman Khan, Shahpur, III.
 Mohammad Ali, Sheikhpura, III.
 Abdul Haq, Sheikhpura, III.
 M. Mohammad Zubair, Sheikhpura, III.
 Mohammad Saeed, Sialkot, III.
 Rana Jalal-ud-Din Khan, Sialkot, III.
 Bashir Haider, Sialkot, III.
 Barkat Ali Qureshi, Sialkot, III.
 Abdur Rahman Qureshi, Sialkot, III.
 Parkash Singh Kohli, Simla, III.
 Mohammad Khalilur Rahman, Hazara, III.
 Wazir Muhammad Khan, Kohat, III.
 Sargand Ali, Kohat, III.
 Gohar Sultana, Peshawar, III.
 Atta Ullah Khan, Peshawar, III.
 Walayat Khan, Peshawar, III.
 Faiz Ullah Khan, Peshawar, III.
 Muhammad Ramzan, Quetta, III.

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Gulab Shah, Quetta, III.
 Rahmat Ullah, Bahawalpur, III.
 Zahur Ahmad, Bahawalpur, III.
 Nur Ahmad Hashmi, Bahawalpur, III.
 Shamsul Hassan Siddiqi Akhtar, Bahawalpur, III.
 Faiz Ahmad, Bahawalpur, III.
 Allah Bakhsh Kutbi, Bahawalpur, III.
 Abdul Hakim, Jammu, III.
 (Hakim) Muhammad Latif-ul-Hashmi, Jammu, III.
 Ghulam Rasul (Munshi), Jammu, III.
 Chamba Ram Sharma, Faridkot, III.
 Abdul Aziz Khan, Kashmir, III.
 Muhammad Shafee, Kashmir, III.
 Ghulam Rasul Nazki, Kashmir, III.
 Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Kashmir, III.
 Muhammad Latiful Rahman, Maler Kotla, III.
 Hari Ram Dovra, Nabha, III.
 Muhammad Fazal Hamid, Patiala, III.
 Ahmad Shah Razvi, Poonch, III.
 Syed Muhammad Asghar Shah Madni, Gujrat, III.
 Ghulam Mohiud-Din Bhati, Jhelum, III.
 Narshing Das Kashetarpal, Lahore, III.
 Syed Mushfaq Hussain, Gurgaon, III.
 Syed Shabib Muhammad, Gurgaon, II.

*DEGREE EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1935.

LAW FACULTY.

MASTER OF LAWS, 1935.

Rajindra Nath Dudeja, Multan.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, 1935.

Ramdhan Sharma, O.C., I.

(Under Regulation 12, Calendar page 164.)

† Parmanand, Amritsar.
Ch. Nazir Ahmad, Gujranwala.
Deva Datta, Gurgaon.
Bahadur Chand, Lahore.
Wahid-ud-Din, Lahore.
Qazi Abdur Rahman, Lyallpur.

* NOTE.—The list of Medallists, etc. is printed in this Calendar as a part of the Convocation Proceedings, 1935.

† Where simply the name of a district is given the candidate was a private student of that district.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DEGREE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

D.S.C.	indicates	Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
D.A.-V.C.	"	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
O.C.	"	Oriental College, Lahore.
F.C.C.	"	Forman Christian College, Lahore.
G.C.	"	Government College, Lahore.
I.C.	"	Islamia College, Lahore.
S.D.C.	"	Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
K.C.	"	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
I.C.P.	"	Islamia College, Peshawar.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

. 1935

Surya Kanta, Lahore.

Syed Mohammad Abdulla, Lahore.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1935

Suraj Prakash Bazaz, G.C.,
English, II.
Mathra Dass Ahooja, F.C.C.,
English, II.
Sayyid Altaf Hussain, G.C.
English, II.
Kidar Nath Mago, G.C., English,
II.
M. R. Oberoi, F.C.C., English,
II.
Dev Paul Qanungo, F.C.C.,
English, II.
Nazir Ahmad, G.C., English,
II.
Bhopindar Singh Khurana,
G.C., English, II.
Mohd. Hussain Sufi, G.C., Eng-
lish, II.
Rajender Mohan Lal Bhatnagar,
F.C.C., English, II.
Agha Abdul Hamid, G.C., Eng-
lish, II.
Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf, G.C.,
English, III.
Ch. Irshad Ali Khan, G.C.,
English, III.
M. Iqbal Ahmad, F.C.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Mehr Lal Soni, F.C.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Maqbool Elahie, G.C., English,
III.
Shanti Prakash Sahi, F.C.C.,
English, III.

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Abdur Rasheed Tariq, G.C.,
English, III.
Chanan Shah Bhrara, F.C.C.,
English, III.
Hoshnar Chand Bakhshi, F.C.C.,
English, III.
Ram Dhan Kwatra, G.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Aziz-ur-Rahman, F.C.C., Eng-
lish, III.
V. Lakshmi Kuti Ammal,
Jammu, English, III.
Hira Lal Sharma, F.C.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Janakidas P. Gurtu, F.C.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Sayed Abdul Khaliq, G.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Ghulam Musa Khan, I.C.P.,
English, III.
C. Nehemiah Chauhan, F.C.C.,
English, III.
Ved Prakash Mehta, G.C., Eng-
lish, III.
Dev Datta Joti, G.C., English,
III.
Balbir Chand Mehta, Lyallpur,
English, III.
Jaimal Singh, F.C.C., English,
III.
Aziz Ahmad Bhattye, G.C.,
English, III.
M. K. Christie, Multan, English,
III.

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Karam Chand Bedi, Hoshiarpur, English, III.
 Om Krishna Chopra, Lahore, English, III.
 Gurmukh Singh Dhir, K.C., English, III.
 Suraj Parkash Bakhshi, F.C.C., English, III.
 Hardial Singh Seekree, K.C., English, III.
 Deva Datta Shastri, O.C., Sanskrit, I.
 Parmanand, O.C., Sanskrit, II.
 Savitri Tek Chand, Lahore, Sanskrit, III.
 Badri Nath, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Shiv Chandra Sharma, D.A.-V.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Desh Raj Bhatia, D.A.-V.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Pran Nath Bhatia, O.C., Sanskrit, III.
 Syed Abu Said Bazmi, I.C., Arabic, I.
 Z. A. Hussain, O.C., Arabic, II.
 Zahir-ud-Din, Lahore, Arabic, II.
 Sayyid Mohd. Hameed, O.C., Arabic, II.
 Agha Abdus-Sattar Khan, O.C., Arabic, II.
 Mohd. Shah, O.C., Arabic, II.
 H. A. Abbasi, O.C., Arabic, III.
 Ali Akbar, Jhelum, Arabic, III.
 Wahid-ud Din, O.C., Persian, II.
 Mohammad Yaqub, O.C., Persian, II.
 Mohammad Shafi, O.C., Persian, II.
 Tek Chand Popli, Attock, Persian, II.
 S. Asghar Ali Kazmi, O.C., Persian, II.
 K. D. Raina, Lahore, Persian, III.
 Mohd. Abdullah Khan (Ch.), Gujrat, Persian, III.

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R. P. Ohri, G.C., Persian, III.
 Q. Abdur-Rahman, Lyallpur, Persian, III.
 Mohammad Bakhsh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Persian, III.
 Mohammad Zobayr Raz, Gujranwala, Persian, III.
 S. Ghazanfar Ali (Ghazanfar), Rohtak, Persian, III.
 Paras Ram Goyal, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Abdul Rahman Butt, I.C.P., Mathematics, I.
 Gopi Chand, F.C.C., Mathematics, I.
 (Miss) Jio Rani Kishan Dayal, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Lal Chand Tuli, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Inderwant Singh, F.C.C., Mathematics, I.
 Sayyid Mubarak Ali, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Arjan Singh, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Shanti Sarup Pahuja, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Bawa Bhupindar Singh, G.C., Mathematics, II.
 Kewal Krishan, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Ajai Singh, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Des Raj Narang, F.C.C., Mathematics, II.
 Chaman Lal Bhalla, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Banarsi Dass, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Sampuran Singh, F.C.C., Mathematics, II.
 Sattar Bakhsh, I.C.P., Mathematics, II.
 Abdul Qadeer Alvi, I.C.P., Mathematics, II.
 Mahud Ali Anwer, Jullundur, Mathematics, II.

1935

- Pitambar Lal, G.C., Mathematics, II.
 Sohan Lal Kapoor, G.C., Mathematics, III.
 Ibad Ullah, I.C.P., Mathematics, III.
 Sobha Singh, I.C.P., Mathematics, III.
 Rajandarpal Singh *alias* Lakha Singh Randhawa, Lahore, Mathematics, III.
 Bashir Ahmad, Gurdaspur, Mathematics, III.
 Tek Chand Sehgal, Jullundur, Mathematics, III.
 Atam Parkash, I.C.P., Mathematics, III.
 Kartar Singh Kasur, Lahore, Mathematics, III.
 Mohd. Bashir Butt, I.C.P., Mathematics, III.
 Dev Raj Suri, G.C., History, I.
 Pars Ram Kaushal, D.A.-V.C., History, I.
 Zinda Khan Mahmood, G.C., History, II.
 Mohd. Bashir Khan, G.C., History, II.
 Pran Nath Nair, F.C.C., History, II.
 Manak Chand Oberai, D.A.-V.C., History, II.
 Vidya Sagar Suri, F.C.C., History, II.
 Mehr Chand Dhawan, G.C., History, II.
 Nasim Hasan, Lahore, History, III.
 Ishwar Das Bhatia, Lahore, History, III.
 Mohammad Sadiq, G.C., History, III.
 Charanjiv Lal Dhingra, K.C., History, III.
 Gajjan Singh, Lahore, History, III.
 Vincent Paras Nath, F.C.C., History, III.

1935

- Narindar Nath Kapur, G.C., History, III.
 Mohammad Abdullah, Lahore, History, III.
 Sh. M. Iqbal Mahmud, I.C., History, III.
 Mohammad Yasin, I.C., History, III.
 Sumitra Bhagat, G.C., History, III.
 Anwar Ali, K.C., History, III.
 Khuda Bux Qureshi, Lahore, History, III.
 Khem Chandra Chowdhry, D.A.-V.C., Economics, I.
 Ramesh Chand Sachdeva, G.C., Economics, II.
 Sat Parkash Ohri, G.C., Economics, II.
 Shakuntala Behari Lal, G.C., Economics, II.
 Ganesh Das, G.C., Economics, II.
 Jaswant Singh, Lyallpur, Economics, III.
 K. M. Mehra, G.C., Economics, III.
 Sham Singh, G.C., Economics, III.
 Har Dev Aurora, G.C., Economics, III.
 Syed Marghub Ahmed, Lahore, Economics, III.
 Gurbakhsh Singh, Lahore, Economics, III.
 Satya Vrata, D.A.-V.C., Economics, III.
 Yog Prakash Mohen *alias* Yog Dhian Arya, Lahore, Economics, III.
 Kartar Singh, Ludhiana, Economics, III.
 Gurmel Singh Sidhu, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Chanan Singh, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Parshotam Lal Ghambir, Gujranwala, Economics, III.

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Abdul Latif, Rawalpindi, Economics, III.
 Abdul Majid Amjid, Lahore, Economics, III.
 Prem Nath Sahni, G.C., Economics, III.
 Raghubir Chand Nandrajog, Amritsar, Economics, III.
 Jagjot Sahaya, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Obeidullah, G.C., Economics, III.
 Rajeshwar Das Khauna, G.C., Political Science, I.
 Amrit Lal Sethi, G.C., Political Science, II.
 Rattan Chand Jain, Lahore, Political Science, II.
 Danlat Ram, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, II.
 Bishan Chand, G.C., Political Science, II.
 Jagan Nath Sharma, G.C., Political Science, II.
 Chakreshwar Kumar Garga, G.C., Political Science, II.
 Patanjali Hari Mahesh, Lahore, Political Science, II.
 Raj Krishan, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Krishan Baldev Chopra, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Gian Singh Kahlon, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Indra, Gujranwala, Political Science, III.
 Fayyaz-ud-Din, G.C., Political Science, III.
 Charanjit Lal Luthra, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, III.
 C. G. Suri, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Mohammad Iqbal Toor, G.C., Political Science, III.
 Piaray Lal Bhasin, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Bhan Chand, Lyallpur, Political Science, III.

1935

Krishan Chand Bali, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Mian Abdul Rahman, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Shanti Prakash Sharma, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, III.
 S. D. Varma, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Ranbir Grewal, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Abnash Chandra Ahuja, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Frank S. Thakar Dass, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Sohan Singh, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Habib Ullah Malik, I.C., Political Science, III.
 C. B. Kapur, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Siri Ram Kumar, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 R. S. Kalota, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, III.
 Gajendra Singh, G.C., Political Science, III.
 Duni Chand, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, III.
 Om Parkash Khosla, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Jagannath Sahni, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Brij Mohan Singh, G.C., Political Science, III.
 Khurshid Anwar, G.C., Philosophy, I.
 Ghulam Jilani, G.C., Philosophy, II.
 Marion Warris, G.C., Philosophy, II.
 Qazi Muhammad Zarif, I.C., Philosophy, II.
 Roshan Lal Bhatia, Lahore, Philosophy, III.
 Muni Lal, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Mohamed Anwer, G.C., Philosophy, III.

1935	1935
Akbar Ali, Lahore, Philosophy, III.	Dev Raj Chaudhri, Lahore, Philosophy, III.
Ch. Mumtaz Ahmad, I.C., Philosophy, III.	Jagdish Singh, F.C.C., Psychology, II.
Hafiz Mohd. Shafi, G.C., Philosophy, III.	Ghulam Ahmad Mukhtar, G.C., Psychology, III.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL IN HISTORY).

1935	1935
Kirpal Singh Narang, F.C.C., I.	Vir Bhan Amar, G.C., II.
Vidya Dhar, D.A.-V.C., II.	Shanti Swarup Gandhi, G.C., II.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1935	1935
Bhagwan Das Khurana, G.C., Physics, I.	Jai Kishen, G.C., Physics, II.
Chanana Singh, G.C., Physics, II.	Chaman Lal Vohra, G.C., Physics, II.
Mohammad Afzal, G.C., Physics, II.	Dev Datta Vasudev, G.C., Physics, III.
Ghana Shyam, G.C., Physics, II.	Amar Nath Kumria, Lahore, Physics, III.
Aziz Ahmad Gillani, G.C., Physics, II.	Najm Uddin, G.C., Physics, III.
Hardyal Singh, G.C., Physics, II.	Dharam Chand Midha, G.C., Physics, III.
	M. N. Mahmood, G.C., Physics, III.

MASTER OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1934	1934
Parkash Chandra Joshi, G.C., Botany, I.	Saied Ahmad Malik, F.C.C., Botany, III.
Arjun Deva, D.A.-V.C., Botany, III.	Nasir-ud-Din Khan, G.C., Zoology, II.

1934

Govind Ram Gadhoke, G.C.,
Zoology, II.

1935

N. D. Yousaf, G.C., Botany,
III.
Narindra Nath Chopra, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, I.
Bhim Sain Bahl, G.C., Chem-
istry, I.
R. L. Sharma, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Hari Ram, D.A.-V.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Ishwar Chandra, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Thakar Das Sachdeva, G.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Asa Singh Dhillon, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.

1935

Harmandarlal Uppal, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Indar Sain Uppal, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Man Phul Singh Jain, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Gurbachan Singh Chima, K.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Gurpal Singh, G.C., Chemistry,
II.
Ijaz Ilahi, G.C., Chemistry, II.
V. S. Bhatia, G.C., Chemistry,
II.
Kirpal Singh Jolly, G.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Abdul Karim, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, III.
Lal Chand Koura, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Sant Singh Bedi, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, III.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1935

Madho Das Rajpal, G.C., Chem-
istry, I.
Indar Singh, G.C., Chemistry,
I.
Chuni Lal Mehra, G.C., Chem-
istry, I.
Joginder Singh, K.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Raizada Raghunath Sahai,
F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
Harish Chandra, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Ishwar Chandra Dhanda, G.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Amar Nath Dua, G.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Ghulam Ahmad Khan, G.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Bharpur Singh Roy, K.C., Chem-
istry, III.

1935

Dhan Raj Kohli, K.C., Chem-
istry, III.
Rupinder Singh, K.C., Chem-
istry, III.
Hardev Singh, K.C., Chemistry,
III.
Shyam Sundar Ahuja, D.A.-
V.C., Chemistry, III.
Ram Lal Lakhanpal, D.A.-
V.C., Chemistry, III.
Mohammad Afzal Khan Rajput,
F.C.C., Chemistry, III.
Krishen Gopal Mathur, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Faiz Mohammad Qaisrani, G.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Ch. Gurbachan Lal Ohri, G.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Maharaj Kishen Punshi, G.C.,
Chemistry, III.

1935

Abdul Wahab, I.C., Chemistry, III.
 Ch. Mohammad Anwarul Haque Anwar Bhadu, I.C., Chemistry, III.
 Dina Nath Kohli, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, I.
 Gorakh Nath Vadehra, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, I.
 Manohar Lal Khurana, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Kalyan Singh Bhatia, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Sahib Dyal Sardana, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Surjit Singh, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Kidar Nath, G.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Kailash Chandra Ahuja, G.C., Tech. Chemistry, II.
 Moti Lal Raina, D.A.-V.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Jamna Das Taneja, D.A.-V.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Pran Nath Gulati, D.A.-V.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Parkash Chandra Khanna, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Manohar Lal Puri, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.

1935

Baldev Singh Ahluwalia, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Behari Lal Mohan, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Shanti Parkash Kampani, F.C.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Satyendra Kumar, G.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Abdul Khabir, I.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Anup Chand, S.D.C., Tech. Chemistry, III.
 Chuni Lal Sawhney, K.C., Botany, II.
 Chaman Lal Mohan, F.C.C., Botany, II.
 Mohammad Yaqub, G.C., Botany, II.
 Abdul Rahman Qureshi, G.C., Botany, II.
 Abdul Hamid Khan, I.C., Botany, II.
 Sham Lal Juneja, K.C., Botany, III.
 Hukam Chand Nahb, K.C., Botany, III.
 Robert William Innis, G.C., Botany, III.
 Atam Prakash Kapur, D.A.-V.C., Zoology, II.
 Chiman Lal Bhatia, G.C., Zoology, II.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

1935

M. Abdul Ghani, P.A.C., II.
 Sangat Singh, P.A.C., II.

Appendix B.

**Courses of Reading for the Examinations
of 1937 and 1938.**

XXI.—APPENDIX.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate Examination of 1937 and 1938.

ENGLISH.

SYLLABUS.

For 1937 and 1938.

Note.—Simple, every-day, modern English to be studied generally. All the prescribed books are to be studied intensively. The candidate's knowledge of grammar will mainly be tested by the practical use he makes of its rules in answering the questions, which will be fairly easy, but which will be marked on a high standard. Throughout, it is the quality rather than the quantity of the work shown up that will count for marks; correct spelling and good handwriting will be rigidly insisted on.

Paper (A).

Part (A). Applied Grammar and Translation.—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked:—

..... 50 marks.

1. Translation into English of a short, simple, continuous piece of prose, and of not more than 10 easy vernacular sentences in every-day use..... 25 marks.

2. Distinguishing in sentences between common words often confused.

3. The transposition of singulars into plurals; of direct speech into indirect speech; of masculines into feminines; of present into past and future tenses; of statements into questions, negatives and interrogative negatives; and **vice versa* and exercises of a similar nature (the unit, in all cases, to be a complete sentence), the combination of short simple into other

* The words "*vice versa*" apply to each of the exercises preceding the words "*vice versa*", viz., to "transposition of singulars.....negatives".

types of sentences; the simple analysis of easy sentences into clauses.

Part (B).—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked :—

.....50 marks.

1. Punctuating an unpunctuated passage.
2. Writing questions to given answers, and *vice versa*.
3. Finding suitable headings for paragraphs, and summarising any given passage in a given number of words.
4. Writing short sentences illustrating easy and common usages.
5. Expanding a skeleton outline into a paragraph on a familiar descriptive topic.
6. Writing, within a given length, a story from a given plan or completing an incomplete story.
7. Describing, within fixed limits, a given scene or phenomenon, a skeleton outline being given.
8. Writing a brief official or private letter of a simple nature.

Paper (B).

Set Books and Unseen Passages.

Part (A).—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked :—

.....50 marks.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Translation into the vernacular of a fairly easy extract from the prescribed books..... | } 15 marks. |
| <i>or,</i> | |
| To rewrite in simple English an unseen passage of moderate difficulty..... | |
| 2. Straightforward questions testing the comprehension of a given unseen passage..... | 15 marks. |
| 3. Summarising within prescribed limits an easy paragraph taken from the text..... | 20 marks. |

Part (B).—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked :—

.....50 marks.

1. Simplifying into English a short passage taken from the text.
2. Completing, within fixed limits, a story from the text with which the candidate can reasonably be expected to be fairly familiar. A choice of questions to be given.
3. Expanding, within definitely prescribed limits, skeleton outlines, based directly on a prescribed reader, into a connected piece of prose.

4. Giving a very brief account of some outstanding incidents or facts from any one of the prescribed books. Ample choice of questions to be allowed.

COURSES OF READING.

For 1937.

1. "Parkinson's Selection of English Verse", published by the University of the Panjab. Price Annas 10.
2. "Tales from Far and Near"—Diwan Chand Sharma (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 12.
3. "Simple Chapters on English Life"—H. G. Wyatt, published by Messrs. R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore. Price (full-cloth binding) Annas 14.
4. "Man—The Toiler and Inventor" by Wedgewood Heath (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 12.

For 1938.

1. Parkinson's Selection of English Verse, published by the University of the Panjab. Price Annas 10.
2. The Life Story of Abraham Lincoln—M. M. Barnes (R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 8.
3. The Thrice Told Tales—Dickinson (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 10.
4. Man—The Toiler and Inventor—Wedgewood Heath (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 12.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.

For 1937 and 1938.

SYLLABUS.

Part I.—Indian History.

- (1) The Aryans—their Advent—their Civilisation: Society, Government and Religion—their sacred books: Vedas, Upanishads and the Epics.
- (2) Buddhism and Jainism—Lives of Buddha and Mahavira—Main doctrines of Buddhism and Jainism.
- (3) Alexander's invasion—Battle with Poros.
- (4) The Maurya Dynasty—Chandra Gupta, his Government; Megasthenes and his account of India.

(5) Asoka—his conquest of Kalinga—his conversion to Buddhism—Propagation of Buddhism; his Edicts.

(6) Kanishka—The extent of his empire—his zeal for Buddhism—Mahayana Buddhism.

(7) The Gupta Empire—Chandra Gupta I—Samudra Gupta, his conquests—Chandra Gupta II (Vikramaditya), Fahian's account of India.

(8) Revival of Brahmanism—Progress of Art and Literature in the Gupta period—The Golden Age of Hinduism.

(9) Harsha—The extent of his Empire—Hieun Tsang's account of India.

(10) The Rajputs—their origin—A brief reference to the principal kingdoms of the Rajputs.

(11) A brief account of the spread of Hindu culture abroad (Chinese, Turkistan and Hindu colonies in Champa, Kambodia, Java, Sumatra, etc.).

(12) The rise of Islam—Its spread in Arabia and Persia—The invasion of Sindh under Mohammad Bin Qasim.

(13) Mahmud of Ghazni—Invasions of Lahore, Kangra and Somnath.

(14) Mohammad Ghori—The first and second battles of Tarain.

(15) Slave Kings: Qutb-ud-Din Altmash, Razia Begum, Nasir-ud-Din Balban.

(16) Khilji Kings: Ala-ud-Din, his conquests, methods of Government—Malik Kafur and his South Indian Campaign.

(17) The Tughlaks: Mohammad Tughlak—Feroze Tughlak.—The invasion of Timur and its consequences.

(18) Ibrahim Lodhi, 1517-1526—Break-up of the Sultanate of Delhi.

(19) The Bahmani Kingdom and its break-up—Vijayanagar Empire and the battle of Talikota.

(20) Contact of Hinduism and Islam—Fusion of Hindu Muslim culture—Bhakti Movement—Ramanand—Kabir—Chaitanya—Guru Nanak.

(21) The Mughals.

Babur—First battle of Panipat—Rana Sangram Singh—Humayun, his wars with Sher Shah—Sher Shah's administration.

(22) Akbar—Second battle of Panipat—his religious policy—his conquests—his dealings with the Rajputs (Rana Partap)—his administration—The Din-i-Ilahi—Important personages at his Court.

(23) Jahangir—Khusro's rebellion—Nur Jahan and Prince Khuram's revolt—Sir Thomas Roe.

(24) Shah Jahan—his buildings—Wars in Southern India—The War of Succession.

(25) Aurangzeb—his war with the Rajputs—The rise of the

Marathas under Shivaji—Shivaji's administration—Aurangzeb's Deccan campaigns—his character and religious policy.

(26) The decline of the Mughal Empire—Rise of the Sikhs under Guru Gobind Singh and Banda—the invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali—Causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire—The rise of the Sikh Political Power in the Punjab—The rise of the Peshwas.

(27) The coming of the Europeans—Vasco-Da-Gama—Struggle between the English and the French in the Deccan—The causes of the success of the English—Duplex—Clive and the conquest of Bengal—Mir Jaffar and Mir Qasim—Haider Ali.

(28) Warren Hastings—Rohilla War—Regulating Act—Nand Kumar—The Begums of Oudh—Raja Chet Singh—Pitt's India Bill.

(29) Cornwallis—Permanent Settlement of Bengal—Sir John Shore and the non-intervention policy.

(30) Lord Wellesley—War with Mysore—Subsidiary System of Alliances—Wars with the Marathas—Nana Farnavis—Treaty of Bassein—Anglo-Maratha Wars.

(31) Lord Minto—Rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—Metcalfe's Mission to the Court of Ranjit Singh.

(32) Marquis of Hastings—The Nepal War—The extirpation of the Pindaris—The last Maratha War.

(33) Lord Amherst—The first Burmese War.

(34) Lord Bentinck—his Reforms: Social, Administrative and Educational.

(35) Lord Auckland and Ellenborough—First Afghan War—Annexation of Sindh.

(36) Lord Hardinge—First Sikh War.

(37) Lord Dalhousie—Second Sikh War—Annexation of the Punjab—Second Burmese War—Doctrine of Lapse—his Reforms.

(38) Lord Canning—The Indian Mutiny—Its causes, events and consequences—Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

(39) India under the Crown—Lord Canning.

(40) Lord Lytton—Second Afghan War.

(41) Lord Dufferin—Third Burmese War—The Indian National Congress.

(42) Lord Curzon—his internal administration—Partition of Bengal—Creation of N.-W.F. Province—Reforms in various Departments—Indian Universities Act—Ancient Monuments Act—Punjab Land Alienation Act.

(43) Lord Minto—Morley-Minto Reforms.

(44) Lord Hardinge—The Coronation Darbar—The Great War and India's share in it.

(45) Lord Chelmsford—The Declaration of August, 1917—Rowlatt Act—The Satyagraha Movement—Government of India Act, 1919.

*Part II.—English History.**

I. William the Conqueror—Domesday Book—Feudal System—Effects of Norman rule.

II. Henry II—his dominions—his Laws—his quarrel with Thomas Becket.

III. King John—his dealings with the Barons—The Magna Charta.

IV. Henry III—his quarrel with Simon de Montfort.

V. Edward I—his Laws—Brief account of his wars with Scotland—The Model Parliament. Edward II and the Battle of Bannockburn.

VI. Richard II—The Peasants' Revolt—Wycliff and the Lollards—Joan of Arc.

VII. The Wars of the Roses—Their principal causes, events and the effects.

VIII. The Tudor Kings—Henry VII—Establishment of strong Government.

IX. Henry VIII—Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell—The Renaissance—The Age of Discovery—Martin Luther and the Reformation.

X. Edward VI and Mary—The Catholic reaction in the reign of Mary.

XI. Queen Elizabeth—The importance of her reign—Church Settlement—Mary Queen of Scots—The principal Explorers—The Spanish Armada—East India Company.

XII. King James I—The Gunpowder Plot—The quarrel between the King and his Parliaments.

XIII. Charles I—The Petition of Rights—The Civil War—Execution of the King.

XIV. The Commonwealth—Oliver Cromwell.

XV. The Restoration of Charles II—Clarendon and his Code.

XVI. Titus Oates—The Test Act—Habeas Corpus Act—Whigs and Tories.

XVII. James II—The Revolution of 1689, its causes and effects.

XVIII. William and Mary—The Bill of Rights—Conquest of Scotland—Conquest of Ireland.

XIX. Queen Anne—Marlborough and the War of Spanish Succession.

XX. George I—The establishment of Party System of Government in England.

XXI. The administration of Walpole—The War of Austrian Succession—The Seven Years' War—The Elder Pitt.

* For the purposes of examination, items I to VII are not included, *i.e.*, no question would be set from these items.

XXII. George III—John Wilkes—Stamp Act and the War of American Independence.

XXIII. The Industrial Revolution.

XXIV. The French Revolution, its causes, and main events—The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

XXV. The Younger Pitt—Nelson and Trafalgar—Wellington and Waterloo.

XXVI. George IV and William IV—The Period of Reforms—Howard and Jail Reforms—Wilberforce and the abolition of Slavery—Reform of the Penal Laws—Roman Catholic Relief Act—The Reform Bill of 1832.

XXVII. Queen Victoria—The Anti-Corn Law League Agitation—The Chartist Movement—The Crimean War and Miss Florence Nightingale—The Second Reform Bill—The Third Reform Bill—Ireland and Home Rule Bill—Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Gladstone.

XXVIII. Edward the Peacemaker—Parliament Act of 1911.

XXIX. George V—The Great War, its causes, main events, results. The League of Nations.

Books recommended.

For 1937 and 1938.

Indian History—

A History of India (Wathen and Garrett); *or*, The Oxford History of India (V. A. Smith); *or*, A History of India by Gense, published by Macmillan; *or*, History of India for High Schools by Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons; *or*, Matriculation History of India by Veda Vyasa and Abdul Qadir, published by Moti Lal Benarsi Das; *or*, A Short Primer of Indian History by Prothero (Macmillan); *or*, A Brief Survey of Indian History (Longmans); *or*, A Short History of India—Gulshan Rai (Atma Ram).

English History—

- (i) Book I. "A First Book of British History" by Tout (Longman's Historical Series for schools),

or,

- (ii) "The Story of England" by M. O. Davis (Oxford University Press),

or,

- (iii) "The English People" (New edition) by Lay, published by Macmillan,

or,

- (iv) Matriculation History of England by Garrett, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons,

or,

- (v) English History for Matriculation—K. P. Mitra (Macmillan).

*GEOGRAPHY.

For 1937 and 1938.

I. *Physiography* :—

- (a) The Shape of the Earth; Rotation and Revolution; Day and Night; the Seasons; Latitude and Longitude; Time and its relation to Longitude.
- (b) The Moon—its phases; elementary ideas regarding eclipses.
- (c) Land—the chief agents of change; the formation of soil; denudation and weathering.
- (d) The Ocean—its chief movements—waves, currents, tides (omitting causes); the effect of tides on shipping.
- (e) The Atmosphere; temperature, pressure, winds (land and sea breezes, monsoons, trade and westerly winds)—their causes and effects should be insisted upon; climate and climatic regions.
- (f) Simple map reading and ability to recognise various methods of showing land relief—e.g., contour and layer colouring.

II. *Economic Geography* :—

- (a) Elementary ideas regarding the world distribution of vegetation (forest, grassland and deserts) and their relation to climate; important crops (wheat, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cotton, flax, rubber, vine) and mineral products (coal, iron, copper, petroleum, gold, silver and tin).
- (b) The principal human occupations and their distribution (lumbering, pasturing, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and fishing).
- (c) Commerce—the interchange of the principal commodities between Great Britain and India, and the main land, sea and air routes connecting these countries.
- (d) The importance of the Suez and the Panama Canals.

* “Outlines of Physical Geography” by H. C. Barnard and “The World—A General Geography” by Stamp (published by Longmans) are suggested for use by teachers.

III. *World Geography* :—

The following natural regions of the world :—

- (a) The Equatorial Region.
- (b) The Tropical Region of Short Summer Rainfall.
- (c) The Monsoon Region.
- (d) The Mediterranean Region.
- (e) The Temperate Region (Western margin, Central portion and Eastern margin).
- (f) The Tundras.

Their characteristic climate, products and countries or parts of countries with important towns included in the natural regions.

(Questions on separate countries not to be asked.)

Asia to be studied regionally in greater detail with regard to its physical features, climate, vegetation, population, occupations, means of communication, trade and important towns.

IV. *The Geography of India*.—A detailed study of India as a whole with special reference to the Punjab.

V. *Map filling*.—Candidates will be required to insert geographical features, e.g., mountain ranges, rivers, direction of winds, rainfall, destiny of population, important railways and towns in a given outline map of :—

- (a) Asia, (b) India, or (c) the Punjab.

NOTE.—(i) Candidates are expected to draw simple diagrams and sketch maps to illustrate their answers.

(ii) Emphasis will be laid on causes and effects rather than on the facts themselves.

The following books are recommended as suitable books indicating the scope of the prescribed syllabus in Geography :—

1. Sohan Lal and Muir—Modern Geography.
2. Outlines of the World, by Tydeman and Mackenzie.
3. India, World and Empire, by H. Pickles.
4. Our World—a Human Geography (abridged edition), by Cameron Morrison (Macmillan). Price Rs. 2.
5. World Geography, Books 1 and 2, by Lay, published by Macmillan.
6. New Matriculation Geography, by Bell (published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Rs. 2.
7. General and Regional Geography, Volumes I and II, by E. T. Dean, published by Gulab Singh and Sons.
8. High School Geography, by Dudley Stamp.

MATHEMATICS : 1937 AND 1938.

Arithmetic.—Numeration, Notation, The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G.C.M. and L.C.M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, including simple forms of recurring decimal, Ratio and Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Proportional Parts, Profit and Loss, Discount, Averages, Square Root, Areas of rectangles and circles; and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelopiped and Right Circular Cylinder, Decimal approximations. The Calendar, Elementary Graphs, Practice, Simple cases of Stocks and Shares.

Algebra.—Simple Equations with one or more unknown quantities and Problems. Involution and Evolution, Factors. H.C.F. and L.C.M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations, Simple graphs of Equations of the first Degree.

Geometry.—The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with easy extensions of them. In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

The construction of a circle about or in a given triangle.

The division of a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

The construction on a given line of a figure similar to a given rectilinear figure.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a Point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

- (i) a pair of alternate angles are equal,
- or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal,
- or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

In any triangle the perpendiculars at the middle points of the sides, the perpendiculars from the vertices on the opposite sides, the bisectors of the angles, and the medians, are severally concurrent.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :—

$$k(a+b+c+\dots) = ka + kb + kc + \dots,$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2,$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2,$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b).$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to or less than, the sum of the squares on the other two sides according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD a median $AB^2 + AC^2 = 2BD^2 + 2AD^2$.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord ; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre ; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal ; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right-angle ; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right-angle ; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right-angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary ; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Proportion : Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on corresponding sides.

MATHEMATICS PAPER (b), i.e., CIVICS, FOR BLIND
CANDIDATES ONLY.

For 1937 and 1938.

The same syllabus as for Civics carrying 75 marks. The marks gained by the candidate in Civics out of 75 shall be multiplied by $\frac{4}{3}$ in order to determine his marks out of 100 in this Paper.

ARITHMETIC AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY (FOR GIRLS).

For 1937.

Arithmetic.—The same syllabus as for the M. and S.L.C. candidates, omitting “and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelopiped and Right Circular Cylinder, Decimal approximations”, and “simple cases of Stocks and Shares”.

Domestic Economy :—

SYLLABUS.

This course is in two parts :—

1. Home Nursing. 2. Sewing and Cutting out.

As a basis for the teaching of Home Nursing there should be a preliminary simple treatment of the following topics of Elementary Physiology :—

The human skeleton, the organs of digestion, the circulation of the blood, the nervous system, respiration, excretion.

1. *Home Nursing.*

Note.—None of the work is to be purely theoretical. Practice must be given in every point which allows of practical work.

Room.—Bed, bedding, furniture, light, warmth, ventilation.

Nurse.—Health, dress, duties, and qualification of nurse.

Necessity of keeping the patient quiet.

External remedies.—Poultices, plasters, fomentations, ice baths, hot and cold, temperature of baths.

Food.—Kind of food and preparation, way of giving.

The sick room.—Administration of medicine, pulse and temperature, charts, bathing, changing of garments and bedding.

Infectious illness.—Precautions during illness, disinfection of room, clothing and bedding. After illness, use of disinfectants.

Convalescence.—Occupation, visitors, rest and food.

Children.—Baby from birth to 7 years. Their care and training, food, sleep, exercise, play, clothing, cleanliness, surroundings.

2. *Sewing and Outting out.*

Note.—To cut out and make up the garments in the list given below. A good standard of skill will be required in the various stitches used in making up these garments and in mending worn articles of clothing:—

1. A complete set of simple clothes for a child between two and four years of age.
2. Knitting of socks and a cap for a baby of one month, or of a vest or jumper for a girl over ten years of age.
3. Any kind of embroidery preferred by the candidate, but brought to a good standard of work.
4. Darning and mending—specimen of darning and mending of clothes and of household linen.

Books recommended.

Indian Manuals of First Aid and Home Nursing. (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.)

Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid, for Indian Schools. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

ARITHMETIC, AND DOMESTIC ARITHMETIC AND HOUSEHOLD
ACCOUNTS (FOR GIRLS).*For 1938.*

Arithmetic.—The same syllabus as for the M. and S.L.C. candidates, omitting “and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelepiped and Right Circular Cylinder; Decimal approximations”, and “simple cases of Stocks and Shares”.

*Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts.**Household Accounts.*

- A. *Object and Method of keeping household accounts.*
- (a) Board, *i.e.*, Baker, Greengrocer, etc.
 - (b) House, *i.e.*, Brushes, Candles, Coal, etc.
 - (c) Personal. Chemist, Diersi, Newspapers, etc.
 - (d) Miscellaneous. Amusements, Education, Travelling expenses, etc.
- B.
1. Short methods of calculation.
 2. The best ways of arranging Purchases and Payments.
 3. Methods of ordering goods.
 4. The use of Price Lists, and Current Prices.
 5. Invoices.
 6. Means of checking accounts and goods when delivered.
 7. Receipts for money paid-Vouchers.
 8. Discount and the most advantageous ways of buying articles.
 9. Short method for calculating Discount.
 10. Wages of Domestic Servants.
 11. Household Book-keeping, *i.e.*, Cash Book.
- C.
1. Unitary Method.
 2. Simple Averages.
 3. Percentages.
- D. Tables of :—
1. Weights and Measures including simple household measures.
 2. Metric System.
- E. *Compound Rules.*
1. Compound Addition.
 2. Compound Subtraction.
 3. Compound Multiplication.
 4. Compound Division.
- F. *Measurement of Length and Area.*
- E.g.*, Cost of covering floors, etc.
- G. *Volume.*
1. Cubic Measure.
 2. Capacity of water tanks, air-capacity of rooms.
- H. *Post Office and Bank Regulations and Transactions.*
1. Ordinary letters, registration and re-direction, etc.
 2. Air Mail letters and late fees.

3. Printed Matter, *i.e.*, Circulars.
4. Post Cards.
5. Parcels by (a) rail, (b) Bus and (c) registration.
6. Postal orders.
7. Money Orders and V.-P.P. letters or parcels.
8. Telegrams.
9. Cables.
10. Use of a Cheque book.
11. Simple explanation of Exchange.

I. *Licences and Taxes.*

1. Dog Licence.
2. Car Licence.
3. Driving Licence.
4. Water Tax.
5. Electric Lighting Tax.
6. Amusement Tax.
7. Income Tax.
8. Rates.

J. *Investment, etc.*

1. Property and Mortgage.
2. Savings Bank, etc.
3. Banking.

K. *Insurance.*

URDU.

For 1937.

Nisab-i-Urdu, published by the Panjab University (1930 Edition). Price Rs. 2.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Noun :—

- (a) Infinitive (مصدر), its kinds and various meanings.
- (b) Verbal Noun (حاصل مصدر).
- (c) Singulars and plurals of nouns and جمع الجمع.
- (d) Masculine and Feminine (تذكير و تانيث).
- (e) Declension of nouns.
- (f) اسم ظرف - فاعل بشكل مفعول - اسم مفعول - اسم فاعل
اسم مكبر - اسم تصغير - اسم آلة.
- (g) Use of “ نے ” as sign of subject (فاعل).

II. Pronoun :—

- (1) Personal.
- (2) Relative.
- (3) Interrogative.
- (4) Demonstrative.
- (5) Reflexive.

III. Adjective :—

- (1) Adjectives of quality.
- (2) Degrees of adjective.
- (3) Numerals.
- (4) Adjectives of quantity.

IV. Verb :—

- (1) Simple and Compound (مفرد و مرکب).
- (2) Transitive and Intransitive (متعدی و لازمی).
- (3) Active and Passive (معلول و معلول).
- (4) فعل معطوف and افعال ناقصه.
- (5) Tenses.
- (6) Conjugation of verbs.
- (7) Agreement of verb with its subject or object with respect to its number, person and gender.

V. Uses of various particles (حروف), e.g.,

جار - عطف - علت - اضافت - تردید - اضرب - استئشنا - استدراک -
شرط و جزا - تبيينه و تاكيد - حصو و خصوصيت - استفهام و ندا
ونديه - ايجاب - تعجب و ابسطاط - بيان *

VI. Syntax :—

- (1) میدا و خبر - مسند و مسند الہ - فاعل - مفعول -
مرکب نام - متعلقات فیل
- (2) مرکب اضافی و مرکب توصیفی particularly مرکب ناقص
حال و ذوالحال - تابع موضوع - تابع مہمل
- (3) Analysis of simple sentences :—
(a) جملہ فعلیہ
(b) جملہ امیہ

For 1938.

Substitute "Sarma'ya-i-Urdu (published by the Panjab University). Price Rs. 2" for "Nisab-i-Urdu, published by the Panjab University (1930 Edition). Price Rs. 2".

The rest as for 1937.

HINDI.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. "Hindi Sumanaguchha", by Banarasi Das, published by the Panjab University.
2. "Nāṭya-Kusumāvali", by Sant Gokal Chand (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 12 (with pictures) and Annas 10 (without pictures).
3. "Galpa Vinoda", by K. N. Bhatnagar (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons).

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Orthography. Correct spelling to be emphasised.

II. Parts of Speech :—

(i) Noun (संज्ञा).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Gender (लिङ्ग).

(c) Case (कारक).

(d) Number (वचन).

(e) Declension (रूपरचना).

(ii) Pronouns (सर्वनाम).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Declension (रूपरचना).

(iii) Adjective (विशेषण).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Degrees of comparison.

(iv) Verb (क्रिया).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Voice (वाच्य).

(c) Tense (काल).

(d) Mood (प्रकार).

(e) Number (वचन).

(f) Person (पुरुष).

(g) Gender (लिङ्ग).

(h) Nominal Verb (नामधातु).

(i) Compound Verb (संयुक्तक्रिया).

(j) Causal Verb (प्रेरणार्थकक्रिया).

(v) Adverb (क्रियाविशेषण).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Formation (रचना).

(vi) Postpositions (सम्बन्धबोधक).

(vii) Conjunctions (समुच्चयबोधक).

(viii) Interjections (विस्मयादिबोधक).

III. Parsing (शब्दबोध) and Analysis (विश्लेषण).

IV. Punctuation (विरामचिह्न).

V. Sandhi and Compounds (समास).

VI. Derivation (व्युत्पत्ति).

VII. उपसर्ग and प्रत्यय.

VIII. Explanation of easy idioms.

PANJABI.

For 1937.

1. Panjabi Matriculation Course of the Panjab University (8th Edition). Price Re. 1-12-0.

2. "Samundri Bala", by Bawa Udham Singh, B.Sc., B.T. (published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 6.

3. "Nawab Khan", by Sardar Jodh Singh, M.A. (published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 8.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Orthography—

(1) Letters and Symbols (ਅੱਖਰ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਂ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾਂ).

(2) Spelling (ਸਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੋੜ): rules governing the pure Panjabi forms : misspelt words corrected.

II. Etymology—

1. Noun (ਨਾਂਵ).

(a) Gender (ਲਿੰਗ).

(b) Number (ਵਚਨ).

(c) Case (ਕਾਰਕ).

(d) (ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਪਨਾ).

2. Adjective (ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ).

(a) Adj. of Quality (ਗੁਣ ਵਾਚਕ), Degrees (ਅਵਸਥਾ).

(b) Numerals (ਸੰਖਿਅਕ).

(c) Adj. of Quantity (ਪਰਿਮਾਣ ਵਾਚਕ).

(d) Demonstrative (ਨਿਸ਼ਚੇ ਵਾਚਕ).

(e) Pronominal (ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ).

And

ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਪਨਾ.

3. Pronouns (ਪੜਨਾਵ).

- (a) Personal (ਪੁਰਖ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (b) Reflexive (ਨਿੱਜ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (c) Demonstrative (ਨਿਸਚ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (d) Indefinite (ਅਨਿਸਚਿਤ).
- (e) Relative (ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (f) Interrogative (ਪੁੱਛਨ ਵਾਚਕ).

And

ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ.

4. Verb (ਕਿਰਿਆ).

- (a) Transitive and Intransitive (ਸਕਰਮਕ ਤੇ ਅਕਰਮਕ).
- (b) Formation of Root Verbs (ਧਾਤੂ ਰਚਨਾ).
 - (1) Causal (ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾਰਥਕ).
 - (2) Compound (ਸੰਯੁਕਤ).
 - (3) Active and Passive (ਕਰਤਰੀ ਵਾਚ ਤੇ ਕਰਮ ਵਾਚ).
- (c) Tense (ਕਾਲ).
 - (1) Past Indefinite (ਅਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (2) Present Perfect (ਸਮੀਪੀ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (3) Past Perfect (ਪੂਰਣ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (4) Past Imperfect (ਅਪੂਰਣ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (5) Conditional Past (ਸ਼ਰਤੀ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (6) Present Tense (ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ).
 - (7) Contingent Future (ਸੰਭਾਵ ਭਵਿਖਤ ਕਾਲ).
 - (8) Future Indefinite (ਅਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਭਵਿਖਤ ਕਾਲ).
 - (9) Imperative (ਹੁਕਮੀ ਭਵਿਖਤ ਕਾਲ).

(d) Conjugation (ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ).

(1) Conjugation of a Verb (ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ).

(2) Conjugation of a Verb Root (ਧਾਤੂ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ).

(e) Participles (ਕਾਰਦੰਤਕ).

5. Adverb ਕਿਰਿਆ (ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ).

(a) Kinds (ਵੰਡ).

(1) Adverbs of Time (ਕਾਲ ਵਾਚਕ).

(2) „ of Place (ਸਥਾਨ ਵਾਚਕ).

(3) „ of Manner (ਪਰਕਾਰ ਵਾਚਕ).

(4) „ of Quantity (ਪਰਿਮਾਣ ਵਾਚਕ).

(5) „ of Number (ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਾਚਕ).

(6) „ of Affirmation and Negation (ਨਿਰਣਾ ਵਾਚਕ).

(7) „ of Cause (ਕਾਰਣ ਵਾਚਕ).

(8) „ of Emphasis (ਤਾਕੀਦੀ).

(b) ਅਵਸਥਾ.

(1) Simple (ਸਾਧਾਰਣ).

(2) Interrogative (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ).

(3) Conjunctive (ਯੋਜਕੀ).

(c) Formation of Adverbs (ਕਿਃ ਵਿਃ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ).

(1) By Suffixes (ਪਿਛੇਤਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ).

(2) Adv. Phrases (ਵਾਕੰਸ਼).

6. Postposition (ਸੰਬੰਧ).

(a) Kinds (ਵੰਡ).

(1) Complete (ਪੂਰਣ).

(2) Incomplete (ਅਪੂਰਣ).

(3) Mixed (ਦੁਬਾਜ਼ਰੇ).

(4) Symbolic (ਸੰਬੰਧ ਸੂਚਕ ਪਿਛੇਤਰ).

7. Conjunction (ਯੋਜਕ).

(a) Co-ordinative (ਸਮਾਨ).

(1) Cumulative (ਸਮੁਚੀ).

(2) Alternative (ਵਿਕਲਪੀ).

(3) Adversative (ਨਿਖੇਧੀ).

(4) Relative (ਕਾਰਜ ਬੋਧਕ).

(b) Subordinative (ਅਧੀਨ).

(1) Apposition (ਸਮਾਨ ਅਧਿਕਰਣ).

(2) Showing Cause (ਕਾਰਣ ਵਾਚਕ).

(3) „ Purpose (ਮਨਤਵ ਵਾਚਕ).

(4) „ Contrast (ਵਿਰੋਧ ਵਾਚਕ).

(5) „ Condition (ਸ਼ਰਤੀ „).

(6) „ Comparison (ਤੁਲਤਾ ਵਾਚਕ).

8. Interjection (ਵਿਸਮਿਕ).

9. Parsing (ਪਦਵੰਡ).

10. Word building (ਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਚਨਾ).

(a) Derivation (ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਤਪਤੀ).

(b) Compounds (ਸਮਾਸ).

III. Syntax—

1. Rules of Syntax (ਵਾਕ ਰਚਨਾ).

2. Analysis (ਵਾਕ ਵੰਡ).

3. Analysis (ਬਿਸ਼੍ਰਾਂਤਿ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ).

4. Transformation of Sentences (ਵਾਕ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ).

5. Idioms (ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ).

For 1938.

Substitute "Uddami Munde", by S. Sohan Singh Gyani (Price Annas 8), published by R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons for "Nawab Khan", by S. Jodh Singh.

The rest as for 1937.

BENGALI.

For 1937 and 1938.

Poetry—

- (i) "Padya Prakash", Part II, by Nrisingha Chandra Mukhopadhyaya.
- (ii) "Katha", by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Prose—

- "Ramer Sumati", by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
- "Sangjam Siksha", by Chandra Nath Basu.

Grammar.—No book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Elementary knowledge of the following :—

I. Parts of Speech.

- (i) Nouns and their classification ; gender ; number ; case ; and declensions.
- (ii) Pronouns and their classification.
- (iii) Adjectives ; degrees of comparison.
- (iv) Verbs ; tense ; voice ; mood.
- (v) Adverbs.
- (vi) Conjunctions and interjections.

II. Parsing and Analysis.

III. *Swar* and *Byanjan Sandhi*.

IV. Samāsās (compounds).

V. Idioms.

PASHTO.

For 1937 and 1938.

Baharistan-i-Afghani, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

(۱) یشتورسم الخط کے خاص حروف *

(۲) ضمیروں کا استعمال اور زہ اور ما کا فرق *

- (۳) اسماء اشارات *
- (۴) اسماء استفہام اور حَوْتَ اور حَا کا فرق *
- (۵) مؤنث اور مذکر کے بنانے کے طریق *
- (۶) جمع اور مفرد کے قاعدے *
- (۷) فعلوں کی بناوٹ *
- (۸) فعلوں کی گردانیں *
- (۹) خواص فعل متعدی *
- (۱۰) حروف جارہ کا استعمال *

*PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

For 1937.

Physics.

Greater emphasis should be laid on the experimental portions and on the applications of fundamental principles in every-day life. Space, time and matter. Methods of observation. Recording experiment. Measurement. Simple measurements of length, area, volume, mass and density in British and Metric Systems. Use of the spring balance and the simple form of the School balance. Three states of matter and their characteristic properties. Brahmah Press; Pressure of fluids; Principle of Archimedes. Specific gravity of solids and liquids and their determination by Hydrostatic balance; Floating bodies, Hydrometer. Balloon. Atmospheric pressure. Simple Barometer, Water Pump and Siphon.

* Any one of the following books may be used as a guide for practical work :—

Practical Physics and Chemistry and Laboratory Note-books, by R.S. Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni—A Manual of Practical Science, by Lala Girdhari Lal, B.Sc.—Practical Physics and Chemistry, by Ram Bheja Mal Seth, M.Sc., and Raja Dhan Raj Singh, B.A., B.T.—A Book on Practical Science for M.S.L.C. Candidates, by Lala Mukand Lal Bhatia, M.Sc.—Assignments in Practical Elementary Science, by R. H. Whitehouse, D.Sc., and Mabel Whitehouse, B.Sc., published by Macmillan and Co.

Simple ideas of Velocity, Acceleration, Graphic representation. Elementary notions of Inertia, Momentum, Force. Three laws of motion. Mass and weight. Laws of gravitation. Centre of gravity. Equilibrium of two forces, three states of equilibrium of a body.

Moment of a force, principle of lever; simple pulley.

Source and effects of heat; heat and temperature. Mercurial Thermometer; Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

Units of heat, specific heat, thermal capacity, latent heat of water, latent heat of steam. Measurement of specific heat of a solid and latent heat of water by the method of mixture.

Change of state. Fusion. Determination of melting point. Freezing mixture. Evaporation and boiling. Determination of boiling point. Experiments to illustrate change of boiling point with pressure. Moisture in air. Condensation of water vapour. Dew point. Cloud, rain, snow.

Conduction of heat, good and bad conductors; convection; ventilation, convection currents in nature. Radiation of heat. Good radiators, good absorbers and good reflectors of heat rays. Conditions for the formation of dew.

Sources of light; light travels in straight lines, pinhole images, shadows, eclipses.

Reflection of light; laws of reflection of light; image of object by reflection from a plane mirror.

Refraction of light; laws of refraction of light, experimental determination of index of refraction of glass and water by the simple application of the law. Refraction through a prism. Dispersion by a prism. Colour of bodies.

Convex lens; real images by a convex lens; experimental determination of focal length of a convex lens. Convex lens used as a magnifying glass. Principles of Photographic Camera, Magic Lantern, Astronomical Telescope and Microscope.

Electrification of bodies. Positive and Negative Electricity. Gold leaf Electroscope. Conductors and insulators, charging an Electroscope by friction and conduction. Electric induction, charging an Electroscope by induction. Electrophorus.

Simple voltaic cell; local action and polarisation; description of Bunsen's cell, Daniell cell, Leclanche cell, two or more cells in series. Production of heat and light by electric current. Oersted's experiment; Principle of galvanoscope. Electro-magnet. Electric bell. Electrolysis and electroplating.

Properties of a magnet, making of a magnet, mariner's compass.

Practical Physics.—The use of the yard, foot and inch, the metre, centimetre and millimetre in the measurements of simple lengths, areas and volumes.

The use of the spring balance and the simple balance.

To find the relative density of a liquid by means of a specific gravity bottle.

To find the relative density of a solid by Archimedes' principle.

To show the action of a siphon.

To show that liquids and gases expand when heated.

To determine the melting point of wax and naphthalene.

To determine the boiling point of water.

To show the effect of reduced pressure on the boiling point of water.

To compare the rate of cooling of dull and brightly polished surfaces.

To show that light travels in straight lines.

To prove that the angles of incidence and reflection are equal.

To verify the laws of refraction, to trace the path of rays through a prism.

To find the focal length of a convex lens.

To charge a gold-leaf electroscope and electrophorus.

To set up a simple voltaic cell, a Daniell cell and a Leclanche cell.

To determine the direction of an electric current by a magnetic needle.

To set up an electric bell in a circuit.

To magnetise steel, using a bar magnet.

To make a simple electro-magnet.

Chemistry.

Physical and chemical changes. Elements, compounds, and mixtures, metals and non-metals. Chemical combination and decomposition.

Solution, decantation, filtration, evaporation, distillation, Saturated Solution. Crystals, Crystallisation; Sublimation, Composition of air. Oxygen. Nitrogen. Impurities of air, Deliquescent bodies. Air a mixture.

Chemical affinity, preparation of Oxygen, its properties and uses. Oxidation, reduction, combustion. Parts of candle flame.

Hydrogen, its preparation and properties.

Water, its properties and composition by electrolysis. Rain, spring, mineral, and sea-waters; hard and soft waters. Softening of hard waters.

Organic and inorganic compounds. Allotropic forms of Carbon. Coal, breathing. Burning of a candle. Action of plants on CO_2 .

CO_2 , its preparation, properties and uses. Limestone. Lime and slaked lime. Forms of Calcium Carbonate and Calcium Sulphate.

HCl, its preparation and properties, Chlorides, Sulphur. Its varieties, effects of heat upon it in a closed vessel and in air. SO_2 and its properties. Sulphuric Acid, its properties and action on metals. Sulphates. Phosphorus—red and yellow. Matches.

Nitric acid. Its preparation, properties and uses. Nitrates. Distinction between HCl, H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 . Ammonia and its properties.

Ores and Metals. Alloys and Amalgams. The more important salts of Sodium and Potassium.

Properties of the following metals : Copper, Mercury, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Iron and Aluminium.

Practical Chemistry.—Acquaintance with simple chemical manipulation, as solution, filtration, decantation, crystallisation, distillation.

To fit up an apparatus to demonstrate the combination of oxygen of the atmosphere with iron.

Cork boring ; cutting, bending and drawing out of glass tubing and glass rod.

The preparation and properties of oxygen and hydrogen.

The distinction between acids and alkalis.

To neutralise an acid with an alkali and *vice versa*.

A study of the zones in a candle flame.

The products of combustion as illustrated by the burning of a candle.

To distinguish between hard and soft waters and to soften hard water.

The action of heat on coal to show the production of coal gas.

The preparation and properties of carbon-dioxide, hydrochloric acid and nitric acid.

Test for hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and nitric acid.

The action of heat on sulphur.

To prepare monoclinic and plastic forms of sulphur.

Books recommended are :—

1. Experimental Science for Indian Schools by Gregory and Hodges (Macmillan and Co.).

2. A Class-Book of Science (Vol. I Physics, and Vol. II Chemistry), by S. Prem Singh, M.Sc., and L. Ram Bheja Mal, M.Sc. (published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore).

3. Matriculation Science Part I Physics, by Messrs. W. R. Jones, Chirag-ud-din and Minhaj-ud-din, published by Messrs. Shamsher Singh and Co., Katchery Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1-12-0.

4. Matriculation Science Part II Chemistry, by Messrs. W. R. Jones, Chirag-ud-din and Minhaj-ud-din, published by Messrs. Shamsher Singh and Co., Katchery Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

5. School Chemistry, by Prof. N. A. Yajnik, M.A., A.I.C., published by Messrs. Atma Ram and Sons, Book-sellers, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

6. School Physics, by Dr. G. L. Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D., published by Messrs. Atma Ram and Sons, Book-sellers, Lahore. Price Re. 1-12-0.

For 1938.

Syllabus : The same as for 1937.

To the list of books recommended, *add* :—

Physical Science : Part I (Physics) and Part II (Chemistry), by Sh. Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc., Bawa Bhagat Ram and L. Kundan Lal Kapur.

SANSKRIT.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper (a)—No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. Ac-, hal-, and Visarga-Sandhis.
2. Change of 'n' into 'ṇ' and of 's' into 'ś'.
3. Declensions of simple bases and Sarva-nāma.
4. Prominent feminine affixes.
5. Prominent uses of cases.
6. Numerals.
7. Degrees of comparison.

8. Conjugation of the following roots in लट्, लङ्, लोट्, विधिलिङ्, and लृट् :—

(a) श्वादि : भू (P.), हृस् (P.), पठ् (P.), रच्त् (P.), वड् (P.),

पच् (P.), नस् (P.), गस् (P.), दृश् (P.), सङ्

(P.), ख्या (P.), स्मृ (P.), पा (P.) and लि—

सेव् (A.), लभ् (A.), वृत् (A.), वृध् (A.), मुङ् (A.),

सङ् (A.) and ईच् (A.)—

याच् (U.), नी (U.) and हृ (U.).

(b) अदादि : अद् (P.), अस् (P.), स्तु (P.), ब्रू (P.), रुद् (P.),
 दुह् (P.), जाप् (P.), स्वप् (P.), हन् (P.),
 विद् (P.), शास् (P.), (P.) and इ (P.)—
 आस् (A.), शौ (A.) and अधि+इ (A.).

(c) लृहोत्यादि : हृ (P.) and भी (P.)—
 दा (U.) and भृ (U.).

(d) दिवादि : दिव् (P.), वृत् (P.), व्यध् (P.), नश् (P.), शस्
 (P.) and अस् (P.)—
 विद् (A.), युध् (A.) and जन् (A.).

(e) स्वादि : सु (U.), आप् (P.) and शक् (P.).

(f) तुदादि : तुद् (P.), डष् (P.), स्पृश् (P.) and प्रच्छ् (P.),
 मृ (A.), विद् (U.) and सुच् (U.).

(g) रुधादि : रुध् (U.), भुज् (U.) and युज् (U.).

(h) तनादि : तन् (U.), कृ (U.).

(i) क्रादि : क्री (U.), ग्रह् (U.), ज्ञा (U.) and सुष् (P.).

(j) चुरादि : चूर् (U.), चिन्त् (U.), तड् (U.), कथ् (U.) and
 भच् (U.).

N.B.—P. stands for परस्मैपद.

A. stands for आत्मनेपद.

U. stands for उभयपद.

9. Prominent causal forms.
10. Voices—an elementary knowledge only.
11. Compounds—an elementary knowledge only.
12. Kṛdanta—use of only the following affixes :—
 Kta; ktva; ktavatu; tum; tavya; anīya; yat; śatr; and
 śānac.

Paper (b)—Sanskrita-Ratnākara, by L. Gulbahar Singh (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Re. 1-2-0.

ARABIC.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper (a)—No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Orthography (علم حروف الحياء) :—

- (1) Letters and orthographic signs (حروف و حركات)
- (2) Forms and kinds of Hamza (صور الهمزة و اقسامها).
- (3) Words of irregular spellings.

II. Etymology (علم الصرف) :—

- (1) Tenses (افعال). Primitive (معرود) and derivative (مريرد فيه), trilateral (ثلاثي) and quadrilateral (رباعي) forms.

Important significations (خواص الابواب) “Seven Classes” (هفت اقسام).

- (2) Kinds (اقسام) and measures (اوزان) of nouns. Important derivative nouns (اسماء مشتقة). Numerals (اسماء الاعداد). Feminine (مؤنثات) and plural forms (جمع).

- (3) Personal (ضمائر), demonstrative (اسماء الاشارة) and relative pronouns (الموصولات).

- (4) Important governing and non-governing particles (حروف عاملة و غير عاملة).

III. Syntax (علم النحو) :—

- (1) Nominal and verbal sentences (الجملة الاسمية والفعلية).
- (2) Declinable (معرب) and indeclinable (مبني) nouns. Triptotes (منصرف) and diptotes (غير منصرف). Various case-marks (انواع الاعراب).

- (3) Concord (مطابقة) between Subject and Predicate.
- (4) Objective Complements (مفاعيل). Circumstantial (تبيين) and specificative adverbs (حال).
- (5) Important appositives (توابع).

Paper (b)—Durūs-ul-Adab, Parts I and II, by M. Zafar Iqbal (published by the University of the Panjab).
Part I: Price Re. 1. Part II: Price Re. 1-4-0.

PERSIAN.

For 1937.

1. Nisab Farsi (7th Edition), published by the University of the Panjab. Price Annas 14 only.
2. Aina-i-Ajam, by Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore), *omitting* poems from Fasl-i-Bahar to Madain, pages 113 to 127. Price Annas 10.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Noun, Gender (تذكير و تانيث), Number (واحد و جمع). Formation of Plurals. Different forms of Arabic broken plurals (جمع مكسر) used in Persian. Izâfat (اضافات).

Adjectives: Comparative and superlative degrees (تفضيل) and their formation both according to the Persian and Arabic grammars. Masculine and feminine forms of Arabic adjectives. Cardinal and ordinal numbers (اسم عدد و اعداد ترتيبی). Fractional numbers (اعداد كسری).

Pronouns: Personal, Relative (اسم موصول), Interrogative, Reflexive, Separable and Inseparable Pronouns (ضمير متصل و منفصل).

Verbal Noun (مصدر). Various forms of Arabic Verbal Nouns used in Persian. Formation of تفعّل - و تفعّیل - و افعال and استفعال - مفاعله - تفاعل along with their derivatives (اسم فاعل و اسم مفعول).

Verb: Transitive and Intransitive (لازم و متعدی). Formation of various tenses from infinitives both in the Active and Passive

Voice (معروف و مجهول). Imperative (امر و نهی). Subjunctive (مضارع). Optative (دعائیه). Auxiliary (فعل تائیدی). Causative (متعدی المتعدی). The use of را with the direct object (مفعول به).

Derivative Nouns اسم مفعول و حاصل مصدر و اسم فاعل (both Persian and Arabic) اسم ظرف and اسم آلہ (اسماء مشتقہ) (Persian and Arabic). Noun of profession (فعال).

Different uses of the Subject and Predicate (مرکب تام حروف) (مبتدا و خبر).

Analysis of simple sentences.

For 1938.

Substitute "Dastûr-i-Adab" (published by the Panjab University). Price Re. 1-4-0 for both Nisab Farsi (7th Edition), published by the University of the Panjab, and Aina-i-Ajam, by Dr. Sir Mohd. Iqbal (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore).

The rest as for 1937.

HEBREW : 1937 AND 1938.

Paper A—

Genesis, Chapters 37–50.

Recommended for study :—

"Genesis", by Dr. W. H. Bennett—in the Century Bible—published by Jack.

Paper B—

Grammar recommended :—

"Introduction to the Study of Hebrew", G. T. L. Maggs (Books for Bible Students, published by the Wesleyan Book Room, London).

Lexicon—"The Student's Hebrew Lexicon".

GREEK : 1937 AND 1938.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I and II.

LATIN : 1937 AND 1938.

1. Caesar—De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.
2. Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

FRENCH.

For 1937.

Le Petit Ravageot, Jean Mace—Macmillan. Price Re. 1,
or,

A First French Reader, Ritchie and Moore—Nelson, pages
1-75 only excluding poems. Price Re. 1-3-0.

For 1938.

Le Petit Ravageot, Jean Mace—Macmillan. Price Re. 1,
and

A First French Reader, Ritchie and Moore—Nelson, pages
1-75 only *excluding* poems. Price Re. 1-3-0.

A sound knowledge is expected of:—

The gender and number rules of Nouns, Adjectives and
Pronouns.

The formation of Adverbs.

The uses of Prepositions, Numerals, etc.

The regular and main irregular verbs.

The ordinary forms of question and answer.

The simpler forms of subordinate clauses.

The more common idioms.

GERMAN.

For 1937 and 1938.

Hans Jakob-Aus den Leben eines Unglücklichen, edited by
Miss E. Dixon, published by Macmillan and Co.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of accidence and of rules
of syntax will be expected. Standard as indicated by Siep-
mann's Primary German Course.

SYLLABUS IN CIVICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

A.

1. Control and co-operation (law and order) as evinced in :—
(a) The home.
(b) The school.

- (c) The village community.
 Panchayet Act
 Co-operative Societies } in illustration.
- (d) The Provincial Government.
- (e) The Government of India. Emphasis to be placed on the need of creating public authorities. A few typical instances of public officers (*e.g.*, Lambardar, Tahsildar, Deputy Commissioner) with explanation of the duty of members of the public in co-operating with authority.

2. The wider community of the British Commonwealth and its justification. The ideas of representative and of responsible Government, illustrated in varying forms and degrees by the different types of Government of the constituent members of that Commonwealth. The idea of service for the community on the part of the individual to be emphasised throughout, and illustrations and comparison to be drawn from school life whenever possible. (The function of the Crown as symbolic and unifying to be noticed.) Recent Political Reforms in India as illustrating an approach to responsible and representative Government. Meaning and responsibilities of the vote.

B.

Need of permanent machinery for essential public services :—

The legislature.—

- Its function in (a) making laws,
- (b) influencing the administration,
- (c) voting supplies.

The meaning and importance of by-laws, illustrated, *e.g.*, in Railway administration, Municipal and District Boards.

Administration.—

Upholding the law.

The Police—protecting the public and detecting crime.

The Judge—securing justice and punishing crime.

Objects of punishment and changing character of treatment of criminals illustrated in reformatories.

Right of Appeal.

C.

Education: the attempt to make good citizens. Types of school (grades, and general and special schools). The state of educational progress in India.

D.

Taxation.—The individual's contribution for public services. Different ways in which he is made to contribute. Main items of taxation.

E.

Defence of the Country.—Army, Navy, Air Force. Purpose and maintenance. Dangers of Militarism.

Books recommended :—

1. Citizenship, by Lay (published by Macmillan).
2. India of To-day, by Garrett (published by R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons). Price Annas 8.
3. Elementary Civics and Administration, by Mr. Man Mohan and Daruwala (published by Longmans).

HYGIENE.

For 1937 and 1938.

(a) The syllabus in Hygiene shall be the same both for Physiology and Hygiene and for Civics and Hygiene.

(b) There shall be a practical test in Hygiene with which ever subject it might be combined.

(c) Syllabus for paper (B) in Civics and Hygiene or Physiology and Hygiene :—

1. Elementary facts of anatomy and physiology. Position of the chief organs of the body and the physiology of these organs.

2. Importance of practical hygiene illustrated from mortality figures.

3. Personal hygiene.—

(i) Air.—Breathing (Physiological explanation). Composition of air. Common contaminations. Ventilation. Proper breathing habits.

(ii) Drinking water.—Sources, Common sources of impurity. Methods of purification and keeping stored water pure.

(iii) Food.—Elementary facts regarding the physiology of digestion and circulation. Constituents of a satisfactory diet. Milk. Digestibility of common foods. Food contamination before and after cooking. Importance of fresh food and green vegetables. Common errors in diet. Hours for meals and need for regularity.

- (iv) Beverages and condiments.—Their use and abuse. Lassi (Butter milk) Syrups, Aerated waters, Tea, Alcoholic drinks.
- (v) Cleanliness of person.—Physiology of the skin. Cleanliness of the body, hair, eyes, nose, ear, mouth, teeth, fingernails, feet, clothes.
- (vi) Clothing.—Types. Woollen and cotton materials and their value as clothing. Bed clothing.
- (vii) Exercise.—Rest and Recreation. Elementary facts regarding physiology of muscle. Types of exercise and their purpose. Rest and contrast with idleness. Sleep times and conditions.
- (viii) Common diseases.—Causes and prevention of small-pox, constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, influenza, malaria, plague and rabies.
- (ix) Insect foes.—Mosquito, flea, sand-fly, house-fly, bug, louse and the diseases with which they are associated.
- (x) Sight.—Common causes of eye troubles, flies, dust, glare, use and abuse of spectacles, good and bad lighting and healthy conditions of study.

4. Social Hygiene.—

- (i) *Urban and village life*.—Opportunities for healthy life.
- (ii) Houses in towns and villages with special reference to ventilation, sun-light, and position of living rooms with respect to latrines, kitchens and housing of cattle.
- (iii) *Water-supply in towns and villages*.—Municipal supplied. A satisfactory well. Pollution of wells.
- (iv) Drainage.—Purpose of drains; their abuse. Kachcha and Pukka drains. Disinfection of drains.
- (v) Disposal of refuse and manure—Various methods.

Practical applications. Physical Exercises. Breathing Exercises. Disinfecting drains, latrines and houses. Rat destruction. Fly and Mosquito control. Filtration of water. Excursions for study of water supply, drainage, disposal of refuse.

In the practical examination candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance of the following :—

Identification of larva and adult stages of *Culex* and *Anopheles*, and the following other disease-carrying insects : Flea, Sand-fly, and House-fly; identification and mode of employment of commoner disinfectants; microscopic appearance of cotton, woollen and silk fibres and of admixtures.

(d) The distribution of marks for the subject Civics and Hygiene shall be as shown below :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Civics	75
Hygiene (Written) ..	60
Hygiene (Oral and Practical) ..	15
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

PHYSIOLOGY FOR 1937 AND 1938.

I. GENERAL ORGANISATION.

Alimentary Canal (pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and intestines); salivary glands, liver and pancreas; trachea and lungs; heart and the vessels connected with it; diaphragm; kidneys and bladder; brain and spinal cord; nose, eye and ear.

The parts of the skeleton :—Skull and vertebral column; ribs and sternum; scapula and clavicle; humerus, radius, ulna, carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges (of the hand); pelvis, femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, metatarsus and phalanges (of the foot).

Origin and insertion of muscles, structure of a typical joint, with examples of ball-and-socket, hinge and pivot joints. Different kinds of levers, with examples of them in the body.

Chief source of heat production in the body. Temperature regulation in the body.

*The microscopical appearance of nervous, muscular, bony, connective and epithelial tissues and of blood.

The chemical composition of the body.

II. DIGESTION.

Examples of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and salts in common articles of food. The changes produced in food by mastication and by the action of saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice, bile and intestinal juice. The object of digestion.

* Students are not required to make microscopical preparations, but teachers are expected to demonstrate the appearance of simple tissues under the microscope.

No microscopical work would be required from the boys in the practical examination.

III. ABSORPTION.

Form and function of villi. Absorption of different kinds of food into the blood and lymphatic vessels. Portal circulation, and the storage of carbohydrate food in the liver.

IV. CIRCULATION.

Course of circulation through the chambers of heart, arteries, capillaries and veins. Evidence of circulation. Functions of the blood. Coagulation.

V. RESPIRATION.

Mechanism of respiration. Inspiration and expiration. Differences between the inspired and expired air. Changes which the blood undergoes during its circulation in the lungs.

VI. EXCRETION.

The part played by the kidneys and skin in excretion.

VII. SENSATION AND CO-ORDINATION.

Touch, taste, smell, hearing and sight.

Sensory and motor impulses.

Functions of the brain and spinal cord. Reflex action.

In the practical examination candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance of the following :—

Human Skeleton (articulated and disarticulated); types of Joints; Natural Levers; Viscera in a dissected rabbit; dissected specimens of heart, blood-vessels entering and leaving the various chambers of the heart, trachea, lungs, kidney, from goat or sheep; models of eye-ball, ear and brain; microscopic appearance of blood, bone, muscle: appearance of a decalcified long bone; radial pulse; use of clinical thermometer; respirations per minute, effect of muscular exertion on rate of respiration, result of breathing into lime-water; microscopic appearance of a drop of diluted milk, starch grains from potato; iodine test for starch; appearance presented when a solution of white of eggs is boiled, the general process of digestion as exemplified by the action of Benger's liquor pepticus (artificial gastric juice) on coagulated egg albumen; effect of boiling the liquor pepticus before use; use of lactometer; formation of a real image by convex lens, demonstration of the existence of the blind spot; simple tests for short-sight and long-sight; simple tests for hearing; demonstration of a reflex act.

Books recommended :—

***PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.**

For 1937.

1. Elementary Text-book of Physiology, by Murche (Blackie and Sons) or Elementary Physiology, by B. L. Bhatia and P. N. Suri.
2. Elementary Hygiene (Longmans)—Bhatia and Suri.
3. The First Laws of Health, by Colonel Megaw.
4. B. N. Singh's Laboratory Note-book of Physiology and Hygiene.
5. A Handbook of Practical Physiology and Hygiene, by Kishori Lal Aggarwal, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore.
6. A Text Book of Hygiene, by Ramamurti (Macmillan and Co.). Price Annas 12.
7. Physiology and Public Health, by Charles Banks, published by Macmillan and Co. Price Re. 1-12-0.
8. The Science of Health, by H. E. H. Pratt, M.A. and Dr. Ruth Young.

For 1938.

Add: Physiology and Hygiene, by Sir Ronald Ross, and Hygiene, by Miss E. Chauner, B.A.

Delete: B. N. Singh's Laboratory Note-book of Physiology and Hygiene.

DRAWING : 1937 AND 1938.

1. *Drawing in Light and Shade* from a group of at least three common objects, one based on the circle such as lota, ghara, etc., one rectangular in form such as book, box, etc., and one irregular such as fruit, vegetable, loaf, etc. The group to be drawn and shaded in pencil, sepia, Indian ink, water colour or pastel so as to express them correctly in light and shade. The drawing to be well arranged on a half Imperial sheet of Drawing Paper. Accuracy of form should be particularly emphasised.

* The following books are recommended for the use of the teachers :—

Thornton : Elementary Manual of Physiology (Longmans).
 Lukis and Blackham : Tropical Hygiene (S. J. Amb. Assocn.).
 Philips' Popular Manikin.

"How our Bodies are made", by R. N. Wilson (Oxford Press).

2. *Scale Drawing* from objects such as the following :—

- (1) School form or bench.
- (2) Stool with elliptical top.
- (3) Rectangular table with drawers.
- (4) Drawing desk.
- (5) Vertical black-board and stand.
- (6) Almirah.

In scale drawing the scale must first of all be drawn on the paper and the dimensions of the various parts of the object clearly shown on the drawing. Plan, elevation and side elevation must be shown.

3. *Geometrical Drawing*.—For Practical Geometrical Drawing the following portions from New Gill's Geometry have been prescribed :—

Plane Geometry, problems 1 to 117.

Solid Geometry, problems 294 to 311.

AGRICULTURE.

For 1937 and 1938.

Syllabus.—

I. Plant life.—

The living plant and its parts.

Functions of leaf, stem and root.

Parts of the flower and function of each part.

The seed, its parts and their functions. Comparison of different types of seeds and fruits.

Natural methods of seed and fruit dispersal.

Conditions necessary for germination of seeds.

Methods of propagation of plants.

Conditions for healthy growth of plants in general.

Principal elements required by plants as food.

Elementary ideas concerning transpiration, respiration and assimilation.

II. Elementary Agriculture.—

Classification of soils based on texture, their physical properties. Suitability of different soils for various farm crops.

Difference between soil and sub-soil.

Tillage, its objects and practices.

Seed sowing methods and practices in the Province.

Irrigation, its necessity, and methods of application.

Manures commonly used or available in the Province, object of manuring.

Practical and Experimental Work.

Experiments to illustrate the following :—

1. The physical properties of sand and clay with special reference to their comparative weights, permeability to air and water and their relative water holding capacity.

2. That air, heat and moisture are essential to the germination of seeds, and that in addition to these three factors light is essential to the normal growth of plants.

3. The study of the parts of common flowers.

Propagation of plants by cuttings, layering and grafting. (This should be done on a small demonstration area.)

Growing of common vegetables of the Province on small plots and keeping a full record of all operations.

Working of the common agricultural tools and some knowledge of such improved implements as the furrow-turning plough, hoes, harrows, drills, etc.

Measurement of land by different systems and rough estimates of length and areas of plots.

Identification of the common *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops and their seeds.

Identification of common weeds and maintenance of herbarium.

Collection of seeds of farm crops and vegetables.

Familiarity with current prices of common agricultural products, tools and implements. The manufacture of common agricultural products should be studied in local places where the operations are being done.

Practice and observation of the local methods of sowing and harvesting farm crops.

Identification of cotton bollworm, sugarcane borer, red rot of sugarcane, white ant, smut, rust; preventive and remedial measures.

The following books are recommended :—

- (1) First Book in Agriculture, by C. Benson (Macmillan and Co.).
- (2) Nature Study, by E. Thompstone (Longmans, Green and Co.), omitting the portions on birds.
- (3) J. J. Green's "Rural Science".

The teaching in both the above subjects must be supplemented by actual observations in the field and a study of the local agricultural conditions.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY.

For 1937 and 1938.

SYLLABUS.

Paper (a).—Cookery and Housewifery.

Cookery.—

1. Cooking of Vegetables.
2. Cooking of Meats, Fish, etc.
3. Cooking of Milk foods.
4. Cooking of Starchy foods.
5. Invalid Cookery.
6. Food values and vitamins.
7. Bread (Chupatti), Biscuits, etc.

Housewifery.—

1. Cleaning of all types of metals, *i.e.*, silver, etc.
2. General cleaning of rooms.
3. Cleaning of glass (windows), china and Crockery.
4. Washing up.
5. Cleaning of painted and varnished wood. Polishing, etc.
6. Floor Coverings.
7. Cleaning of Brushes and Combs. Pictures, etc.
8. Household pests.

Paper (b).—*Either* Laundry and Needlework.*Laundry work.*—

1. The washing and finishing of white clothes.
2. The washing and finishing of coloured cotton clothes.
3. The washing and finishing of silk clothes.
4. The washing and finishing of woollen garments.
5. Folding of all types of garments.
6. Dyeing—dupattas, etc.
7. Removal of stains from all types of garments.
8. Making of starch, etc.

Needlework.—

1. A knowledge of plain sewing to be shown in the making of one or two simple garments.
2. Drafting and cutting out of patterns.
3. Knitting, Crocheting, or making of Lace.
4. Embroidery, Choab, Kashida, etc.
5. Mending, *i.e.*, Darning and Patching.

Or,

First Aid and Home Nursing.	} As for the St. John tests in these subjects.
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It is essential that practical work should be done at whatever centres this examination is taken.

The examination in (a) Cookery and Housewifery, and (b) Laundry and Needlework will be organised on the same basis as that for European Schools, where the Inspector of Domestic Economy goes from School to School and holds examinations over a period of several weeks.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING : 1937 AND 1938.

"Pitman's System" is prescribed for study.

*Typewriting—(i) a letter with Carbon copies, (ii) a simple tabular statement, (iii) from a rough and unarranged draft in manuscript containing common abbreviations. A knowledge of the mechanism of a typewriting machine is expected of all candidates in Typewriting.

Book recommended—"Modern Touch Typewriting", by K. V. Moore (E. Arnold).

ARITHMETIC AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC OR ALGEBRA.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper (a).—*Arithmetic.*

Numeration, Notation. The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G.C.M. and L.C.M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, including simple forms of recurring decimal, Ratio and Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Proportional Parts, Profit and Loss, Practice, Discount, Averages, Square Root, Areas of rectangles and circles; and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelopiped and Right Circular Cylinder, Decimal approximations, the Calendar, Elementary Graphs, simple cases of Stocks and Shares.

Paper (b).—*Commercial Arithmetic, or Algebra.*

Commercial Arithmetic.—

Percentages; Rates and taxes; Allegations, Bankruptcy; Annuities; Present worth and discount; Contracted Methods; Native system of Accounts; Stocks and Shares.

Algebra.—

Simple Equations with one or more unknown quantities and Problems. Involution and Evolution, Factors, H.C.F. and

* In typewriting the "touch" system only is allowed. (School Board, 7th December, 1920.)

L.C.M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations, Simple graphs of Equations of the first Degree.

BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, AND
HANDWRITING (TO BE JUDGED BY DICTATION,
THE SPEED BEING GIVEN).

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper (a).—*Book-keeping.*

Primer of Book-keeping, by Pitman. Book-keeping, by Logan.
"Spencer and Peglar's Elementary Book-keeping."

First Lessons in Book-keeping, by J. Thornton, published
by Macmillan and Co., or Elements of Book-keeping, by B. S.
Sodhi, published by Macmillan and Co.

Paper (b).—*Commercial Correspondence.*

*The following will indicate the test and standard of study :—

The arrangement and statement in tabular form and chronological order of the substance of each of a number of documents forming a connected correspondence on some particular subjects.

The expression in the form of a brief, connected and well-composed narrative of the substance of an official or commercial correspondence, a public speech, evidence in a court of law, or a lengthy prose passage.

The drafting of letters in official or commercial form from rough notes giving the substance of the communications to be issued.

Paper (c).—*Handwriting (to be judged by Dictation).*

The following will indicate the test and standard of study :—

The taking down from Dictation of a passage of the standard of the reading books prescribed for the M.S.L.C. Examination in English.

* (This does not, however, preclude an examiner from requiring from candidates a summary of a lengthy piece of prose or the writing of a prose passage from a summary.)

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1937 and 1938.

Arts Faculty.

ENGLISH.

For 1937.

Paper A.—The following books are prescribed :—

Poetry—

1. Bridges of Song, by C. H. Barry (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-4-0.

Prose—

2. A Book of English Prose, by H. G. Rawlinson (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Re. 1-12-0.
3. Richard Yea-and-Nay, by Maurice Hewlett (Macmillan

and Co.). Price Re. 1-12-0. (The girl candidates have the option to read "Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen.)

4. Tales of Action (Second Series), edited by Collins and Treble (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1-6-0.
5. Prominent Men, edited by C. H. Strover (R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Paper B.—In this paper a candidate's knowledge of written English will be tested. The composition will be so taught and examined that a student is able to answer any question requiring a businesslike use of every-day English. For example, a candidate may be required to write a story from a given sketch, to complete a story, part of which is given; or to write a letter personal or official; or to write paragraphs on given subjects, or find headings for given paragraphs, or to paraphrase or abstract given passages in prose or verse from modern writer; or to write sentences illustrating modern English usage; or show a knowledge of the English Grammar.

For 1938.

Paper A.—The following books are prescribed :—

Poetry—

1. Bridges of Song, by C. H. Barry (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-4-0.

Prose—

2. A Book of English Prose, by H. G. Rawlinson (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Re. 1-12-0.

Prose—

3. Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott (Collins). Price Re. 0-13-9.
4. Tales of Action (Second Series), edited by Collins and Treble (Oxford Uni-

versity Press). Price Re. 1-6-0.

5. Prominent Men, edited by C. H. Strover (R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Paper B.—The same as for 1937.

*MATHEMATICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. *Algebra*.—Quadratic equations involving one variable theory of Quadratic equations including the rise of imaginaries; the Progressions including Σr^2 and Σr^3 ; the formulæ nC_r and nP_r with their simpler applications; Binomial theorem with positive integral index; statement and application of the Binomial theorem for negative and fractional indices; elementary partial fractions.

2. *Geometry*.—

(a) *Plane Geometry of the straight line and circle.*

If $ABCD$ be four points taken in order on a straight line $AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD + CA \cdot BD = 0$.

The existence and simpler properties of the nine-points circle.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the bisector of an angle

$$BA \cdot AC = BD \cdot DC + AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the perpendicular on the base from A , and AE the diameter of the circumcircle through A

$$BA \cdot AC = EA \cdot AD.$$

$ABCD$ be a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle

$$AC \cdot BD = AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD.$$

Determination of radical axis and radical centre of circles. Simple properties of Poles and Polars and circles of similitude.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, they can be placed, so that the lines joining their corresponding vertices are concurrent.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, their corresponding sides and diagonals are proportional.

* The question on Graphs carrying four marks is compulsory for three years with effect from the examination to be held in 1937 (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 16th March, 1936).

Arcs of a circle are proportional to the angles subtended by them at the centre.

Ceva's Theorem and Menelaus's Theorem.

(b) *Geometry of the Parabola and Ellipse.*

(1) *Parabola.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

Latus Rectum is four times the focal distance of the vertex

$$PN^2 = 4 \cdot AS \cdot AN.$$

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line parallel to the axis, passing through the point of contact of the tangent parallel to the chords.

The focal chord which is bisected by any diameter is equal to four times the line joining the focus to the vertex of the diameter.

If QV is an ordinate to the diameter PV , then $QV^2 = 4SP \cdot PV$.

If any chord QQ' intersects the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' .

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix at right angles.

The sub-tangent is bisected at the vertex.

The normal at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance and the axis.

The sub-normal is equal to half the latus rectum.

The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on tangents is the tangent at the vertex.

(2) *Ellipse.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and directrix.

$$OS \cdot OX = CA^2, SP + S'P = AA'; CB^2 = SA \cdot SA'.$$

If any chord QQ' of an ellipse intersect the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' . $P'N^2 : A'N \cdot AN = CB^2 : CA^2$.

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre and the points of contact of tangents parallel to those chords.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix.

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci upon tangents is the auxiliary circle.

N.B.—Analytical proofs will be accepted unless in any special problem a geometrical proof is demanded by the examiner.

3. *Trigonometry*.—Sexagesimal and circular units of angular measurement; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; addition and subtraction formulæ Logarithms; solution of triangles and simple cases of heights and distances; radii of the circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of triangles; area of a circle; graphs of simple trigonometrical functions.

4. *Analytical Conics*.—Equations of the straight line, the circle, the parabola and the ellipse referred to rectangular axes and the tangent properties of the last three curves.

5. *Differential Calculus*.—Differentiation of Elementary functions; successive differentiation excluding Leibnitz's theorem; Statement of Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and application to general Binomial expansions, Exponential and Logarithmic series and the expansions of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$; Maxima and Minima without reference to Taylor's theorem; Application to equations of tangents and normals.

HISTORY.

For 1937.

Paper (a)—*History of India to 1526, and Civics.*

1. The Aryan occupation of India.
2. Vedic civilisation and culture.
3. Development of early Indian polity.
4. Buddhism and Jainism.
5. Persian and Macedonian invasions of India.
6. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
7. Asoka and the growth of Buddhism.
8. Invasions and settlements of Bactrians, Greeks, Parthians and Scythians.
9. Kanishka and the transformation of Buddhism.
10. The Guptas and the Hindu renaissance.
11. Huna invasions and collapse of the Gupta Empire.
12. The spread of Indian colonisation and Culture.
13. Harshavardhana and his times.
14. Local dynasties in Northern India, A.D. 700–1200.
15. Southern Indian kingdoms and their administration.
16. Hindu society and culture in the 11th and 12th centuries.
17. The rise and spread of Islam.

18. The Arab invasion of Sindh.
19. The Ghaznavid occupation of the Punjab.
20. Establishment and expansion of the Muslim empire in Northern India.
21. The Khiljis and the conquest of the Deccan.
22. Mughal invasions of India.
23. The Tughlaks and the break-up of the Pathan Empire in India.
24. Government and administration in mediæval India.
25. Local dynasties in Northern India in the 14th and 15th centuries.
26. The Bahmani Kingdom and its succession states in Southern India.
27. The Vijayanagar Empire and its administration.
28. Interaction of Islam and Hinduism.
29. The village community and its functionaries.
30. District administration.
31. Self-government (*a*) in rural areas, (*b*) in towns and cities.
32. Provincial administration; Executive; Legislature; Finance.
33. Central Government; Executive; Legislature; Finance.
34. Military defence; communications; other functions of Central Government.
35. Nation-building departments of Provincial Governments.
36. Material development under the Crown.

Useful Books.

For general use :—

- Krishnaswami Iyenger : A Short History of Ancient India (Cooper and Co., Educational Publishers, Bombay).
 V. A. Smith : History of India.
 R. C. Dutt : Ancient India.
 Bhandarkar : A Peep into the Early History of India.
 Garrett and Kohli : The Muhammadan Period of Indian History.

For reference :—

- V. A. Smith : Early History of India.
 Rapson : Ancient India.
 Havell : Aryan Rule in India.
 Mojumdar : Ancient India.
 Ishwari Pershad : A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.
 R. K. Mukerjee : Men and Thought in Ancient India.
 A. Yusuf Ali : Medieval India (Oxford University Press).
 Habib : Mahmud; Rulers of India Series: Asoka; Harshavardhana.
 Veda Vyasa : Ancient India (Navjivan Press, Lahore).

For Civics :—

- Chandarworker : New India (O.U. Press).
 Banerji : The Indian Constitution.
 Anderson : British Administration in India.
 Palande : Indian Administration (O.U. Press).
 Gulshan Rai Bhatnagar : A Course in Indian Civics
 (Macmillan and Co.).

Paper (b)—British History and Civics.

1. Roman Britain.
2. The origins of the English people.
3. The coming of Christianity and its influence on the Old English.
4. The changes wrought in England by the Norman Conquest.
5. The structure of mediæval English society : manor, fief and town.
6. Mediæval Government and administration : the King's officers and Council ; Justice and the jury system ; Magna Charta ; Parliament.
7. The rise of the national State and the conflict with France.
8. The breakdown of the mediæval system ; the Peasants' Revolt.
9. The beginnings of modern England ; the Renaissance and Reformation.
10. The Tudor despotism ; the age of Elizabeth.
11. The Stuart Kings and their parliaments ; the Great Rebellion.
12. The Revolutionary Settlement of 1689 and its consequences.
13. The expansion of England during the 17th century.
14. Anglo-French rivalry in the 18th century.
15. The end of the Old Colonial System.
16. Politics under George I and II : Whigs and Tories ; Cabinet Government.
17. George III and "the King's Friends".
18. Social and economic changes in the 18th century ; the industrial and agrarian revolution.
19. Relations with Ireland to 1800.
20. England : the French Revolution and Napoleon.
21. Industrial England in the 19th century ; growth of capital and factories ; rise of the "working class" ; Factory Acts ; Trade Unions ; Poor Laws ; Free Trade ; social legislation.
22. Political democracy ; the Reform Acts from 1832 to 1928.
23. Development of national education.

24. The second British Empire; the Durham Report; the Dominions.
25. Gladstone and Disraeli.
26. Ireland from the Act of Union to the Free State.
27. British foreign policy in the 19th century; the origins of the World War.
28. The peace settlement and the League of Nations.
29. The meaning and duties of citizenship.
30. The citizen and the city; the administration of Local Government; municipal services; education; the maintenance of order.
31. The citizen and the State; the making and administration of law; defence; State services—the Post Office, Public Health and Welfare, *e.g.*, Insurance and Pensions; the meaning of money—currency and credit.
32. The King and his Ministers; Parliament; the Budget.
33. The British Commonwealth of Nations.

Useful Books.

- R. S. Rait : A General Survey of British History (Nelson).
 E. H. Dance : Britain in World History (Longmans, Green and Co.).
 D. C. Somervell : British History.
 Salzmann : A Survey of English History.
 Finnemore : Social Life in England (Black).
 Bradshaw : Social History of England (University Tutorial Press).
 Keatinge and Frazer : History of England for Schools (Black).
 Higham : History of the British Empire (Longmans).
 Trevelyan : History of England (Longmans).
 D. G. E. Hall : A Brief Survey of English Constitutional History (Harrap).
 Higham : The Good Citizen (Longmans).
 Fisher : The Common Weal (Oxford).
 Albert E. Hogan : The Government of Great Britain (University Tutorial Press Ltd.).

For 1938.

Paper (a)—

Syllabus—The same as for 1937.

Under useful books for general use add :—

Cambridge Shorter History of India, Part II (Relevant Portion).

Paper (b)—The same as for 1937.

GEOGRAPHY.

For 1937.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Paper I. (a) Regional Geography with intensive study of India and Europe in relation to—

- (1) configuration together with the leading facts of the distribution of soils and minerals of economic importance,
- (2) the relation of wind and rainfall to configuration, and the resulting local climates,
- (3) river systems,
- (4) influence of the foregoing on the animal and vegetable life of the region and as affording facilities for agricultural activities,
- (5) sources of mechanical power,
- (6) distribution of population as related to the foregoing physical factors, and as influencing labour supply,
- (7) the localisation of industries as determined by all the foregoing factors,
- (8) transport, trade centres and trade routes. Exports and imports,
- (9) principal political divisions,
- (10) causes of the growth of towns, especially in the prescribed region.

(b) General Geography.

Form of the Earth. Distribution of Land and Water.

Broad structural features of the Continents, and the chief processes by which such features are produced.

Oceanic and Air Circulation.

Climate—temperature, pressure, humidity. Types of climate. The monsoons.

Wind system and distribution of rainfall.

Paper II :—

(a) Map projections. Mercator's Equal-Area, Orthographic and Conic. Their advantages for different geographical purposes, and their more obvious defects.

Conventional signs in Cartography. The chief signs generally employed, and a detailed study of a selected Survey of India

sheet $\left(\text{Scale } \frac{1}{1,000,000} \right)$.

Map drawing to show acquaintance with the signs given above; also with isotherms and isobars. Interpretation of Weather Charts.

Graphs to show temperature, pressure and rainfall, and diagrammatical representation of statistics of production.

(b) *Economic Geography.*

Distribution of man, plants and animals.

The chief centres of production of the following commodities :—

- (1) coal, iron, copper, tin, mineral oil, artificial manures ;
- (2) wheat, rice, maize, sugar, tea, cotton, flax, jute, timber and its products, rubber, tobacco, oilseeds, spices, one or two typical mediterranean fruits, e.g., oranges, olives, grapes ;
- (3) meat, fish, wool, hides and skins, silk, furs.

The occurrence of these products in the several localities of production to be accounted for on geographical grounds.

The chief markets of the above products.

Chief means of transport and their respective advantages and disadvantages.

Manufacturing centres. The more obvious reasons for the localisation of industry. Chief markets for the finished products.

Interpretation and explanation of the more important Trade Statistics.

The following books are recommended :—

General and Regional Geography—Unstead and Taylor.

A New Geography of the Indian Empire—Morrison.

World Series : The World Studies (Dent and Co.)—Piggot and Finch.

Man and His Markets—Lyde.

Atlas of Economic Geography—Bartholomew (Oxford University Press).

For 1938.

SYLLABUS.

Paper A.

PART I.

Regional Geography :—

(a) Europe with special reference to the British Isles, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

(b) Asia with detailed study of India.

PART II.

General Geography :—

The Crust of the Earth : Broad structural features, various forces of nature, modifying the Crust and determining the main topographical features of the continents, distribution of Land and Water of Rocks, Soils and Minerals. Wind Movements and Ocean Currents.

Climate :—

Seasonal distribution of temperature pressure, winds and rainfall and the types of climates.

Vegetation :—

General distribution of forest, woodland, scrub and grass-land in relation to climate, soil and relief.

Major Natural regions of the World.

Paper B.

PART I.

Human Geography :—

- * The influence of the Physical Factors upon the distribution of man and upon the production of food, raw materials, development of manufacturing centres, means of communications and routes and the distribution of the same all over the World.

PART II.

* The map work should accompany the general and regional Geography including topographic maps prepared by the Survey of India, with the detailed study of maps (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ " , 1" to a mile and 1 : 1M), the use of Atlas maps, including the advantages and disadvantages of the important projections used, climate and weather maps and distributional maps and diagrammatic representation of geographical data.

Note.—Candidates will be expected to be able to draw for themselves geographical maps and charts.

*Courses of Reading.**Paper A :—*

Indian Empire, Vol. IV, by L. Dudley Stamp.

A New Regional Geography, by M. I. Newbigin.

Economic Geography of Europe, by D. H. Smith.

Europe, by H. Alnwick.

Paper B :—

A Modern Geography, Volumes I and II, by S. Evelyn Thomas.
Intermediate Commercial Geography, Vol. I, by L. Dudley Stamp.
Bartholomew's Atlas.
Popular Map Reading, by E. D. Laborde (C.U. Press).
Maps and Map Work, by J. W. Cameron.

PHYSICS : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

CHEMISTRY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as laid down for the F.Sc. Chemistry—comprising both inorganic and organic Chemistry.

BIOLOGY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

GEOLOGY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

SANSKRIT.

For 1937.

Paper (a)—"Kāvya-Ratnāvali", by Lakshman Sarup (published by the Panjab University), omitting "Bhāminī Vilāsa", pages 167-213. Price Rs. 2. (Can be had from the Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.)

Grammar.

Note.—Under Grammar special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of Classical Sanskrit Grammar.

- Paper (b)*—1. Mālavikāgnimitra.
2. Translation from English into Sanskrit.

For 1938.

Paper (a)—The same as for 1937.

- Paper (b)*—1. Kunda-mala of Dinnaga.
2. Urubhanga of Bhasa.
3. Translation from English into Sanskrit.

ARABIC.

For 1937.

1. The Intermediate Course (Arabic) (1928 Edition).
2. Grammar according to the following syllabus :—
(1) Abwab. (2) Awarnil. (3) Talilat. (4) Al-Munsarif wa Ghair-ul-Munsarif. (5) Al-Marfuat, Al-Mansubat, wa Al-Majrurat.

For 1938.

1. Qaṭf-ul-Azhār (published by the Panjab University). Price Rs. 2-10-0.
2. Grammar according to the following syllabus :—
(1) Abwab. (2) Awarnil. (3) Talilat. (4) Al-Munsarif wa Ghair-ul-Munsarif. (5) Al-Marfuat, Al-Mansubat, wa Al-Majrurat.

HEBREW : 1937 AND 1938.

Paper A.—(Poetry) :

Psalms, 1 to 41.

Recommended for study—"The Psalms", Vol. I, by Dr. Davidson, in the Century Bible (Jack).

Paper B.—(Prose) :

1 Samuel.

Recommended for study—"Samuel", by Dr. Kennedy, in the Century Bible (Jack).

S. R. Driver's "Notes on Samuel" (Clar. Press).

Grammar recommended :—

"Introductory Hebrew Grammar", by Dr. A. B. Davidson (T. and T. Clark).

Lexicon—"Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament"—Brown, Driver and Briggs (published by Riverside Press, Cambridge).

GREEK : 1937 AND 1938.

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|--------------|----|----|----------------------|
| 1. Herodotus | .. | .. | Book I. |
| 2. Homer | .. | .. | Iliad, Books III-VI. |
| 3. Euripides | .. | .. | Hippolytus Crowned. |

LATIN : 1937 AND 1938.

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|-----------|----|----|-------------------------|
| 1. Livy | .. | .. | Book V. |
| 2. Cicero | .. | .. | Pro Milone. |
| 3. Virgil | .. | .. | Æneid (Books I and II). |

PERSIAN.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. Sabad-i-Gul (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-12-0. Candidates are not expected to study biographies of little known poets in connection with the selections from the Tuhfatai-Habib.
2. Ahsan al-Qawā'id. (Not to be treated as a text-book : the examiner to set only general questions.)

FRENCH.

For 1937.

1. Alfred de Musset-Creisilles : Pierre et Camille (Siepmann's French Series, Macmillan).
2. Mme. de Girardin—Cane de M. De Balzac (Siepmann's French Course, Macmillan).
3. A Second Book of French Poetry—First III Parts—ed. by R. L. Graeme Ritchie (T. Nelson and Son, Ltd.).

Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—Standard as indicated by—

4. Siepmann's Primary French Course, Second Part (Macmillan).

For 1938.

1. "Nouveaux Contes D'Aujourd'hui", edited by H. O. Emerson (published by Hachette, London) at Sh. 1/6.
2. Mme. de Girardin—Cane de M. De Balzac (Siepmann's French Course, Macmillan).
3. French Narrative Poetry (Nelson and Sons) : *The following selections only :—*

Victor Hugo	..	..	La Conscience.
A. de Vigny	..	..	Le Cor.

La Fontaine	..	..	Le Renard et le Bouc.
„	..	..	Le Coche et la Mouche.
„	..	..	La Laitière et le Pot au lait.
„	..	..	Les Deux Pigeons.
Chenedolle	..	..	Le Chien du Saint-Bernard.
A. de Vigny	..	..	La Mort du Loup.
Jean Aicard	..	..	Le Travail Conscientieux.
„	..	..	La Fin du Monde.

Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—Standard as indicated by:—

4. Siepmann's Primary French Course, Second Part (Macmillan).

Book No. 4 is recommended only as indicating the standard for knowledge of Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—the exercises and other material in the book are not to be regarded as prescribed texts.

GERMAN.

For 1937.

1. Buchheim .. Balladen and Romanzen (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics): *The following poems only*:—

Goethe	..	10 poems.
Schiller	..	10 „
Rückert	..	5 „
Heine	..	3 „
Geibel	..	2 „
Beck	..	1 poem.
Dahn	..	1 „
2. Fontane .. Vor dem Sturm, edited by Prof. A. Weiss (Macmillan and Co.).
3. Von Wildenbruch Das edle Blut, edited by Otto Siepmann and published by Macmillan and Co.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of German Grammar as contained in Macmillan's Course of German Composition, pp. 101–224, Ed. 1926, will be expected.

For 1938.

1. Buchheim .. Balladen and Romanzen (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics): *The following poems only*:—

Goethe	..	5 poems.
Schiller	..	5 „

Rückert	..	5 poems
Heine	..	3 „
Geibel	..	2 „
Beck	..	1 poem.
Dahn	..	1 „

2. Fontane . . Vor dem Sturm, edited by Prof. A. Weiss
(Macmillan and Co.).
3. Von Wildenbruch Das edle Blut, edited by Otto Siepmann
and published by Macmillan and Co.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of German Grammar as contained in Macmillan's Course of German Composition, pp. 101-224, Ed. 1926, will be expected.

PHILOSOPHY.

For 1937 and 1938.

PAPER A.

LOGIC (DEDUCTION).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Logic. The place of Logic among the Sciences. Logical standpoint compared with the standpoints of Psychology and Grammar. The Laws of Thought.

2. Terms and their Distinctions. Denotation and Connotation of Terms. Predicables. Definition. The Process of Division. Logical Division distinguished from Physical and Metaphysical Division. Division by Dichotomy.

3. Judgments and Propositions. The Classification of Propositions. Distribution of Terms in a Proposition. Reduction of Statements to the Logical Form. Import of a Proposition—The Attributive, the Predicative and the Class-Inclusion views. Diagrammatic representation of Propositions.

4. The nature of Inference. Immediate inferences—Opposition, Conversion, Obversion.

5. The Structure of the Syllogism. Rules of Syllogistic Reasoning. Figures and Moods. Determination of Valid Moods. Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms. The Dilemma.

6. Fallacies of Deductive Reasoning.

LOGIC (INDUCTION).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Induction. Observation, Testimony and Experiment. Regulative Principles for Observation and Experiment.

Advantages of Experiment over Observation. Classification and Nomenclature. Generalisation.

2. Perfect and Imperfect Induction. Imperfect Inductions. Simple Enumeration. Analogy. The Assumptions of Scientific Induction. Uniformity of Nature. The Law of Causation. Different Theories of the Nature of Cause. Causes and Conditions. Plurality of Causes. Intermixture of Effects. Discovery and Proof as the object of Induction.

3. The Nature of Hypothesis. Conditions of Validity of an Hypothesis. Empirical Generalisations and Laws of Nature. Explanations and its various forms.

4. Fallacies of Induction.

PAPER B.—PSYCHOLOGY.

An elementary course designed to introduce the student to the general problems of Psychology and to its more important branches.

The following syllabus indicates the range of topics, of which an elementary knowledge will be expected :—

1. *General*.—Definition, Mind, Consciousness, Behaviour. Methods.—Introspection, Observation, Experiment. The Branches of Psychology.
2. *Mind and Body*.—Elementary discussion of the Central Nervous System, and the Mind-Body relation.
3. *Attention*.—Kinds of Attention; Conditions of Attention; Bodily Attitude in Attention.
4. *Analysis of Mental Phenomena*.—Cognition, Affection, Conation.
5. *Sensation*.—The Sense Organs; Classification of Sensations; General Attributes of Sensations; More detailed study of Visual Sensations, with experimental demonstration when possible.
6. *Perception*.—Sensation and Perception. Apperception. Illusions. Hallucinations.
7. *Movement and Action*.—Reflex movement; Instinctive action. Habit. The chief human instincts; modification of instincts.
8. *Affection and Feeling*.—Kinds of Feeling; relation of Feeling to Cognition and Conation.
9. *Emotion*.—Nature of Emotion; relation to Instincts; bodily expression. Moods and Sentiments.
10. *Habit and Learning*.—The nature of Habit; formation and fixation of habits. The unlearning of habits. Learning; effect of repetition; methods of learning and study. The curve of learning.
11. *Images and Ideas*.—Percepts and Images; types of Imagery; the Laws of Association.

12. *Memory*.—Retention ; recognition ; recollection. Memory types. The training of memory.
13. *Thought and Language*.—Images and Ideas. Judgment ; reasoning ; belief. Relation of thought and language.
14. *Voluntary Action*.—Deliberation and choice. Attention and volition.
15. *Personality*.—Its psychological basis and development.
16. *Abnormalities of Mental Life*.—Sleep ; dreams ; hypnosis ; insanity.

Book prescribed : Titchner's Primer of Psychology.

Note.—Attention is called to the useful exercises at the end of each chapter in the prescribed book.

Supplementary material may be obtained by the teacher from the following books, which, however, are not to be treated as text-books :—

Stout and Thouless : Groundwork of Psychology (University Tutorial Press).

Hunter : General Psychology (Part I) (University of Chicago Press).

ECONOMICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

Special stress will be laid on the following :—

Indian Village, Municipal and District Administration, Public Works.

SYLLABUS.

PAPER A.—CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.

The subject-matter of Economics. Departments of Economics and the relations between them.

Consumption.

Meaning of consumption, Wants, Utility, Demand. The inter-relations between demands. Joint demand.

Total utility, Marginal utility, The law of diminishing utility.

Elasticity of demand, The law of demand price.

Value, Goods, Wealth, Necessaries, Comforts and Luxuries.

Production.

Meaning of production. Agents of production and their efficiency.

The physical basis of production. Effect of climate and rainfall upon production. The main features of Indian Geography. The mountains and great rivers of India. Indo-Gangetic plain and the Deccan. The different kinds of soils. The monsoons and the harvests. Means of communication and transportation. The principal agricultural and mineral products of India. General knowledge of the trade and products of the leading countries of the world (chiefly United Kingdom, Germany and Japan).

Density and distribution of population in India. Health and strength of the population. Occupations of the people.

The division of labour. How it led to the rise of markets.

"The division of labour is limited by the extent of the market." The extension of the boundaries of a market made possible by the development of means of communication and transportation. The great modern markets for commodities in universal demand.

The development of economic life : hunting and fishing ; the pastoral stage ; agriculture ; handicrafts ; capitalistic production.

What is capital ? The function of capital in the modern system of production.

The use of machinery in production : its advantages and disadvantages. The industrial transition in India. India's cottage industries and power industries. General account of the development of Indian manufacturing industries during the last fifty years.

Manufacture and the law of increasing returns, Limitations of large scale production.

Agriculture and the law of diminishing returns. How to counteract the law of diminishing returns. Improvements in the methods of cultivation. The work of Government departments of Agriculture. Development of irrigation as a factor bearing on production in India. The Punjab Canal Colonies.

Famines. Development of Government's famine policy. Famine protection and famine relief.

Indian Village and District Administration.

PAPER B.—EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Competition. Market Price. Demand and supply schedule and curves. Price in long and short periods.

International trade. Why goods are exported and imported.

Advantages of foreign trade. A general view of India's exports and imports. The direction of trade.

Mechanism of exchange. Money. Difficulties of barter and emergency of money. Coinage. The value of money.

Banking.—The function and value of banks. Hoarding an economic evil. Banking facilities in India. Development of co-operative credit in India and its advantages.

Distribution.

The four shares in distribution.

Interest. Why capital is saved. The demand for capital. How the rate of interest is determined.

Rent. The idea of economic rent, and how it arises. Elementary treatment of Indian land revenue. Peasant proprietorship in the Punjab.

Profits. The nature and constituent elements of profits.

Wages. The influence of supply and demand in the determination of wages. Real and nominal wages. Wages and the standard of living. Wages in relation to the efficiency of the labour.

The rise in industrial wages in India. Rural wages.

Hours of labour in India and the chief features of the Indian factory legislation.

Taxation.

Sources of revenue. The sources of Central and Provincial revenues in India. Direct and indirect taxes.

Municipal Administration and Public Works.

Papers A and B as outlined in the Syllabus will each carry 75 marks.

Books recommended :—

J. W. Thomas and Chiranjiva Lal—Elements of Economics for Indian Students, 1933.

Silverman—Groundwork of Economics (Pitman).

R. Pallande—Indian Administration.

The attention of teachers is drawn to the following books :—

Lyde—Man and His Markets.

Douie—The Panjab.

Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India.

Morison—Economic Transition in India.

Chisholm—A Smaller Commercial Geography.

Morison—A New Geography of the Indian Empire.

URDU (FOR GIRLS ONLY) : 1937 AND 1938.

Paper (a)—

Manāzīr-i-Qudrat, Part I only (3rd Edition), by Ilyās Barnī (Usmāniya University, Hyderabad, Deccan). To be had of Sh. Mubārīk Ali, Inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.

Paper (b)—

1. *Tūfān-i-Hayāt*, by Rāshid-al-Khairī.
2. *Ibn-ul-waqt*, by Mawlawī Nazir Ahmad.
3. *Intikhāb-i-Madāmin-i-Sir Syed*.
4. *Muqaddima She'r-wa-Shā'irī*, by Hali.

URDU (FOR EUROPEAN CANDIDATES OR INDIAN STUDENTS
IN LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHORAGALI).

For 1937 and 1938.

- (a) *Poetry*.—*Manāzir-i-Qudrat*, Part I (3rd Edition), by Ilyās Barnī (Usmāniya University, Hyderabad, Deccan). To be had of Sh. Mubarak Ali, Inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.

The following poems only :—

9 to 18, 21, 24, 27 to 29, 31, 37, 39, 42, 44, 49,
50, 55, 60, 62, 65 to 70, 72, 73, 78, 83, 85, 87, 91,
94, 97, 98, 100, 103, 105 to 110.

Urdu Grammar.—As in St. Clair-Tisdall's *Hindustani Conversation Grammar*.

- (b) *Prose*.—**Khwāb-o-Khayāl*.

HINDI (FOR GIRLS AND FOR EUROPEAN CANDIDATES OR INDIAN
STUDENTS IN LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHORAGALI).

For 1937.

Paper (a)—

1. *Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa Rāmāyaṇa*, edited by Pt. Chandra Hansa Sharmā, Ratriasrama, Agra.
2. *Mudrārākṣasa*, by Haris Chandra.
3. Translation from English into Hindi.
4. Grammar—

Note.—Questions on Grammar should not be set from any particular Grammar or text-book on Grammar. They should rather be general and such as arise from the prescribed text-books and elicit thought from the candidates.

“*Sanṅṣipta Hindi Vyākaraṇa*”, by Kamata Prasada Guru (Indian Press, Allahabad), price Annas 14, is recommended for study.

* Edited with notes by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1911.

Paper (b)—

1. "Nāṭya Sudhā", by Kailash Nath Bhatnagar (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-8-0.
2. "Gāḍya-Prakāśa", by Avasthi (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-4-0, *omitting* (प्रेम और विरह), pages 221-237.
3. Free Composition—
 "Prastāva Pradīpikā", by Raghunandan Shastri (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0.

For 1938.

Paper (a)—

Substitute Bāla Kāṇḍa of Tulasī Rāmāyana for No. 1
 "Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa Rāmāyana, edited by Pt. Chandra Hansa Sharmā, Ratnasrama, Agra".

The rest as for 1937.

*Paper (b)—*The same as for 1937.

PANJABI (FOR GIRLS AND FOR EUROPEAN CANDIDATES OR
 INDIAN STUDENTS IN LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHORAGALI).

For 1937 and 1938.

(a) *Poetry—*

1. Waran Bhai Gurdas, first 10 only.
2. Shalok Farid.
3. Leharan de Har, by Bhai Vir Singh.

(b) *Prose—*

1. "Sikh Itihas", Part I, by Max Macauliff and Sujana Singh, published by Phulwari Agency, Amritsar.
2. "Khule Lekh", by Prof. Puraṇ Singh. Price Annas 12.

BENGALI (FOR GIRLS).

For 1937.

The following Courses of Reading are recommended:—

Paper (a): Poetry—

1. Britra-Samhar, Canto IX, by Hemchandra Banerjee.
2. Bisarjan, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Paper (b): Prose—

3. Himalaya Paribhraman, by Ratnamala Devi.
4. Life of Raja Rammohan Roy, by Sashibhushan Bose.

For 1938.

The following Courses of Reading are recommended :—

Paper (a): Poetry—

1. Britra-Samhar, Canto IX, by Hemchandra Banerjee.
2. Phalguni, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Paper (b)—Same as for 1937.

PASHTO (FOR GIRLS): 1937 AND 1938.

The following Courses of Reading are recommended :—

1. Kīmyā-i-Sādat.
2. Fawā'id-i-Shar'at.
3. Jannāt al-Firdaws.

URDU (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The following books are suggested as models of style for the part (a) of the paper :—

1. Khayālastan, by M. Sajjad Hyder.
2. Ūrdū-i-Mu'allā.
3. Intikhab-i-Maḍāmīn Sir Syed (Aligarh, 1920).

This part will contain only an Essay.

Part (b): The candidates are expected to be acquainted generally with the literary activities of Maulana Hali and to have particularly studied Diwan Hali with Muqaddima She'r-wa-Shā'iri.

HINDI (OPTIONAL).

For 1937.

The following books are suggested as containing models of style for Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

1. "Hindi-Gadya-Tarangini", by Gokul Chand Sharma (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-8-0.
2. "Galpamañjari", compiled by Sudarshana (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakalaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore).

In part (b) of the paper, candidates will be asked general questions on modern Hindi Literature and will be expected to have read :—

1. "Pratāpa-pratijñā", by Jagannātha Prasāda (Hindi Bhavana, Anarkali, Lahore). Price Annas 11.
2. "Ādhunika Padyāvali", compiled by Kalidasa Kapur (Visva Sahitya Granthamala, MacLagan Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1.
3. Dāhara, by Udaya Saṅkara Bhaṭṭa (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1.

For 1938.

The following books are suggested as containing models of style for Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

1. "Hindi-Gadya-Taraṅgiṇī", by Gokul Chand Sharma (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-8-0.
2. Galpa-ratnāvali, compiled by Chatura Sena Shastri (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakalaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-6-0 (bound).

In part (b) of the paper, candidates will be asked general questions on modern Hindi Literature and will be expected to have read :—

1. "Aśoka", by Chandra-Gupta Vidya-Lankara (Visva Sahitya Granthamala, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Annas 12 (unbound) and Annas 14 (bound).
2. "Sūktistabaka", by Raghunandana Shastri (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Punjab Sanskrit Pustakalaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Annas 8 (unbound) and Annas 10 (bound).
3. "Dāhara", by Udaya Saṅkara Bhaṭṭa (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1.

PANJABI (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The following books are suggested as models of style for Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

- (i) "Ranjit Singh", by Prem Singh of Hoti Mardan.
- (ii) ਮੇਰਾ ਵਲਾਇਤੀ ਸਫਰ ਨਾਮਾ ਭਾਗ ੨, (Mera Walayati Safar Nama, Part II), published by Phulwari Book Depôt, 12, Railway Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

Part (b) : The candidates are expected to be acquainted generally with the literary activities of Professor Puran Singh and to have particularly studied Khule Maidan.

BENGALI (OPTIONAL).

For 1937.

Part (a) Essay.—The following books are suggested as models of style :—

1. Charit Katha, by Ramendra Sundar Trivedi.
2. Prachin Sahitya, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Part (b).—The candidates will be asked questions on the following novels :—

1. Niskritee, by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
2. Pather Panchani, by Bibhuti Bhushan Banerjee.

In this part the candidates will be asked to write in simple Bengali the substance of some passages and general questions on the books.

For 1938.

Part (a) Essay.—The following books are suggested as models of style :—

1. Ramayani Katha, by Divesh Chandra Sen.
2. Prachin Sahitya, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Part (b)—Same as for 1937.

PASHTO (OPTIONAL).

For 1937.

Books recommended as models of style for the Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

1. Qissa Musa Khan Wa Gul Makki.
2. Araish Mahfil.
3. Saif al-Muluk.

In part (b) of the paper, candidates will be asked general questions on Pashto Poetry and will be expected to have read the following books :—

1. Qissa Fateh Khan.
2. Qissa Jan-i-Alam.
3. Qissa Shahzada Qamr-al-Zaman.

For 1938.

Books recommended as models of style for the Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

1. Zaming Muhammad Nabi.* Price Re. 1.
2. Hagha Dagha.† Price Rs. 3.
3. Da Qissa Khanai Gap.† Price Rs. 3.

In part (b) of the paper, candidates will be asked general questions on Pashto Poetry and will be expected to have read the following books :—

1. Diwan Abdur Rahman Sahib. Price Annas 8.
2. Qissa Fateh Khan. Price Annas 4.

‡FRENCH (OPTIONAL).

For 1937.

1. La Belle Nivernaise, by A. Daudet; ed. by W. M. Daniels (Harraps).
2. Le Gendre Monsieur Poirier, by Augier et Sandeau. (Any good edition as in Siepmann's French Course, Macmillan or edited by B. W. Wells—Harraps.)
3. A de Musset—Carmosine—(Siepmann's French Series, Macmillan).
4. A Second Book of French Poetry—First three parts—ed. by R. L. Graeme Ritchie, published by Nelson and Son, Ltd.

For 1938.

1. A. Daudet: La Belle Nivernaise, ed. by W. M. Daniels (Harraps).

* To be had of the author M. Pir Bakhsh Khan, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

† To be had of the author K.S. Munshi Ahmad Jan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar.

‡ The distribution of marks shall be as below :— *Marks.*

(i) Translation from French Verse into English	
Prose, both seen and unseen ..	8
(ii) Translation from French Prose into English	
Prose, both seen and unseen ..	12
(iii) Translation from English Prose into French..	20
(iv) Elementary Composition ..	10
	—
	50
	—

2. *Le Gendre Monsieur Poirier*, by Augier et Sandeau. (Any good edition as in Siepmann's French Course, Macmillan or edited by B. W. Wells—Harraps.)
3. A. de Musset—*Carmosine*—(Siepmann's French Series, Macmillan).
4. French Narrative Poetry (Nelson and Son, Ltd.). *The following selections only* :—

Victor Hugo	..	<i>La Conscience.</i>
A. de Vigny	..	<i>Le Cor.</i>
La Fontaine	..	<i>Le Renard et le Bouc.</i>
"	..	<i>Le Coche et la Mouche.</i>
"	..	<i>La Laitiere et le Pot au lait.</i>
"	..	<i>Les Deux Pigeons.</i>
Chenedolle ..	..	<i>Le Chien du Saint-Bernard.</i>
A. de Vigny	..	<i>La Mort du Loup.</i>
Jean Aicard	..	<i>Le Travail Conscientieux.</i>
"	..	<i>La Fin du Monde.</i>
Victor Hugo	..	<i>Les Lions.</i>
Sully-Prudhomme	..	<i>Le Gue.</i>
Andrieux	..	<i>Le Meunier de Sans-Souci.</i>
"		<i>La Visite Academique.</i>
Brizeux ..	..	<i>Jacques Le Macon.</i>

GERMAN (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

1. Heine—*Die Harzreise*, edited by Dr. O. Schlapp, published by Harraps.
2. Freytag—*Die Journalisten*, edited by W. D. Toy, published by Harraps.
3. Uhland—*Ballads and Romances*, edited by G. E. Fasnach. Macmillan and Co.
4. Kurz—*Die Humanisten*, edited by A. Voegelin. St. Paul's School, London.

The distribution of marks shall be as below :— *Marks.*

(i)	Translation from German Verse into English	
	Prose, both seen and unseen	8
(ii)	Translation from German Prose into English	
	Prose, both seen and unseen	12
(iii)	Translation from English Prose into German ..	20
(iv)	Elementary Composition	10
		<hr/>
		50
		<hr/>

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

*For 1937.**For U.T.C. Candidates.*

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Squad Drill ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. IV, Secs. 46-55.
2. Squad Drill with Arms ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. IV, Secs. 56-63, 66-74.
3. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sec. 42, first three lessons.
4. Knowledge of Bn. Standing Orders.	Bn. Standing Orders, Secs. ii, iv, vi, vii, xv, xvii, Appendix v, vi, viii.
5. Care and Mechanism of Rifle.	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Secs. 24, 26, 30, 33.

For A.F. (I.) Candidates.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. VI, Secs. 102-104; also Chap. IV, Secs. 50-53.
2. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chap. IV, lessons 1, 2, 3.
3. Stripping and Assembling Lewis Gun.	S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chap. I, Secs. 6 and 8.
4. Hygiene and Sanitation	Army Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chap. IX.
5. Care of Arms ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chap. III, Secs. 19-22.

For 1938.

Under consideration.

Courses of Reading for the B.A. Examination of
1937 and 1938.

Arts Faculty.

ENGLISH.

For 1937.

Poetry :—

Shakespeare—{ Hamlet.
 { Much Ado About Nothing.

The Queen's Treasures Book of Verse, edited by Compton
(George Bell and Sons). Re. 1-9-9.

Prose :—

A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens (Collins). Re. 0-13-9.

A Selection of Modern English Essays, by V. Trevor Booth
(Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

Six Short Biographies, by R. C. and N. Goffin (Oxford
University Press). Re. 1-12-0.

One Act Plays of To-day, Fourth Series, selected by Marriott
(Harraps). Re. 1-12-0.

Modern Short Stories, by Guy N. Pocock (J. M. Dent).
Re. 1.

For 1938.

Poetry :—

Shakespeare—{ Hamlet.
 { As You Like It.

The Queen's Treasures Book of Verse, edited by Compton
(George Bell and Sons). Re. 1-9-9.

Prose :—

A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens (Collins). Re. 0-13-9.

Men's Business (A Selection of Essays), by Harold Loukes
(Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

Modern English Prose, selected by Guy Boas (Macmillan).
Re. 1-11-6.

One Act Plays of To-day, Fourth Series, selected by Marriott
(Harraps). Re. 1-12-0.

A Book of Tales, edited by E. Wilkinson (Ram Lal Suri and
Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

HISTORY.

For 1937.

*Paper (a): (i) History of India, 1526–1707.**India under the Mughals :*

1. Condition of India in the 16th century ; advent of Europeans.
2. Rise of Mongol power in Asia ; the Mughal invasion of India.
3. Establishment of the Mughal Empire : Baber, Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.
4. Akbar : his policy, conquests and administration.
5. India under Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
6. Aurangzeb : struggle for succession ; wars, policy and administration.
7. The Rise of Sivaji and the Maratha power.
8. Civilisation and culture of Mughal India.

*Useful Books.**For general use :*

History of India, by V. A. Smith (relevant portions).
 Ishwari Pershad : A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.
 Elphinstone : History of India (relevant portions).
 Garrett and Edwards : Mughal Rule in India (Part II).
 Sir J. N. Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
 Datta and Sarcar : Text Book of Modern Indian History.

For reference :

Cambridge History of India (relevant portions).
 V. A. Smith : Akbar ; Beni Pershad : Jahangir ; Sarkar : Aurangzeb.
 Rulers of India Series : Relevant Biographical Sketches.
 R. P. Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

Or,

*(i) Islamic History.**The Orthodox Caliph (632–661) :*

1. Election of Abu Bekr—Apostasy crushed—Syrian and Chaldean campaigns—Nomination of 'Omar.
2. 'Omar's accession—Expansion of the Muslim Empire—Organisation of the Civil and Military administration—Death of 'Omar and appointment of Electors.
3. 'Othman—campaigns in East and West—Discontent in the Provinces and attack on Medina.

4. Election of 'Ali—Battle of the Camel—Battle of Siffin—Khawarij rebellion.
5. Political and social institutions of the early caliphate : the Caliph : the Diwan ; Military institutions.

The Omayyid Caliphate (661-750) :

1. Establishment of the Omayyid Dynasty : the *Sufyanids* : Muawiya ; Yezid ; and Muawiya II.
2. The Civil War ; Merwan.
3. The *Merwanids*. The Caliphate of 'Abd al-Melik ; Ibn al-Zobair ; al-Mukhtar ; the Khawarij ; al-Hajjaj ; reforms of 'Abd al-Melik.
4. Expansion of the Muslim Empire under al-Welid Sulaiman.
5. Consolidation of the Empire under 'Omar II.
6. The decadence of the Omayyid Dynasty : Yezid II.
7. Continued decadence of the Omayyid Dynasty under Hisham—Abbasid Propaganda.
8. Al-Welid II ; Yezid III ; Merwan II, the last of the Omayyids.
9. The organisation of the State under Muawiya and his successors ; Modification of the Mechanism of the State by Muawiya ; the Provinces ; the Prefects ; Chancery ; Posts ; Money ; Religious foundations.
10. Political and religious movements of the period ; the Sunnis, the Shia and the Khawarij ; the Mawali ; the Murji'a, the Mutazila and the early Sufi's.
11. Culture in the Omayyid period.

Useful Books.

- Muir : The Caliphate, Chapters XLV-LIX.
 Amir Ali : History of the Saracens. Chapters on the Orthodox Caliphs only.
 Brunnow : The Kharijites. Translated by S. Khuda Bakhsh and published by the Muslim Institute, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
 Nicholson : A Literary History of the Arabs, Chapter V.
 Browne : A Literary History of Persia, Vol. I, pp. 188-247 ; 279-307.
 Encyclopædia Britannica (9th edition) : Article on Muhammadanism, Part 2, Section 3.

Reference Books.

To be used under the direction of the teachers.

- Zaidan : The Umayyids and 'Abbasid (Gibb Trust Publication).

Le Strange: Lands of the Eastern Caliphate.

Butler: The Arab Conquest of Egypt. Pages 154 to 446.

Dozy: Spanish Islam. Pages 215 to 241.

Barthold: Turkistan (Gibb Trust Publication). Pages 180 to 195.

Encyclopædia of Islam: The article on the Umayyids and on the important men of the period.

(ii) *History of India, 1707–1919.*

Disintegration of the Mughal Empire ; rise of independent powers :

1. Expansion of Maratha power in India, 1719–1761.
2. The Maratha system of administration.
3. Establishment of independent States in Bengal, Bihar and Oudh.
4. Rise of the Nizam and his struggle with the Marathas.
5. Anglo-French rivalry in Southern India: Clive and Dupleix.
6. Origins of British power in Bengal.
7. Afghan invasions: Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
8. Rise of the Sikh power in the Punjab.

Establishment of the East India Company as Paramount Power in India, 1761–1858 :

9. Overthrow of the Maratha Confederacy.
10. Growth of British power in Southern India.
11. Extension of British dominion in Northern India.
12. The kingdom of Ranjit Singh and its downfall.
13. Anglo-Afghan relations: the First Afghan War.
14. Government of India Acts: 1773–1858.
15. Administrative system of the East India Company: its evolution; Charter Acts.
16. Land revenue system and judicial administration.
17. Political relations with Indian States.
18. Beginnings of English education.
19. Religious and social movements.
20. The Mutiny: causes and results.

India under the British Crown :

21. The administrative system: India Office; Governor-General and Council.
22. Foreign relations: Persia, Afghanistan, Burma and Tibet.
23. Policy regarding frontier tribes and their territory.
24. The Paramount power and the Indian States.
25. Financial administration.
26. Legislative development.

27. Evolution of Provincial Governments ; development of local self-government.
28. Material development.
29. Development of educational policy ; growth of the press.
30. Social and religious movements.
31. Growth of political consciousness in India.
32. The political and administrative system of India to-day.

Useful Books.

For general use :

History of India, by V. A. Smith (relevant portions).
 Elphinstone : History of India (relevant portions).
 Ranade : The Rise of the Marathas.
 Roberts : Historical Geography of British India.
 Lyall : The Rise of British Dominion in India.
 Ilbert : Historical Introduction to the Government of India.
 Sardesai : Main Currents of Maratha History.
 Datta and Sarcar : Text Book of Modern Indian History.

For reference :

Cambridge History of India (relevant portions).
 Rulers of India Series : Relevant Biographical Sketches.
 R. C. Dutt : Economic History of Early British Rule in India.
 R. C. Dutt : India in the Victorian Age.
 Ramsay Muir : The Making of British India.
 Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, edited by
 A. B. Keith.
 Banerjee : The Indian Constitution.
 Palande : Indian Administration.
 Gadgil : The Economic Evolution of India.

Paper (b) : British History.

1. The legacy of Rome in Britain.
2. The origin and composition of the English people.
3. The Norman Conquest and its effects in England.
4. The feudal and manorial systems.
5. Mediæval English town life ; the Gilds.
6. The origin and growth of the judicial system.
7. Magna Charta.
8. Mediæval government and administration : the Council ; Parliament ; finance ; land system.
9. Anglo-French relations from the Norman Conquest till the Tudors.
10. Decline of the mediæval system : decadence of manorialism ; peasant revolts ; enclosure of land ; rise of a new administrative class.

11. The Renaissance and the Reformation in England.
12. Rise of nationalism ; the Tudor despotism.
13. Economic and financial changes under the Stuarts ; decline in money values : new economic thought and policy—Mercantilism.
14. Constitutional conflicts of the 17th century.
15. Colonial expansion of England ; development of the Old Colonial System.
16. The Hanoverian succession : its political and constitutional importance.
17. The origin of Great Britain ; union with Scotland.
18. Development of the Cabinet ; the Party System in the 18th century.
19. Social conditions in town and country in the 18th century.
20. Trade and war in the 18th century.
21. The ascendancy of the Whigs and their policy.
22. George III : an attempt at personal rule.
23. Parliamentary reform before 1832.
24. The end of the Old Colonial System ; American independence ; India.
25. England, the French Revolution and Napoleon.
26. Anglo-Irish relations until 1800.
27. The industrial and agrarian revolution ; application of new inventions ; growth of capitalism and the factory system ; the condition of workers.
28. The foreign policy of Pitt, Castlereagh, Canning and Palmerston.
29. A century of parliamentary reform from 1832 to 1928.
30. A new economic policy : origin and extension of Free Trade.
31. Great Britain and the Eastern Question, 1820–1878.
32. The new British Empire, from 1783 to 1867 ; the Durham Report and its sequel.
33. Great Britain and India to 1858.
34. Liberalism and Conservatism ; the policy of Gladstone and of Disraeli.
35. The Irish Question from 1800 to 1922.
36. British foreign policy, 1878–1914 : “splendid isolation” ; alliances.
37. Social advances of the 19th century : Trade Unions ; Factory Acts ; education ; the new democracy ; the rise of the Labour Party.
38. The British Commonwealth of Nations and its dependencies, 1867–1914.
39. The World War : origins ; peace settlement ; the League of Nations.

*Useful Books.**Introductory :*

- Keating and Frazer : History of England for Schools (Black).
 Pollard : History of England (Home University Library).
 R. S. Rait : British History (Nelson).

For general use :

- Mowat : History of Great Britain (O.U. Press).
 Trevelyan : History of England (Longmans).
 J. A. Williamson : The Evolution of England (C.U. Press).
 C. M. Waters : Short Economic History of England (O.U. Press).

For reference :

- Fletcher : Introductory History of England.
 Ramsay Muir : British History (Philip).
 Egerton : The Origin and Growth of Greater Britain (O.U. Press).
 Bell's Special Periods of British History.
 "The Teaching of History" Series, ed. Buchan (Nelson).
 Source-book of British History, ed. J. Turrill (O.U. Press).
 Muir : New School Atlas of Universal History (Philip).

Or,

Paper (b) : History of Europe and U.S.A., 1500-1919.

1. The nature of the Renaissance : the beginning of Modern Europe.
2. Political and social condition of Europe at the beginning of the 16th century.
3. The contest of France and the Empire in Italy.
4. Growth of scientific curiosity ; exploration and discovery.
5. The Protestant Reformation, the Catholic Reformation and wars of religion.
6. The expansion of Europe : the Portuguese and Spanish Empires.
7. Rise of England and Holland as colonial powers.
8. France under Louis XIV.
9. The rise of modern Russia and Prussia.
10. The contest for empire : decline of Spain and Portugal ; the struggle between England, Holland and France for supremacy.
11. Victory of England ; the loss of American colonies ; the New Empire.
12. The Age of Reason : origins of the French Revolution.
13. The French Revolution.
14. Europe and Napoleon.

15. The settlement of 1815.
16. The Age of Metternich.
17. The Eastern Question ; (a) before 1815 ; (b) 1815–1919.
18. The industrial revolution in Europe.
19. Progress of nationalism : unification of Germany and Italy.
20. Revolution and reaction in France, 1815–1875.
21. The socialist movement in Europe.
22. Development of the U.S.A. since 1783.
23. The new imperialism : Partition of Africa.
24. Diplomatic revolution of 19th century ; Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
25. Rise of Japan as a World Power.
26. Russia, 1815–1917.
27. Origins of the World War ; the peace settlement ; the League of Nations.

Useful Books.

Introductory :

- R. H. Davies : An Outline History of the World, Chapters XXIII–XXXII (Oxford).
 Mowat : The European States System (O.U. Press).
 Williamson : Europe Overseas (O.U. Press).

For general use :

- Reddaway : Modern European History.
 Mowat : Europe and the Modern World (O.U. Press).
 Robinson : Mediæval and Modern Times, from Chapter XIII (Ginn and Co.).
 H. Webster : Mediæval and Modern History, from Chapter XIII (Heath).
 Bell's Special Periods of European History.
 Ramsay Muir : The Expansion of Europe.
 Caldwell : History of America.

For reference :

- Abbott : The Expansion of Europe.
 Grant : History of Europe : 1494–1610 (Methuen).
 Clark : The Seventeenth Century (O.U. Press).
 Mowat : Europe, 1715–1815 (Arnold).
 Marriott : Europe, 1815–1923 (Methuen).
 Grant and Temperley : Europe in the 19th Century.
 Robinson's Readings in European History, Vol. II (Ginn).
 Select Documents in European History, edited by Laffan (Methuen).
 Philip's Historical Atlas, Mediæval and Modern.

For 1938.

Paper (a): (i) History of India, 1526-1707.

Under "For general use" Mughal Rule in India, by Garrett and Edwards delete Part II.

Paper (a): (ii) History of India, 1707-1919.

Under "For reference" add Landmarks in Indian Constitution, by Gurmukh Nihal Singh.

*The rest as for 1937.

GEOGRAPHY.

For 1938.

Paper A: Part I.—Physical Basis of Geography.

A broad knowledge of Physical Geography of the world to serve as a basis for the study of Regional Geography.

The Earth as a Planet.—Its movements and relation to the Sun; the consequent distribution and seasonal variation of insolation over the Earth's surface.

The Atmosphere.—Distribution and periodic variation of the pressure and temperature of the air, of air movements and wind systems, of humidity and precipitation; climate types and regions, elementary meteorology.

The Oceans.—Form of sea and ocean-beds. Temperature and salinity of oceans and seas; wave and tidal movements and their effects; ocean circulation, its origin and effects.

The Lands.—General classification of the materials of the Earth's crust—sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks; crustal movements—folding and faulting; processes of denudation and deposition; chief effects of glaciation; typical land forms; coasts, river systems and lakes, soils.

Part II: Option (i) Biogeography.

(i) *Distribution of Animals and Plants.*—

1. The life of plants, and the influence of climate and soil.

2. The great plant formations of woodland, grassland and desert and their chief divisions.

* The recommendation that the syllabus and courses of reading in Islamic History for 1938 remain the same as for 1937 is subject to the sanction of the Senate.

3. Economic plants, their distribution and the factors that control their cultivation.

4. The influence of environment upon the development, habits and migration of animals.

5. The zoo-geographical regions, their characteristics and distribution.

6. Aquatic Life—(a) its relations to the conditions of the water and to food supply, (b) the divisions of aquatic life, (c) the important fishing areas and their physical and biological conditions.

(ii) *Distribution of Man.*—

1. The basal facts of human biology studied as illustrating the relation between a particular type of organism and its environment.

2. Factors determining human distribution.

3. Human communities and their inter-relations between human groupings and their environment.

Option (ii) History of Geographical Science.

1. The early discoveries of Egyptians, Greeks, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Arabs, Northmen, and Mediæval Travellers.

2. The “Age of Discovery”, Prince Henry the Navigator and the sea-route to India, Columbus, Vespucci, etc., and American Discovery.

3. The Unveiling of the Pacific and the Discovery of Australia—Magalhaens to Capt. Cook.

4. Arctic voyages in search of North-East and North-West Passages in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

5. Commercial and missionary enterprise and colonisation in America and Asia.

6. 19th Century land exploration: Africa, Central Asia, Australia, Causes of late inception; gateways of entry and controls of Physical Geography.

7. Modern exploration towards the Poles.

8. An account of expeditions to regions of more recent interest, e.g., the Gobi Desert, Mt. Everest, etc.

In each epoch special attention should be paid to the inter-relations between the discoveries and the geographical ideas of the age, and to the progress of geographical science.

Option (iii) Human Geography.

The conditions and distribution over the Earth's surface of man's economic activities, e.g., production, manufacture, exchange and transport. The influence of physical and human

conditions upon economic activities and the reaction of these activities upon physical and human conditions.

The consideration of the subject matter from the following points of view :—

1. A general survey of the conditions of, and the geographical factors affecting, (a) the great industries, *e.g.*, the production of important raw materials and foodstuffs, and the chief manufacturing industries, (b) the organisation of commerce and transport, and the great trade-routes.

2. A study of India, with reference to the localisation of its industries and trade, and their relations to the physical environment and the life of the inhabitants.

Paper B : Part I.—Regional Geography of the World.

The relief and land forms in relation to structure and climate. The distribution of soils and minerals. The neighbouring seas and oceans, and their influence on the lands and their inhabitants. The distribution of natural vegetation, cultivated products and animals. The sources of mechanical power. The distribution of industries as related to the foregoing physical factors. Trade centres and trade-routes; the character of trade. The distribution of trade; the chief racial, religious and linguistic characteristics of the people. A synthetic study of geographical regions. States and inter-relations of political, economic and physical conditions.

Part II.

The present conditions, the inter-relations and the evolution of the various physical, human and other biological elements in the geography of the following areas :—

- (i) The Monsoon Lands.
- (ii) The Mediterranean Region.
- (iii) Eastern and Western margins of the North Atlantic.

Note.—Applications of practical methods to regional work will be demanded. *E.g.*, candidates may be required (a) to interpret and to discuss the value and use of the various maps, (b) to interpret, and to construct from data supplied, weather and climate charts and graphs, and to relate the facts indicated to such matters as relief, economic activities, etc., (c) to make and discuss maps and other graphic means of indicating human conditions, *e.g.*, agricultural production, pastoral work, mining, communications and distribution of population.

Paper C : Map Work.

(i) The study and interpretation of topographical maps of the principal countries, *viz.*, Great Britain, India, U.S.A. Methods of showing relief and other features. Scales and their transformations.

(ii) Simple methods of survey, including the use of the chain, the plane table, prismatic compass, clinometer and theodolite.

(iii) The collection of data relating to climatic, economic, and population conditions and cartographical and diagrammatic methods of expression of such data.

(iv) The principles of the following map projections :—

Cylindrical Equal Area, Mercator's, the Sinusoidal, Conical with one and two Standard Parallels, the International, Zenithal, and Mollweide's.

In dealing with these, no mathematical knowledge beyond Matriculation Standard is required. Candidates must know the principles underlying each projection, its defects, and its suitability for particular purposes or areas. They should be able to construct these projections by simple Graphical Methods where possible, or by simple tables, and they should be able to identify each projection so far as possible by inspection or rough measurement.

Note.—1. The practical work done by students during their course of study will be inspected and credit given for it.

2. Candidates will be expected to be able to draw for themselves geographical maps and charts.

*Books suggested.**Paper A.—**Part I—*

Physical Geography, by P. Lake (C.U. Press).

A Shorter Physical Geography, by E. DeMartonne, translated by E. D. Laborde (Christophers).

The Groundwork of Modern Geography, by Wilmore (G. Bell and Sons).

*Part II—**Option (i)—*

Animal Geography, by M. I. Newbigin (ex-University Press).

The Geography of Plants, by M. E. Hardy (ex-University Press).

The Races of Man, by J. Deniker (Scott).

Option (ii)—

Geographical Discovery, by Baker.

Option (iii)—

The Geography of Commerce and Industry, by R. S. Bridge (Hodder and Stoughton).

Economic Geography, by Dr. O. Buchanan.

Economic Geography, by Wilbrek and Finch.

Economic Geography of India, by Mukerji.

*Paper B.—**Part I—*

The World, by E. D. Laborde.

The World, Vols. I and II, by J. F. Unstead.

Economic Geography, by Macfarlane.

Part II—

The Mediterranean Lands, by M. I. Newbigin.

Lyde's Asia (Monsoon Lands only).

North America, by Leonard Brooks.

Western Europe, by Cundall.

The British Isles, by Dell.

*Paper C.—**Map Work—*

Map Work, by John Bygott.

Map Work, by Bryant and Hughes.

An Introduction to Regional Survey, by S. Branford and A. Farquharson.

Map Projections, by J. A. Steers.

Bartholomew's Atlas.

ECONOMICS.

For 1937.

I.—THEORY OF ECONOMICS.

Nature and Scope of Economics. Economic laws. Methods.

Economic Organisation; general structure and evolution of modern industry and commerce. Broad features of methods of production, transport and marketing. Large scale production. Joint Stock Companies.

Production. Agents of production, their importance in the evolution of society. Capital, its meaning and functions. Labour, causes affecting its efficiency. Specialised labour and use of machinery. Land and other natural agents of production.

Laws of production; laws of increasing and decreasing returns.

Markets; produce-exchanges; dealings in "futures", speculation and its effects.

Demand; general study of and general view of consumption. Law of diminishing utility. Variation in the intensity of demand; influences affecting demand.

Exchange. Relation of production and exchange. General theory of Value. Study of value during long and short periods. Concept of normal value. Value under monopoly conditions. Brief view of the more important theories of value.

Money, Credit and Prices. Broad facts as to the evolution of money. Definition of money. The functions of money. The Quantity Theory of money. Money as the standard of deferred payments. Gresham's Law.

The evolution of credit; instruments of credit; inflation and deflation. The functions of Banks; the principal types of Banks. Bank notes and inconvertible paper money. Systems of money.

Measurement of changes in the purchasing power of money.

Stock exchange; position and function of, in advanced industrial economy; Legitimate and illegitimate speculation.

Crises, their causes and nature. Trade Depression and methods of Recovery.

International Trade. General theory of international values. Free Trade and protection. Policy of State bounties and subsidies to industries. International aspects of credit and currency. Foreign exchanges; equation of international indebtedness.

Distribution: general theory of. The nature of interest and profits, the theory of wages and rent.

Labour problems; the hours of labour. Trade unions; methods of industrial peace.

Laissez-faire and State Regulation of Industry: the Factory Acts, Insurance schemes, etc. Socialism, its meaning and criticism.

Public Finance. Public Expenditure. Sources of public revenue. General principles of taxation. Kinds of taxes.

In the study of topics in the above Syllabus, special attention should be paid wherever possible to conditions in India both for the purposes of illustration and application.

Paper I.—Books recommended in connection with the syllabus :—

Ely—Outlines of Economics, as revised and enlarged by Ely, Adams, Lorenz and Young (Macmillan).

Chapman—Outlines of Political Economy (Longmans).

Henry Clay—Economics for the General Reader (Macmillan).

Thomas—Element of Economics.

The following books in addition may be consulted for selected topics :—

Gide—Political Economy (translated by Archibald).

Robertson—Money (O.U.P.).

Paper II.—Application of Economic Principles to Indian Topics ; Study of economic conditions of India relating to
 . Agriculture including Forests and Irrigation ; Industries ; Communications ; Commerce and Trade. Currency, Finance and Banking. Taxation, Revenues and Home Payments.
 Famine and plans of famine relief. Co-operative Credit. Prices and Wages. Systems of Land Tenure. Fiscal Policy.

Books recommended for reference :—

Jathar and Beri—Indian Economics, 2 vols. (O.U.P.).

Kale—Indian Economics (Aryabhushan Press).

Anstey—The Economic Development of India.

Gadgil—The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times (Milford).

Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (Oxford University Press), Chapters I, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII.

Brij Narain—Indian Economic Life (Kapur).

Chabiani—Indian Currency, Banking and Exchange.

Report presented to Parliament by the Government of India, latest volume.

Report of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926.

For 1938.

Paper I.—In the list of books read S. E. Thomas—Elements of Economics, new edition (published by Gregg Co.) for Thomas—Elements of Economics.

Paper II.—Add under Books recommended for reference: "India before the Crisis", by Prof. Brij Narain, 1935.

Rest as for 1937.

MATHEMATICS : 1937 AND 1938.

*A. COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and Triangle of Forces. Resultant of parallel forces. Couples. Moments. Equilibrium, conditions of equilib-

* *Note.*—Any proofs, analytical or geometrical, will be accepted.

rium of any coplanar forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Friction. Simple cases of tension of strings. Hooke's Law.

(b) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy. Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion—(1) in a straight line, (2) in a parabola. Motion in a circle. Simple cases of impact. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Units and dimensions.

(c) *Differential Calculus*—

Definition of differential coefficient. Differentiation of function of a single variable. Successive differentiation. Rolle's Theorem and Mean Value Theorem. Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simpler applications. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable. Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, double points. Tracing of curves. Envelopes and Evolutes.

(d) *Integral Calculus*—

Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational fractions. Integration by formulæ of reduction. Determination of lengths and areas of curves. Volumes of Solids of Revolution.

*B. COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Trigonometry*—

De Moivre's Theorem. Hyperbolic and inverse functions. Expression of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ as infinite products. Factors of Binomial Expressions.

(b) *Analytical Geometry*—

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates. Transformation of co-ordinates. The straight line. Harmonic pairs of points. The circle. The parabola. The ellipse. The hyperbola. Tracing of Conics given by the general equation of the second degree. Tangents, polars, asymptotes and axes of the Conic given by the general equation of the second degree. Geometry of three dimensions—equations of line and plane. Simpler properties

* *Note*.—Any proofs, analytical or geometrical, will be accepted.

of spheres. Equations of Cylinder and Cone of the second degree.

(c) *Theory of Equations*—

Relations between the roots and coefficients of an Equation. Easy Transformation. Cardan's Solution of Cubics. Descartes' Solution of a Biquadratic. Newton's Methods of Divisors and Horner's Rule.

(d) *Algebra*—

Development and elementary properties of determinants and their applications to the solution of linear equations. Simple ratio and comparison tests of convergency of Series. Partial Fractions.

(e) *Differential Equations*—

Formation of a differential equation. Equations of the first order, and the first degree. Standard forms for equations of the first order. Clairaut's equation. Linear equations with constant coefficients. Homogeneous Linear Equations. Applications to Geometry and Mechanics.

PHILOSOPHY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Pass :—

I. Ethics : one paper.

II. Psychology : one paper.

I and II Syllabuses. Books suggested for reading.

I.—ETHICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. The Problem, Scope and Method of Ethics. Relation of Ethics to Psychology, Sociology, Metaphysics and Religion.

2. The Evolution of conduct. Transition from Customary to Reflective morality. A general comparison of Customary morality and Reflective morality.

Greek views on morality—Plato, Aristotle, Stoics and Epicureans.

Medieval Ideals—The rise of individualism. The transition to Modern Ideals.

Psychological Basis of Ethics, Psychological Analysis and Ethical Significance of Character, Conduct, Will, Desire, Motive, Intention and Habit.

3. Judgments. Appreciative and Descriptive Judgments. The Nature of Moral Judgments.

The Ethical Significance of Naturalistic accounts of conduct.
The Fallacies of Naturalism.

The Ethical Significance of Indeterminism, Determinism and Self-determinism, Fatalism.

4. Critical Analysis of the chief theories of the Moral Standard. The Standard as Law. The Law of the Tribe. The Law of God. The Law of Nature. The Moral Sense. The Law of Conscience. Intuitionism. The Law of Reason. The Doctrine of Kant. Hypothetical and Categorical Laws.

The Standard as Pleasure. The Varieties of Hedonism. Psychological Hedonism. Ethical Hedonism—Egoistic and Universalistic. Evolutionary Hedonism.

The Standard as Perfection. Spencer's view of Ethics. The views of other Evolutionists. Natural Selection in Morals. Metaphysical. Moralists. Green's view of Ethics. The True Self. General character of Eudæmonism.

The Standard as Value. Ethical Value. Intrinsic and extrinsic Value. Comparison of values. Problems of Plurality of intrinsically good things and intrinsically bad things. Higher and Lower Goods. Complete Good and Moral Good.

5. The Concept of Duty or Moral Obligation. Duties or Right Actions. The Problem of Determination of Duties. The significance of the Distinction of Duties into Individual and Social. Rules of Conduct. Casuistry. The Fundamental Unity of Moral Conduct. Fallacies of Egoism. Hedonistic and Non-hedonistic. Altruism. The Ethics of Cardinal Virtues—Individual and Society. The Nature and Presuppositions of Virtue. Theories of Punishment.

6. The Ideal. The Ideal as simple and as complex. The Ideal as Pleasure, Wisdom, Love, realisation of individual personality and social health. The Ideal as an organic whole of intrinsically Valuable Parts. The Nature of such a whole. The method of estimating the Value of a good whole.

Moral Progress.

7. The Relation of the different theories to Practice.

Books recommended :—

1. A Manual of Ethics, by Mackenzie (sixth edition).
2. Ethics, by Dewey and Tufts, 1932 edition, Part I only, with special reference to section 2 of the syllabus.

II.—PSYCHOLOGY.

For 1937.

I. *The subject-matter.*—The problem, scope and methods of Psychology. The relation of Psychology to Physiology, Social Science, Logic and Ethics.

II. The structure and functions of the Nervous System. The Body-Mind problem. Psychological Hypothesis.

III. *Sensation*.—The sense organs. Elementary Sensations, Blends and Patterns. Stimulus. General characteristics of sensations. Cutaneous, Kinæsthetic, Organic, Gustatory and Olfactory sensations. Auditory and Visual sensations.

IV. *Attention*.—The Motor Response in attending. The shifting of Attention. What attracts attention. Sustained Attention and Distraction. Effort in attention. Selectivity of Attention and conditions determining selection. Span of attention. Attention of Perception.

V. *Perception*.—Fundamental characteristics of Perception, Figure and Ground. The Span of Apprehension. Signs and Meanings in Perception. Perception of Space, Change and Movement. Illusions.

VI. *Imagination*.—The Image and the Percept. The play of Imagination. Empathy. Day-dreams. Dreams. The enjoyment of Imaginative Art. The Psychology of Inventive production.

VII. *Learning*.—Various forms of Learning. The Conditioned Reflex. The Establishment of a Conditioned Reflex. Effect of distracting Stimuli. Is all learning simply conditioning? Animal and Human Learning.

VIII. *Memory*.—How we memorize and remember. Improvement of Memory. The immediate Memory Span. The Learning Curve. The process of Memorizing. Intentional Learning and Unintentional Learning. Retention. Recall and Recognition. Memory Images. Image Types. Eidetic Images. Hallucinations. Synæsthesia.

IX. *Thinking*.—Characteristics of Thinking. Free Association and controlled Association. Reasoning Inference and the relation of thought with language. Concepts and their development.

X. *Feeling and Emotion*.—The relation of Feeling to Activity, Emotion. The relation of Instinct with Emotion. Emotion and its organic accompaniments. James-Lange Theory of Emotion. Moods and Sentiments.

XI. *Activity*.—Stimulus and Response. Motivation. Reflex action. Playful activity. Purposive activity. Dependable motives or instincts. Instinct and Intelligence. Conflict of motives, the State of Indecision, the Process of Decision. Will.

XII. *Personality*.—The development of Personality. Factors in Personality. Personality. Types. Integration and Disintegration of Personality. The Unconscious.

XIII. *Practical Applications of Psychology*.—Intelligence Tests. Maladjustment and Psychotherapy. Industrial Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Woodworth's Psychology : A Study of Mental Life, 8th edition (Methuen). Rs. 6-6-0.

Stout—A Manual of Psychology, 4th edition (University Tutorial Press). Rs. 8-10-0.

Bernard Hart's Psychology of Insanity.

For 1938.

Books recommended :—

Woodworth's Psychology : A Study of Mental Life, 10th edition.

The rest as for 1937.

PHYSICS : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

CHEMISTRY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

ZOOLOGY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

BOTANY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

GEOLOGY : 1937 AND 1938.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

SANSKRIT.

For 1937.

- Paper (a)*—1. Uttararāma Charita.
2. Kirātārjuniya, Cantos I and II.
3. Grammar.

Note.—Under Grammar, special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar.

Paper (b)—1. Translation from English into Sanskrit.

2. Keith : Classical Sanskrit Literature (Association Press, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta), *omitting* Chapters I and X. Candidates will be expected to possess some information about Bhāsa, Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti and Rāja Śekhara.
3. Gadya-Puṣpāñjali, by M. K. Sircar, published by the Panjab University, *omitting* pages 10-16, 37-43 and 81-83. Price Rs. 3. (Can be had from Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.)

For 1938.

Paper (a)—*Substitute* “Śakuntalā”, price Annas 12 (unbound) and Annas 14 (bound) *for* No. 1.

Paper (b)—The same as for 1937.

The rest as for 1937.

ARABIC.

For 1937.

1. Simt al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab).
2. Grammar as per Syllabus :—
 - (1) Khawāṣ-ul-Abwāb.
 - (2) Āl-Mudhakkar wal-Mua'nnath.
 - (3) Āl-Jam'ul-Mukassar.
 - (4) At-Tawābi'.
 - (5) Āl-Mabniyyāt (al-Asma).

For 1938.

Substitute Tawāhir-ul-Buḥūr (Edition 1935), price Rs. 2-12-0, published by the University of the Panjab *for* No. 1.

The rest as for 1937.

PERSIAN.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. Gulshan-i-Ma'ānī (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-12-0.
2. Levy's Persian Literature (Oxford University Press, 1923).

HEBREW : 1937 AND 1938.

Paper A.—(Poetry)—

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|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| (i) <i>Psalms</i> , 42 to 150. | | (iii) <i>Joel</i> . |
| (ii) <i>Amos</i> . | | (iv) <i>Nahum</i> . |

Recommended (especially the Introductions) :—

"Psalms", Vol. I, by Davison, and } in the Century
 "Psalms", Vol. II, by Dr. Wilson Davies } Bible (Jack).
 "The Minor Prophets", by Canon Driver, in the Century Bible.

Paper B.—(Prose)—

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| I <i>Kings</i> , and | \| | II <i>Kings</i> . |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|

Recommended (especially the Introductions) :—

"I and II Kings", by Dr. Skinner, in the Century Bible (Jack).

N.B.—Some knowledge of the subject-matter and of the historical criticism of the texts prescribed will be required, such as is covered by the Introductions and Notes in the Commentaries recommended, and in Dr. C. H. H. Wright's "Introduction to the Old Testament".

Grammars recommended :—

Gesenius' *Kantzsch*, Hebrew Grammar, translated by Cosby (Clarendon Press).

"Introduction to Biblical Hebrew"—Dr. Kennedy (William and Norgate). "Introductory Hebrew Grammar"—Dr. Davidson (published by T. and T. Clark).

Lexicon :—

"A Hebrew and English Lexicon"—Brown, Driver and Briggs (Clarendon Press, Oxford).

Candidates may also consult the volumes on Psalms and the Minor Prophets in the "International Critical Commentary" (T. and T. Clark).

GREEK : 1937 AND 1938.

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|-----------------|----|-------------|
| 1. Thucydides | .. | Book I. |
| 2. Demosthenes | .. | De Corona. |
| 3. Sophocles .. | .. | Ajax. |
| 4. Æschylus .. | .. | Prometheus. |

LATIN : 1937 AND 1938.

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|------------|----|----|--|
| 1. Tacitus | .. | .. | Germania. |
| 2. Cicero | .. | .. | Pro Archia and Pro Milone. |
| 3. Virgil | .. | .. | Georgics, Books I and II. |
| 4. Horace | .. | .. | Odes, Books I and II, and Art Poetica. |
| 5. Terence | .. | .. | Phormio. |

FRENCH.

*For 1937 and 1938.**Paper (a)—*

- Racine—Phedre.
 Beaumarchais—Le Barbier de Seville.
 P. Benoit—L'Oublie, ed. by W. G. Hartog (Hachette).
 Paul Hervieu—La Course du Flambeau (Harraps).
 W. H. Hudson—A Short History of French Literature (G. Bell and Sons).

Paper (b)—

- Feuillet—Le Roman D'un Jeune Homme Pauvre.
 Oxford Modern French Series (Clarendon Press, Oxford).
 Recueil de Contes Modernes (De Maupassant, Daudet Merimee, Coppee), edited by W. H. Ainstie. (Bell's Modern Language Texts.) (G. Bell and Sons.)
 Prosateurs contemporains, contes et Recits. Par Bourget, Bordeaux, R. Bazin, Henriette Regnier; edited by A. M. Gibson (G. Bell and Sons).

ASTRONOMY. OPTICS AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Astronomy.—The Celestial Sphere, Definitions, Systems of Coordinates. Astronomical Instruments, the Telescope. Time keepers and Chronograph, the Transit Instrument and Accessories, the Meridian Circle and Reading Microscope, the Altitude and Azimuth Instrument, the Equatorial Instrument and Micrometers, the Sextant. Corrections to Astronomical Observations. Phenomena depending on change of position on the Earth. Dip of the Horizon. Figure of the Earth, the Sun's apparent motion in the Ecliptic, the Seasons, the Earth's orbit round the Sun. The Mean Sun and Equation of Time. The Sundial. Units of Time. The Calendar. Comparison of Mean and Sidereal Times. Atmospheric refraction and twilight. Finding the latitude of a place by observation. Finding the

Local Time by observation. Determination of the Meridian Line. Finding the longitude by Observation and by Telegraph. Captain Sumner's Method. The Moon's parallax. The Moon's Distance and Dimensions. Synodic and Sidereal Months. The Moon's phases, its physical conditions. The Moon's Orbit and Rotation. The Harvest Moon. The Moon's Librations.

General Description of Eclipses. The Solar and Lunar Ecliptic limits, Determination of the frequency of Eclipses, occultations—Places at which a solar eclipse is visible. General outlines of the Solar System. Synodic and Sidereal Periods. Description of the motion in Elongation of planets as seen from the Earth. Phases of the Planets. Kepler's laws of Planetary motion. Motion relative to Stars. Stationary points, Axial Rotations of Sun and Planets. The Sun, its Distance and Dimensions, Mass and Density. Solar Eye-pieces and Study of the Sun's Surface, General views as to Constitution. Sun Spots, their appearance, Nature, Distribution and Periodicity. The Spectroscope, Chemical elements present in the Sun. The Sun-spot, Spectrum. Doppler's Principle, the Chromosphere and Prominences, the Corona. The Sun's Light and Heat.

The determination of Sun's Parallax by observations of a Superior Planet at opposition. Transit of Inferior Planets. Annual parallax. Distances of the Fixed Stars, the aberration of Light. Precession and Nutation.

The Light of the Stars, Star Magnitudes and Photometry, Variable Stars, Stellar Spectra, Double and Multiple Stars, Clusters, Nebulae, the Milky Way and Distribution of Stars in space, Statement of the Nebular and Planetary Hypothesis.

Optics.—Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection and Refraction of Direct Pencils. Reflection at two or more Plane Surfaces. Refraction of direct pencils through Prisms, Plates and Lenses. Images and simple optical Instrument. Astronomical Telescope. Dispersion and Achromatism.

Spherical Trigonometry.—Spherical Triangles. Spherical Geometry. Relations between the trigonometrical functions of the sides and angles of a spherical triangle. Solution of Right-angled Triangles.

The following books are recommended for study :—

- (i) Elements of Astronomy, by Parker.
- (ii) Geometrical Optics, by W. S. Aldis.
- (iii) Spherical Trigonometry, by Todhunter and Leatham.
- (iv) Elements of Astronomy, by Fath.

The following Practical Course is prescribed for the Pass B.A. Examination :—

1. The use of the Transit Instrument and the Equatorial and the determination of their errors.
2. The use of the Nautical Almanac.

3. Conversion of time.
4. Determination of latitude.
5. Identification of principal stars and constellations.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*For 1937.**Paper I.—*

Books suggested :—

- Leacock : Elements of Political Science.
 Joad : Modern Political Theory.

Paper II.—

The constitutions of the following countries :—

1. Great Britain.
2. U.S.A.
3. France.
4. Canada.
5. India.

Books for study :—

1. Marriot : English Political Institutions.
2. Poincare : How France is governed.
3. Smellie : American Federal System.
4. Keith : Constitutions, Administration and Laws of the Empire (for the constitution of Canada only).
5. Bannerjee : The Indian Constitution.

*For 1938.**Paper I.—*The same as for 1937.

Paper II.—Delete Keith : Constitutions, Administration and Laws of the Empire. *Add* Keith : Governments of the Empire (for the constitution of Canada only).

Delete Smellie : American Federal System. *Add* Garner : American Government.

The rest as for 1937.

HINDI (OPTIONAL).

For 1937.

“Cúne Hue Hindi-Nibandha”, by Raja Ram (Bombay Machine Press, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore), price Re. 1-10-0, is recommended for the purposes of the Essay, part (a) of the paper.

In part (b) of the paper candidates will be asked general questions on Hindi Literature and will be expected to have read the following books :—

1. "Chatra Sāla", by Bāla Chand Nānaka Chand Shah Vakil, translated by Rāma Chandra Varmā. Hindi Grantha-Ratnākara-Kāryālaya, Hīrābāgh, Bombay. Price Re. 1-12-0.
2. "Padya Pramoda", by Jagannatha Prasada Sarma, M.A. (Hindi-Sahitya Kutira, Benares). Price Re. 1-8-0.
3. "Hindi Kāvya-Kuṣṭha", by Gajānanda Sharmā, M.A. (Hindustan Times Press, Delhi). Price Annas 12.

For 1938.

In part (b) of the paper, *drop* No. 3 (Hindi Kāvya-Kuṣṭha), and substitute for No. 1: Ratnamāla, compiled by Prema Nidhi Sastri (Sahitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound).

The rest as for 1937.

PANJABI (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

Part (a) of the paper.—

An essay in Panjabi on a subject connected with the Panjabi Literature or Language.

*Part (b).—*The candidates are expected to be acquainted with the literary activities in Panjabi of Bhai Vir Singh and to have particularly studied Rana Surat Singh.

URDU (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

Part (a) of the paper.—

An essay in Urdu on a subject connected with the Urdu Literature or Language.

*Part (b).—*The candidates are expected to be acquainted with the literary activities in Urdu of Ghālīb and to have particularly studied Diwān-i-Ghālīb.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

*For U.T.C. Candidates.**For 1937.**Practical.*

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill	.. Infantry Training, Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, Sections 102-104; also Chapter IV, Sections 46-53; Chapter IX.
2. Firing Instruction	.. Small Arms Training, Vol. I, 1931, Chapters II and III.
3. Bayonet Training	.. Small Arms Training, Vol. I, 1931, Section 42, first three lessons.
4. Small Arms Training	.. Small Arms Training, Vol. I, 1931, Sections 25-37.

Written Paper.

1. Working Knowledge of Standing Orders.	of Battalion Standing Orders.
2. Firing Instruction	.. Small Arms Training, Vol. I, 1931, Chapters II and III.
3. March Discipline	.. Infantry Training, Vol. I, 1932, Chapter X, Sections 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131.
4. Principles and System of Training.	Infantry Training, Vol. I, 1932, Chapter I, Sections 2, 3 and 4.
5. Section in Attack	.. Infantry Section Leading, 1934, Sections 54, 55, 56, 60, 61.

*For 1938.**Practical.*

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, Sections 102-104; also Chapter IV, Sections 46-53; Chapter IX.
2. Firing Instruction	.. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sections 30, 31, 33, 34, 46, 47.
3. Map Reading	.. Notes on Map Reading, Chapter III, less Sections 14-16; Chapter IV; Chapter V; Chapter VII, less Sections 47, 50, 51.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
4. Small Arms Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sections 30, 33, 34, 46, 47.

Written Paper.

1. Working Knowledge of Standing Orders.	Battalion Standing Orders.
2. Firing Instruction ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 28-34; Chapter V, Sections 46-47.
3. March Discipline ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter IX, Sections 122-123; Chapter X, Sections 125-131.
4. Map Reading ..	Notes on Map Reading, Chapter IV.
5. Section in Attack ..	Infantry Section Leading, 1934, Chapter IX.

*For A.F. (I.) Candidates.**For 1937.**Practical.*

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI.
2. Small Arms Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapters II and III.
3. Range Duties ..	S.A.T., Vol. IV, 1931, Chapter II.
4. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter IV, Lessons 1 and 2.
5. Lewis Gun ..	S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chapter I.

Written Paper.

1. A Working Knowledge of the Platoon in Attack, Defence and Protection.	I.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chapter II, Sections 12, 13 and 17; Chapter III, Sections 19, 20, 24 and 25; Chapter IV.
2. A Working Knowledge of Battalion Standing Orders.	Battalion Standing Orders.
3. Small Arms Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapters II and III.
4. Platoon Drill ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI and Plate XIX.

- | SUBJECT. | REFERENCE BOOKS. |
|--|--|
| 5. Military Hygiene in Camp and Barracks with a knowledge of Water Duties. | Army Manual of Sanitation, 1926. Reprint 1928. |

For 1938.

Practical.

- | SUBJECT. | REFERENCE BOOKS. |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Platoon Drill | .. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, Sections 102-104; also Chapter IV, Sections 46-53; Chapter IX. |
| 2. Firing Instruction | .. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 28-34; Chapter V, Sections 46-47. |
| 3. Bayonet Training | .. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter IV, Section 42, Lessons 1, 2 and 3. |
| 4. Hygiene and Sanitation | Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chapter VII. |
| 5. Lewis Gun .. | .. S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chapter I. |

Written Paper.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A Working Knowledge of Platoon in Attack. | Infantry Section Leading, 1934, Chapter IX. |
| 2. Firing Instruction .. | S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 28-34; Chapter V, Sections 46-47. |
| 3. March Discipline .. | I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter X, Sections 125, 126, 129, 130, 131. |
| 4. Principles and System of Training. | I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter I, Sections 2, 3, 4. |
| 5. Hygiene and Sanitation | Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chapter VII. |

HONOURS PAPERS.

ENGLISH.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper I.—The Novels of Jane Austen with special reference to *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Emma*.

The following books are recommended for study :—

Jane Austen, by R. Brimley Johnson.

Jane Austen (English Men of Letters Series).

Paper II.—The Romantic Movement, with special reference to Coleridge.

The following books are recommended for study :—

Coleridge (Englishmen of Letters Series) and Essays on Coleridge, by Peter in Appreciations, Oliver Elton in A Survey of English Literature (1780–1832) and in Cambridge History of English Literature.

Paper III.—

(a) History of English Literature.

Broad Features of the History of Literature from Chaucer to Swinburne, with special reference to the following authors :—

Swift, Addison, Burke, Carlyle, Ruskin, Fielding, Scott, Jane Austen, Dickens, Meredith, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Sheridan, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Dryden, Swinburne.

The following books are recommended for study :—

A History of English Literature, by Strong.

English Novel, by Priestley.

A History of English Literature, by Moody and Lovett (Scribners).

The Elizabethan Age, by J. M. Robertson.

(b) Literary Criticism.

The following are recommended for study :—

Introduction to the Study of Literature, by Hudson.

Training in Literary Appreciation, by Pritchard (Harraps).

The Study of Poetry, by Entwistle (Nelson).

The Study of Literature, by Soares (Macmillan).

Books and Readers, by Pritchard.

HISTORY (FOR MOFUSSIL COLLEGES ONLY).

For 1938.

Paper I.—*Either* (a) History of India from Buddha to Harsha.

Or,

(b) A period of Islamic History supplementary to that prescribed for the Pass Examination.

Or,

- (c) History of the Punjab from 1761 till 1849.

Paper II.—Either (a) British Constitutional History.

Or,

- (b) History of Europe from about 1492 till 1815 (provided that the candidate has not submitted European history as a subject in the Pass B.A. Examination).

Paper III.—Indian Constitutional Development from 1772 till 1919.

Paper I (a): Early Indian History.

1. Sources of Early Indian History.
2. Buddha and his times.
3. Mahavir and Jainism.
4. The rise of the kingdom of Magadha, the Sisunagas and the Nandas.
5. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
6. Asoka and the spread of Buddhism.
7. The Sungas, the Kanvas, and the Andhras and the Indo-Bactrian and the Indo-Parthians.
8. The Kushans and Mahayana Buddhism.
9. The foundation and expansion of the Gupta Empire.
10. Indian civilisation and culture under the Guptas.
11. The Hunas and the overthrow of the Gupta Empire.
12. Harsh-varadhana and his times.
13. India and the Western World.
14. Expansion of Indian culture and civilisation outside India.
15. Development of Indian Art.
16. Development of Indian political thought and institutions.

Books recommended.

Introductory :

1. Mukerji: Men's Thought in Ancient India.
2. Mazumdar: Ancient Indian History and Culture.

Essential :

1. Smith: Early History of India.
2. Mazumdar: Corporate Life in Ancient India.
3. Banerji: Imperial Guptas.
4. Masson-Oursel, Grabowska and Strin: Ancient India.

For reference :

1. Bhandarkar : Asoka.
2. Mukerji : Harsha.
3. Venkteswara : Hindu Culture through the Ages, Volume II.
4. Cambridge History of India, Volume I.

*Paper I (b) : *Islamic History, 570–661.*

1. Geography of Arabia and of countries and kingdoms on its borders ; its previous relations with surrounding countries. Had Arabia suffered desiccation ? Migrations of populations and leading tribes.

2. Origin and development of Arabic language ; its relations with other semitic tongues ; its pre-Islamic literature ; the Mu'llaqat ; the position of 'Ukaz and Mecca.

3. State of religion in pre-Islamic Arabia ; nature of its paganism ; old Sabaean religion.

4. The Jews in Arabia ; their settlements ; causes of their dispersion ; Greek influences on Judaism ; Jews in Khyber and Central Arabia ; in Yaman and Hadramant.

5. Christians in Arabia ; kingdom of Hira ; influences from Syria ; influences from Egypt and Roman Empire ; influences from Abyssinia ; the sects which were chiefly known in Arabia ; Nestoriana ; Najran Colony.

6. Influences from Persia ; in Yaman, in the Persian Gulf region, on the border-land between Byzantine and Persian Empires.

7. State of the world in 570 ; Western Asia ; Naushirwan and Khusraw Parwiz ; Justinian and Heraclius ; Abraha and his attack on Mecca ; Christian churches and Jewish sects and their relations to one another.

8. The Prophet Mohamammad ; his birth and family history ; growth of his mind and personality in childhood and youth ; marriage with Khadija ; first contact with revelation ; strong pagan opposition to him and its causes ; the band of early disciples ; persecution and the reactions of Muslims to it ; history to be gleaned from the Meccan Suras ; social and ethical ideas.

9. First covenant of 'Aqaba ; growth of Islam outside Mecca ; migration to Abyssinia ; Hijrat to Medina ; state of parties at Medina ; the Ansar and the Muhajirin ; how the Muslim Community grew and was organised for self-defence ; educational instruction and social brotherhood ; battle of Bedr, its causes

* Subject to the sanction of the Senate.

and consequences; battle of Ohod and after; battle of the Ditch, its significance for Islam, Medina and Mecca; Hodeibiya; pledge of the tree; expedition to the North; contact with the Byzantine Empire; retrospect about relations of Byzantine Empire with Persia; the Prophet's despatches to the contemporary rulers; reoccupation of Mecca and surrounding territory; consolidation; farewell pilgrimage and fulfilment of mission; ethical and religious ideas in the Farewell Sermon.

10. Election of Abu Bakr as Khalifa; expedition of Usama to Syrian border; movements of apostasy crushed; Syrian and Chaldean campaigns; nomination of Umar.

11. Umar's accession; expansion of the Muslim Empire; conquest of Syria, Egypt and Persia; land settlement of Iraq; civil and military administration; foundation of Basra and Kufa; death of Umar and appointment of electors.

12. Uthman elected Caliph; Hashimites and Umayyads; conflict between the tribal idea and the spirit of Islam; campaigns in East and West; discontent in the provinces; unpopularity of Uthman.

13. Election of Ali; spiritual divergence between the idea of an elective state and the idea of Ahl-al-Bait; Kufa seat of Government; hostilities between Ali and Mu'awiya; arbitration of empires; Khariji rebellion against Ali.

14. Political and social institutions of the early Khilafat; the Khalifa; the Diwan; land settlement; military institutions; religious organisation; teaching by sermons; position of women; poor relief.

Spruner's Historical Atlas: Maps 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

Paper I (c): History of the Punjab, 1761 to 1849.

1. Political condition of the Punjab about the middle of the eighteenth century.

2. The origin and early history of the Sikh Misals.

3. The Afghan dominions in the Punjab.

4. The Sikh Misals and their struggle against the Afghans.

5. The Sikh Misals, their territorial distribution and administrative organisation towards the end of the eighteenth century.

6. The rise of Ranjit Singh and the conquest of the territories of the Sikh Misals.

7. The trans-Satluj Misals, their relations with Ranjit Singh and the East India Company till 1849.

8. The expansion of Ranjit Singh's dominions.

9. Ranjit Singh and his relations with the East India Company.

10. Ranjit Singh's system of government and the organisation of the Sikh Army.

11. The Court of Ranjit Singh.
12. Ranjit Singh's successors, Karak Singh, Naun Nihal Singh and Sher Singh.
13. The rising influence of the Khalsa Army, Dalip Singh and the ministries of Hira Singh, Jawahar Singh and Lal Singh.
14. The origins of the First Sikh War.
15. The First Sikh War and the establishment of the British authority and influence in the Punjab.
16. The origins of the Second Sikh War.
17. The conquest and the annexation of the Punjab.

Books recommended :—

1. Cunningham : History of the Sikhs.
2. Latif : History of the Punjab.
3. Chopra : Ranjit Singh.
4. Singha : Ranjit Singh.

Paper II.

(a) As for Course V (Constitutional History of England and the British Empire), Honours School of History, topics 1-29 inclusive.

(b) As for Course II (History of Europe and U.S.A. from 1500 to 1815), Honours School of History.

Paper III.

The following topics to be studied in detail within the scope of the books recommended below for reading :—

- (i) The beginnings of British Rule.
- (ii) The period of "double government".
- (iii) India under the Crown, 1858-1892.
- (iv) Constitutional development, 1892-1909.
- (v) Progress of constitutional reform, 1909-1919.

Books recommended :—

Lyall : The Expansion of British Dominion in India.
 C. L. Anand : History of Government in India, Part II.
 Sapre : The Growth of the Indian Constitution and Administration.
 G. N. Singh : Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development.
 R. Muir : The Making of British India.
 Keith : Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy (2 volumes).
 Mukerjee : Indian Constitutional Documents (Volume I).

MATHEMATICS.

For 1937.

Paper I.—

(a) *Statics*.—Resultant of Forces, Couples, Moments, Conditions of Equilibrium of coplanar. Forces acting on a particle or on a rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity of arcs, of curves, plane areas, surfaces and solids of revolution. Virtual work.

Friction. Hooke's Law.

Books suggested :—

Elementary Treatise on Statics, by Loney.

Statics, by Greaves.

Statics, by Dobbs.

(b) *Dynamics*.—Laws of Motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, in a parabola and in a circle. Impact. Simple Harmonic motion. Planetary motion. Units and Dimensions. Moments of Inertia. Pendulum, simple and compound.

Books suggested :—

Dynamics, by Ramsay.

(c) *Hydrostatics*.—Fluid Pressure. Thrust on a plane area or on any surface. Equilibrium of Floating Bodies. Specific Gravity. Boyle's Law and Charles' Law. Centre of Pressure. Application of methods of Calculus.

Books suggested :—

Greaves' Hydrostatics and Beasant's Elementary Hydrostatics.

Paper II.—

(a) *Pure Geometry*.—Properties of triangles. Segment formulæ. Euler's Theorem, Stewart's Theorem, Menelaus's and Ceva's Theorems. Cross ratio and harmonic ranges and pencils. Harmonic properties of a circle and Chasle's Theorem $P(ABCD)=\text{Const.}$ Coaxal circles. Circle of Similitude. Inversion. Orthogonal Projection. Poles and Polars.

Books suggested :—

A Sequel to Elementary Geometry, by Russel and Modern Geometry, by Godfrey and Sidden.

(b) (i) *Analytical Plane Geometry*.—Conics given by General Equation of the 2nd degree in xy . Tangent, polar, asymptotes.

Conjugate points and conjugate lines. Diameters of a conic. Pair of tangents from a pt. Director circles. Eccentricity, foci, axes, centre of a conic. Normals. Conics through four fixed pts. Centre locus of such conics. Diagonal triangle of a quadrangle self-polar for circum conics. Parabola touching the axes. Confocal conics. Circle of curvature.

(ii) *Trilinear Co-ordinates*.—Distance between two points and area of a triangle. Straight lines. The line at infinity. Conics given by the General Equation of the 2nd degree. Conditions for a circle, a parabola and a rectangular hyperbola. Tangents. Polars and asymptotes. Circum conic, self-polar conic and inconic of the triangle of the reference. Circles connected with a triangle. Conics through four fixed pts. Conics touching four fixed lines. Conics referred to a self-conjugate triangle.

Books suggested :—

Smith and Askwith.

(c) *Solid Geometry*.—Rectangular co-ordinates. Plane. Straight line. Surfaces of the Second Degree with the centre at the origin. Tangent. Polar. Conjugate. Diametral and principal planes of the general conicoid and its special forms like the cone and the paraboloid. Enveloping cones and cylinder. Axes and areas of plane sections of conicoids with centre at the origin as in the first five chapters of Smith.

Books suggested :—

Bell and Smith.

Paper III.—

(i) *Differential Equations*.—VIII, IX and X chapters, *omitting* integration in series as in Murray's *Differential Equations*.

(ii) *Elementary Analysis* as in Hardy, Chapters I–VI, *omitting* articles 101–109.

(iii) *Essays on the subject-matter of papers I and II.*

For 1938.

Paper I (a).—Delete Statics, by Greaves.

Paper I (c).—Delete Beasant's *Elementary Hydrostatics and add* Hydrostatics, by Loney.

Papers II and III.—No change.

The rest as for 1937.

ECONOMICS.

For 1937.

Paper I.—Outstanding facts and features of Indian Currency, Finance and Fiscal Policy.

Books recommended :—

Report of the Fiscal Commission, 1922.

The following Reports on Currency :—

Herschell Committee, 1893.

Fowler Committee, 1898.

Chamberlain Commission, 1914.

Babington Smith Committee, 1919.

Hilton Young Commission, 1926.

Brij Narain—India in the Crisis (Chapters III to VII).

Paper II.—Rural Economics, with particular reference to India and the Punjab.

Books recommended :—

Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (O.U.P.).

Carver—Principles of Rural Economics, *omitting* Ch. II, Sec. III and Ch. VI.

The following chapters from the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture : V, VII, X and XIV.

Brij Narain—India in the Crisis (Chapter I).

Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.

Paper III.—*Either,*

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Books recommended :—

Leacock—Elements of Political Science.

Sapre—Indian Constitution and Administration.

*Or,**THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE TIME OF
AKBAR TO THE PRESENT DAY.*Books recommended :—*

Brij Narain—Indian Economic Life—Past and Present, Chapters I to V inclusive.

Moreland—From Akbar to Aurangzebe.

Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.

* *Note.*—Questions on the pre-British period not to bulk more largely than one-third of the whole.

For 1938.

Papers I and II.—*Add:* India before the Crisis, 1935, by Professor Brij Narain.

The rest as for 1937.

Paper III.—The same as for 1937.

PHILOSOPHY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Either,

(a) General Philosophy,

or,

(b) Psychology.

(a) *General Philosophy.*

For 1937.

Paper I.—History of Modern European Philosophy from Descartes to Hegel.

Books recommended :—

Thilly's History of Philosophy, Modern period, pages 250–477.

Roger's History of Philosophy, Modern period.

Paper II.—Elements of Philosophy.

1. The problem of Philosophy. Its relation with Common Sense, Science and Religion. The Method of Philosophy. The Divisions of Philosophy.

2. Theories of Knowledge—Scepticism, Idealism, Realism, Intuitionism, Pragmatism.

3. Theories of Being—Dualism, Monism—Pluralism. Materialism, Spiritualism. Neutral Monism. Emergent Evolution.

Practical Philosophy.—The concept of value. Morality, Art. The bearing of Philosophy on life.

Books recommended :—

Hocking—Types of Philosophy.

Hoernle—Matter, Mind and God.

Joad—Modern Philosophy.

Note.—The above books are not to be treated as text-books, but are only intended for general reading.

Paper III.—Special Philosophor.

The candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the Philosophical system of the proscribed Philosophor, together with first-hand knowledge of some of his writings as specified from time to time.

For 1937 : Plato with special reference to Books V to X of the Republic.

Books recommended :—

Plato—The Republic.

Burnett—Greek Philosophy, Vol. I.

Nettleship—Lectures on the Republic.

Or,

*Paper III.—Philosophy of Upanishads—Ish, Kana and Kath.**Books recommended :—*

Hume's translation of the Upanishads.

Radha Krishnan's Philosophy of the Upanishads.

(b) Psychology.

For 1937.

*Paper I.—History of Modern Psychology from the 17th century to the present day.**Books recommended :—*

Gardner Murphy's History of Psychology, Parts I and II and the first five chapters of Part III.

Paper II.—Experimental Psychology.

An Introductory Course introducing the students to the main problems of Experimental Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Collins and Drever's Experimental Psychology, Vol. I.

Myer's Introduction to Experimental Psychology.

Paper III.—Practical Examination.

Topics for Experimental study in the Laboratory :—

1. Stereoscopic Vision.
2. Colour Zones of Retina.
3. The Colour Pyramid ; Colour Mixture.
4. The Mullar-Lyer Illusion (Method of mean error).
5. Spatial Threshold ; Method of Limits ; Serial Groups ; Right and Wrong Cases.

6. Simple Reaction time ; Association time.
7. Visual Acuity ; Auditory Acuity.
8. Memory—Learning, saving and scoring Methods.
9. Work and Fatigue.
10. Motor Control, Tapping Test, Aiming Test.
11. The Acquisition of Skill.
12. Mental work.
13. Free Association, Classification of Associations.
14. The Span of Attention.
15. The Binet Tests of Mental Capacity.
16. Group Tests, Non-Verbal Tests.
17. Elementary Statistical Application.

Note.—Candidates shall have performed the above experiments under laboratory conditions and shall submit their laboratory note-books with dated reports of experiments duly signed by their Professor to the Examiners when they appear for the Practical Examination.

Book covering the above practical course is Collins and Drever's Laboratory Guide to Experimental Psychology.

For 1938.

(a) General Philosophy.

Paper I.—The same as for 1937.

Paper II.—In the list of books recommended, *delete* Hoernle—Matter, Mind and God, *and substitute* Russell's Problems of Philosophy (Home University).
The rest as for 1937.

Paper III.—The same as for 1937.

(b) Psychology.

Papers I and II.—As for 1937.

Paper III.—Practical—Topics for Experiments, item 3, *delete* "The Colour Pyramid." *It should read* "Colour Mixture".

SANSKRIT.

For 1937.

Paper (a) Books recommended for study :—

1. Vincent Smith—Early History of India (fourth edition).
2. Keith—The Sanskrit Drama, Chapters II to VII.
3. Keith—A History of Sanskrit Literature, Chapters II to V and VII and VIII.

Paper (b) Study of Bhāsa, with special reference to Svapna-vāsavadattā and Pañcarātram.

Paper (c) No books prescribed.

For 1938.

In *Paper (a)* 3 omit Chapter VIII.

The rest as for 1937.

ARABIC.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. Further study of Literature :—

Prose—

Arabic Reading Book No. II, by Dr. R. A. Nicholson.

Poetry—

Ḥamāsa, Bāb-al-Adab only.

2. History of Arabic Literature :—

(a) Pre-Islamic Poetry.

(b) The Prophet; the Koran; Traditions; beginning of the Arabic Prose.

(c) The Omayyad period; Poets of the Omayyad period; Prose-writers of this period.

3. Translation of unseen Arabic passages into English.

PERSIAN.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. Further study of Literature :—

Prose—

Bist Maqala Qazwini*, pages 24 to 54 and 85 to 105.

Poetry—

The following eight Qasidas of Qa'ānī† :—

(۱) گر تاج می نهند ازین پس بسر مرا

(۲) غم و شادیست که با یکدگر آمیخته اند

* Iran League, Cama Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-10-0.

† For these see Selections from Qa'ānī (published by the Panjab University). Can be had of the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

- (۳) رسم عاشق نیست بایک دل دو دلبر داشتن
 (۴) عید است و جام زر نشان از می گرانبار آمده
 (۵) بنفشه رسته از زمین بطرف جوئبارها
 (۶) مگر باز بو فروخت گل از هر کنار نار
 (۷) باد نو روزی شمیم عطر جان می آورد
 (۸) نسیم خلد می و زد مگر ز جوئبارها

2. Literary History—Browne, Vol. 2—The Seljûq period only.
3. Translation of unseen Persian passages into English. Set and free composition in Persian (*i.e.*, Translation from English into Persian and Essay in Persian).

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the B.Sc. Honours Papers.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

*For 1937 and 1938.**Part I.—*

- | | |
|--|------------|
| I. History of India to 1707. | } Year I. |
| II. History of Europe and U.S.A., 1500–1815. | |
| III. Principles of Economics. | |
| IV. History of India, 1707–1919. | } Year II. |
| V. Constitutional History of England and the British Empire. | |
| VI. Political Science. | |

**Part II.—*

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| VII. Special study of prescribed documents. | Year III. |
|---|-----------|

* The following options only can be offered for Part II :—

- (a) Ancient India.
- (b) India under the Mughals, with special reference to the Punjab, 1526–1707.
- (c) Modern India, 1818–1919.
- (d) Islamic History.
- (e) History of Europe and U.S.A. from 1815 to 1919.

VIII. { Two of the following, of which not more
and { than one may be chosen from subjects } Year III.
IX. { (i) to (vi) :—

- (i) Ancient India.
- (ii) Mediæval India.
- (iii) India under the Mughals, with special reference to the Punjab, 1526–1707.
- (iv) India under Maratha ascendancy, 1707–1817.
- (v) Modern India, 1818–1919.
- (vi) Islamic History.
- (vii) British History from 1760 to 1919.
- (viii) History of Europe and U.S.A. from 1815 to 1919.
- (ix) Economic History.

DETAILED SYLLABUS : PART I.

Course I : History of India from the beginning to 1707.

1. The sources of early Indian history.
2. Vedic religion and culture.
3. Development of philosophic thought in ancient India.
4. Buddhism and Jainism.
5. Ancient Indian polity.
6. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
7. Kushan kings and Indian culture.
8. The decay of Buddhism and the Hindu renaissance.
9. Foreign invaders and Hindu society.
10. Harshavardhana and his times.
11. India and the outside world.
12. Rise of the Rajputs.
13. Indian society, 10th–12th centuries.
14. Historical sources for study of the Muhammadan period.
15. The rise and spread of Islam.
16. Muhammadan invasion of India : early raids on Sindh ; Muhammad bin Qasim ; Mahmud of Ghazni and the Ghaznavide Empire.
17. Muslim domination of Northern India : Muhammad Ghori ; the Slave Dynasty.
18. The Khilji Dynasty : Firoz Shah ; Ala-ud-Din.
19. The Tughlaqs : their conquests ; administrative system ; condition of the people.
20. Decline of the Sultanate ; invasion of Timur ; Sayyids and Lodis ; Panipat.
21. Mediæval Hindu India ; Chola and Chalukya dynasties ; southern Hindu kingdoms.

22. Muslim invasion of Southern India.
23. Vijayanagar ; its power and culture ; duel with Muslims ; decline and fall.
24. The condition of India on the eve of Mughal conquest.
25. Foundation of the Mughal Empire : Babur and Humayun.
26. Sher Shah and the new Pathan experiment in government.
27. The Mughal conquest of India.
28. Mughal administration : the emperors ; military and civil services ; revenue system.
29. Religious and social reformers of Mughal India : religious policy of the emperors.
30. Relations of the Rajput States with the Mughal emperors.
31. Social and economic state of India in the 16th and 17th centuries.
32. Literature, education and the arts under the Mughals.
33. Sivaji and the welding of the Marathas.
34. Downfall of the Mughal Empire ; its legacy to India.
Sources of study.

Useful Books.

- V. A. Smith : Oxford History of India, Books I–VI.
 Cambridge History of India. (For general reference.)
 V. A. Smith : Early History of India.
 Havell : Aryan Rule in India.
 R. C. Dutt : History of Civilisation in Ancient India.
 Radhakrishnan : Hindu Philosophy (chapters on Vedic religion and philosophy).
 Elliot : Buddhism and Hinduism.
 Mojumdar : Ancient Indian History.
 Bhandarkar : Asoka ; Smith : Asoka ; Mukerjee : Harshavardhana.
 Elphinstone : History of India (edited by E. B. Cowell).
 Ishwari Pershad : History of Mediæval India or History of Muslim India.
 S. L. Poole : Mediæval India under Muhammadan Rule.
 C. V. Vaidya : Hindu Mediæval India.
 Elliot and Dowson : History of India as told by its own Historians.
 Garrett and Edwards : Mughal Rule in India.
 Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
 S. L. Poole : Babur ; V. A. Smith : Akbar ; B. Prashad : Jahangir ; Sarkar : Aurangzeb.
 Sarkar : Shivaji.
 Ranade : Rise of the Maratha Power.
 Moreland : From Akbar to Aurangzeb ; and, India at the Death of Akbar.
 Rawlinson : Source Book of Maratha History, Vol. I.

- Translations of Babur Nama ; Ain-i-Akbari ; Akbarnama.
 V. A. Smith : History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon.
 R. P. Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

*Course II : History of Europe and U.S.A. from
 1500 to 1815.*

1. Transition from mediæval to modern Europe ; the Renaissance : its causes, phases and influence.
2. Political condition of Europe at the end of the 15th century : Italy, the Holy Roman Empire, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Ottoman Empire.
3. The expansion of Europe : (i) exploration and discovery.
4. Social condition of Germany on the eve of the Protestant Revolt ; Erasmus.
5. Charles V and his empire.
6. The Protestant Revolt : Luther, Calvin, Zwingli.
7. The Catholic counter-movement : Loyola.
8. Political effects of the Reformation : wars of religion in France, Netherlands and Germany.
9. The expansion of Europe : (ii) the Spanish and Portuguese empires.
10. The expansion of Europe : (iii) rise of England and Holland as colonial powers.
11. The aggrandisement of France : Mazarin and Richelieu.
12. The Age of Louis XIV in France : Colbert.
13. Origins of modern Prussia and Russia.
14. The expansion of Europe : (iv) decline of Spain and Portugal ; contest for colonial empire between England, Holland and France.
15. Intellectual and social progress of Europe in the 17th century.
16. Europe in the 18th century : (i) the despots, Frederick II, Joseph II and Catherine II.
17. Europe in the 18th century : (ii) the Age of Reason ; the Old Regime in France.
18. Europe in the 18th century : (iii) dynastic diplomacy, trade and war.
19. The expansion of Europe : (v) colonial supremacy of England ; the Old Colonial System ; American revolt ; beginnings of the New Empire.
20. Poland, 1699-1815.
21. The Ottoman Empire in Europe ; the Eastern Question before 1815.
22. The French Revolution.
23. Napoleon.
24. The beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

*Useful Books.**Introductory :—*

- H. J. Fleure : The Peoples of Europe (The World's Manuals, Oxford).
 Mowat : The European States System (The World's Manuals, Oxford).
 Williamson : Europe Overseas (The World's Manuals, Oxford).
 Webster : Mediæval and Modern History, Chapters XIII–XX (Heath).
 Robinson : Mediæval and Modern Times, Chapters XIII–XXV (Ginn).
 Hayes and Moon : Modern History, Parts I–III (Macmillan).

For general use :—

- Reddaway : Modern European History.
 Robinson and Beard : The Development of Modern Europe, Vol. I (Ginn).
 Abbott : The Expansion of Europe (Bell).
 Mowat : Europe and Modern World, Chapters I–XIV (Oxford).
 Ramsay Muir : The Expansion of Europe.
 Robinson : Readings in European History, Vol. II (to 1815). (Ginn.)
 Caldwell : A Short History of the American People, Vol. I.

For reference :—

- Bell's Special Periods of European History, vols. by Happold, Innes, Cameron and Higgs-Walker.
 Rivington's Periods of European History, vols. by Johnson, Wakeman, Hassall and Stephens.
 Grant : History of Europe, 1494–1610 (Methuen).
 Clark : The Seventeenth Century (Oxford).
 Mowat : Europe, 1715–1815 (Arnold).
 Mowat : A History of European Diplomacy, 1451–1789.
 Mowat : The Diplomacy of Napoleon.
 Bradby : The French Revolution (Oxford).
 W. A. Phillips : Poland, Chapters I–VII (Home Univ. Lib.).
 Lives of Richelieu (Lodge), Phillip II (Hume), William the Silent (Harrison), Frederick the Great (Reddaway), Napoleon (Fisher).
 Reddaway : The Rise of Prussia.
 Marriott : The Eastern Question.
 Philip's Historical Atlas—Mediæval and Modern.
 Thompson : Historical Geography of Europe, Chapters V–IX (Oxford).
 McIlwain : The American Revolution : a Constitutional Interpretation.

Course III : Principles of Economics.

Nature and Scope of Economics. Economic Laws. Methods.

Economic Organisation ; general structure and evolution of modern industry and commerce. Broad features of methods of production. Large scale production.

Production. Agents of production, their supply changing importance in the evolution of society. Capital, its meaning and functions. Labour, causes affecting its efficiency. Specialised labour and use of Machinery. Land and other natural agents of production. The business unit, growth of business, specialisation ; the idea of normal magnitude of a business.

Laws of production. Laws of increasing and decreasing returns. Dealing in " futures ", speculation and its effects.

Demand ; general study of and general view of consumption. Law of diminishing utility. Variation in the intensity of demand ; influences affecting demand.

Exchange. Relation of production and exchange. General theory of Value. Study of value during long and short periods. Concept of normal value. Value under monopoly conditions. Brief view of the more important theories of value. An elementary treatment of Banking and Currency as far as it is necessary to illustrate the principles of Value and Exchange.

International Trade. General theory of international values. Free Trade and protection. Policy of State bounties and subsidies to industries. Foreign exchanges ; equation of international indebtedness.

Distribution ; general theory of. The nature of interest and profits, the theory of wages and rent.

Socialism ; general meaning, various important plans. Appreciation and criticism of.

Public Finance. Public Expenditure. Sources of public revenue. General principles of taxation. Kinds of taxes. Incidence of taxes.

In the study of topics in the above Syllabus, special attention should be paid wherever possible to conditions in India both for the purposes of illustration and application.

Books recommended :—

Marshall	..	Economics of Industry.
Edie	..	Economics, Principles and Problems.
<i>Or,</i>		
Clay	..	Economics for the General Reader.
Chapman	..	Outlines of Political Economy.

The following may be consulted in addition for selected topics :—

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| Moreland | .. | Introduction to Economics for Indian Students. |
| Taussig | .. | Principles of Economics. |

Course IV : History of India, 1707–1919.

For syllabus, see Syllabus of B.A. Pass Paper I : History of India, 1526–1919, for the years 1934 and 1935, respectively, omitting topics 1–8. Topics 9–40 of that syllabus shall be the subject of more intensive study.

Useful Books.

Introductory :—

- Y. A. Smith : History of India, Books VII–IX.
 Roberts : Historical Geography of British India.
 Dodwell : History of India from 1858 to 1918.

For general use :—

- Lyall : The Rise of British Dominion in India.
 Ranade : The Rise of the Marathas.
 Sarkar : Sivaji.
 Kincaid and Parasnis : History of the Maratha People.
 Dodwell : Dupleix and Clive.
 Monckton Jones : Hastings in Bengal.
 Strachey : Hastings and the Rohilla War.
 Weitzmann : Warren Hastings and Phillip Francis.
 H. Furber : Henry Dundas, First Viscount Melville.
 Seton-Karr : Cornwallis.
 Aspinall : Cornwallis in Bengal.
 Roberts : Wellesley.
 Malcolm : Political History of India, 1784–1823.
 Dutt : India in the Victorian Age.
 Muir : The Making of British India.
 Warner : Life of Dalhousie.
 Smith : Life of Lord Lawrence.
 Wolf : Life of the First Marquess of Ripon.
 Ronaldshay : Life of Lord Curzon, Vol. II.
 Buchan : Lord Minto.
 Morley : Recollections.
 Frazer : India under Curzon.
 Strachey : India.
 Curzon : British Government in India.
 Ilbert : The Government of India.
 Horne : The Political System of British India.
 Lovett : History of the Indian Nationalist Movement.

Cambridge History of India, Vol. V.
 Palande : Indian Administration.
 Lee Warner : The Native States.

Documents :—

Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons,
 1772-73.
 Letters of Warren Hastings to Sir J. Macpherson, edited by
 Dodwell.
 Correspondence of Cornwallis, edited by Ross.
 The Wellesley Papers.
 Private Letters of Dalhousie, edited by Baird.
 Montagu-Chelmsford Report.
 Report of Calcutta University Commission, Vol. II.
 Report of the Simon Commission.

*Course V: Constitutional History of England and the
 British Empire.*

1. Old English Government and justice.
2. Administrative and legislative innovations of the Norman kings.
3. The judicial system of Henry II.
4. The significance of Magna Charta.
5. The rise of Common Law.
6. Mediæval local government.
7. Feudalism and manorialism.
8. The growth of Parliament ; the early franchise.
9. The laws of Edward I.
10. Evolution of the Curia, and its powers.
11. Development of the jury system.
12. The power of the purse : mediæval finance and parliament.
13. The Council under the Tudors.
14. Growth of judicial authority of the Council : Star Chamber, etc.
15. Development of a national Church : the Act of Supremacy.
16. Constitutional conflict under the Stuarts.
17. The Restoration of 1660 ; legislation under Charles II : Habeas Corpus.
18. "The Glorious Revolution" ; the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement.
19. Union of England and Scotland.
20. The rise of Cabinet Government.
21. Constitutional relations with Ireland in the 18th century.
22. The nature of sovereign power in the 18th century.
23. The regency problem.
24. Poor Laws.

25. Parliamentary reform.
26. Industrial, social and educational reform during the 19th century.
27. The improvement of justice; the Judicature Act; the modern system.
28. Growth of parliamentary procedure; modern law-making.
29. Constitutional relations of the Houses of Parliament in modern times.
30. Recent financial legislation.
31. The constitution of the Old Empire.
32. The rise of the New Empire; the Canada Acts; the Durham Report.
33. Early Victorian colonial legislation.
34. Origin of the British Dominions: Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand.
35. The British Government of India: (a) 1773-1857; (b) 1858-1919.
36. Constitutional relations with Ireland from 1800 to 1922.
37. The British Commonwealth of Nations to-day.

Useful Books.

Introductory :—

- D. G. E. Hall : Brief Survey of English Constitutional History (Harraps).
 S. Low : The Governance of England.
 Dicey : The Law of the Constitution.

Essential :—

- Maitland : Constitutional History of England.
 Taswell-Langmead : Constitutional History of England. (New edition by Poole.)
 Jenks : The Government of the British Empire (Murray).
 Anson : The Law and Custom of the Constitution.

For reference :—

- Medley : Constitutional History of England.
 Carter : History of English Legal Institutions.
 G. B. Adams : The Origin of the English Constitution.
 Baldwin : The King's Council in the Middle Ages.
 Pollard : The Evolution of Parliament.
 Mellwain : The High Court of Parliament.
 H. J. Robinson : The Power of the Purse (Murray).
 H. D. Hall : The British Commonwealth of Nations (Methuen).
 A. B. Keith : Responsible Government in the Dominions.

Documents :—

- Adams and Stephens : Select Documents of English Constitutional History.
 Medley : Original Illustrations of English Constitutional History.
 Tanner : Tudor Constitutional Documents.
 Tanner : English Constitutional Conflicts of the 17th Century.
 C. G. Robertson : Select Cases and Documents.
 Thomas : Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.

Course VI : Political Science.

As described in Paper IV for the M.A. Examination in History.

DETAILED SYLLABUS : PART II.

Course VII (Option I).

Selections from the following documents :—

I. *Buddhist Traditions.**Indian :—*

1. Majjhima Nikaya.
2. Dialogues of Buddha.
3. The Book of Kindred Sayings.
4. Anguttara Nikaya.

Tibetan :—

5. Life of Buddha from the Tibetan.
6. Rockhill, Life of Buddha.
7. Tara Nath.

Ceylonese :—

8. Dipvamsa.
9. Mahavamsa.

II. *Jain Traditions.*

10. Anpapatika.
11. Jambudvipagnapati.

III. *Chinese Travellers.*

12. Fa Hien.
13. Huen Tsang, Travels.
14. Huen Tsang's Life.
15. Itsing's Account of India.

IV. *Greek and Roman Writers.*

16. Arrian's Invasion of Alexander.
17. Q. Curtius Rufus's Invasion of Alexander.
18. Plutarch's Alexander.
19. Justin.
20. Strabo.
21. Quintus Curtius.
22. Herodotus.
23. Pliny.
24. Aelian.
25. Bardasanes.
26. Philostratos.
27. Megasthenese.
- 27(a). Diodorus Siculus.

V. *Muslim Notices.*

28. Majmul-Tawarikh.
29. Albaruni.
30. Sulaiman.

VI. *Indian Traditions.*

31. The Puranas.
32. Yug Purana.
33. Harshcharita.
34. Raj Tarangani.
35. Mudra Rakashasa.

VII. *References in Indian Literature.*

36. Malvikagnimitram.
37. Vrihat Katha.
38. Questions of Menander.
39. Dash Kumar Charita.

VIII. *Works on Politics.*

40. Arth Shastra.
41. Kamandkiya Nitisar.
42. Sukr Nitisar.

IX. *Inscriptions.*

43. Asokan Inscriptions.
44. Hathigumpha Inscription.
45. Rudra Daman (Juna Garh) Inscription.
46. Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
47. Kumar Gupta.

48. Yasodharman Inscription.
49. Grant of Harsh Vardhan.
50. Pipravakot Inscription.
51. Inscriptions from Greater India.
52. Prabhachandar Rock Inscription.
53. Rudra Daman Inscription of the year 52.
54. Isan Varman Inscription.
55. Kanishka Inscription of the year 41.
56. Pulumoyi Inscription of the year 8.
57. Taxila Inscription of the year 136.
58. Prabhavati Gupta Inscription.
59. Kumar Gupta Inscription of the year 129.
60. Buddha Gupta Inscription of the year 603.
61. Bhanu Gupta Inscription of the year 214.

Courses VIII and IX (Option I).

From the earliest times to 1200 A.D.

1. Pre-historic India, Indus valley civilisation, its nature, extent and period.
2. Early Aryan settlements, Solar and Lunar kingdoms, Lunar-Solar contests, Conquest of the Deccan and South India, Mahabharat Events, Pre-Buddhistic dynasties of the Kali Age. Evolution of political thought in the Vedic period.
3. Vedic India—Vedic Literature. Vedic Religion, Philosophy and Culture. Structure of Society. The religion of the Upanishadas.
4. Buddhism and Jainism, their rise and development. The comparison and contrast between Hinduism—Buddhism and Jainism.
5. The Shishunagas and the Nandas, and the rise of Imperialism.
6. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
7. Asoka. The spread of Buddhism.
8. The Shungas, the Kanvas, the Greco-Bactrians and the Parthians.
9. The Kushans and Indian Culture.
10. The Andhras and Indian Culture.
11. The decay of Buddhism, and revival of Hinduism.
12. The Gupta Empire.
13. Hindu Culture and Civilisation under the Guptas.
14. The Hunas and the overthrow of the Guptas. The Later Guptas in Bengal and Upper India.
15. The Vakatakas, the Kadambas and the other South Indian States.

16. Harshavardhana. Hindu Culture and Civilisation in his times.
17. The Early Chalukyas and the Pallavas.
18. The Rajput Kingdoms in Bengal, Bihar, Oudh, the Punjab, Kashmir, Kabul, Sindh, Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India.
19. The Rashtrakutas.
20. The Later Chalukyas and the Yadavas.
21. The Pandyas, the Cheras and Cholas.
22. The Introduction of Arab Rule in Sindh and Multan.
23. The Introduction of Turkish Rule in Kabul and the Punjab.
24. Expansion of Indian Culture and Civilisation to Central Asia, Tibet, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the East Indies Islands and Ceylon.
25. India and the Western World.
26. Indian Culture and Civilisation during the Rajput Period.

Useful Books.

1. Cambridge History of India, Volume I.
2. Early History of India, by Vincent A. Smith.
3. Ancient Indian History, by Mojumdar.
4. Pre-historic India, by Rangachari.
5. Hindu Medieval India, by C. V. Vaidya, 3 volumes.
6. Havell : Aryan Rule in India.
7. History of Indian and Indonesian Art, by Coomaraswamy.
8. History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon, by V. A. Smith.
9. Indian Historical Tradition, by Pargiter.
10. Dynasties of the Kali Age, by Pargiter.
11. History of India, 150-350 A.D., by K. P. Jayaswal.
12. Asoka, by Bhandarkar.
13. Harshavardhana, by Mukerjee.
14. India and the Western World, by Rawlinson.
15. History of Sanskrit Literature, by Winternitz, A. B. Keith and C. V. Vaidya.
16. Hindu Philosophy (chapters on Vedic Religion and Philosophy), by Radhakrishnan.
17. Buddhism and Hinduism, by Elliot.
18. Shaivism and Vaishnavism, by Bhandarkar.
19. Dynastic History of Northern India, by Dr. Ray.
20. Corporate Life in Ancient India, by Mazumdar.
21. Early History of the Deccan, by Bhandarkar.
22. Arth Shastra, by R. Shastri.
23. Mauryan Administration, by Dikshitar.

*Course VII (Option III).**Selected Documents on Mughal Rule in India.*

1. Selections from Elliot and Dawson : History of India, Vols. IV, V and VI.
2. Sarkar : Anecdotes of Aurangzeb.
3. Sharma : Bengal under Jahangir.
4. Sen : Shiva Chhatarpati.
5. Memoirs of Babar.
6. Bernier, Tavernier, Roe and Terrys' Accounts of India.
7. De Laet's Empire of the Great Mogol.
8. Selected Inscriptions.
9. Selections from Rajput Chronicles.
10. Ain-i-Akbari.
11. Humayun Namah.
12. Memoirs of Jahangir.
13. Moreland and Geyl : Jahangir India.
14. Margaret Irvine : A Pepys of Mugul India.
15. Locke, J. C. : The First Englishmen in India.

Courses VIII and IX (Option III).

1. History and historians of the Mughals.
2. India in the beginning of XVI century.
3. The Mongols in Central Asia.
4. Babar and the foundation of the Mughal empire.
5. India as Babar saw her.
6. Rana Sangram Singh and the Rajput States.
7. Humayun's loss and recovery of the empire.
8. Sher Shah and his experiment in government.
9. The Mughal conquest of Northern India.
10. Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal empire.
11. Mughal conquest of the South.
12. The Rajputs and the Mughal emperors.
13. Mughal administration—The emperors.
14. " " —The Secretariat.
15. " " —Civil and Military officers.
16. " " —Revenue administration and tenures.
17. " " —Police and Justice.
18. " " —Religious policy.
19. Frontier policy and foreign relations.
20. Trade, commerce and Industry.
21. European merchants in India.
22. Fine Arts, Literature and Education.
23. Some Makers of Mughal India—Todar Mal, Abul Fazal, Nur Jahan and Tulsi Dass.

24. The Sikhs.
25. Other religious movements.
26. Shivaji and the establishment of the Maratha State.
27. Maratha administrative system.
28. Punjab under the Mughals.
29. The decline and fall of the Mughal empire.
30. Legacy of the Mughal rule in India.
31. The people—their social and cultural life.

Bibliography.

1. Ishwari Prasad : History of Muslim Rule in India.
2. Edwards : Babur.
3. Qanungo : Sher Shah.
4. Binyon : Akbar.
5. Sarda : Sangram Singh.
6. Sharma : Maharana Pratap.
7. Beni Prasad : Jahangir.
8. Sarkar : A Short History of Aurangzeb.
9. Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
10. Sardesai : Main Currents of Maratha History.
11. Moreland : Agrarian System of Muslim India.
12. Irvine : The Armies of the Indian Mughals.
13. Sarkar : India of Aurangzeb.
14. Law : Promotion of Learning in India under Muslim Rule.
15. Keay : A History of Hindi Literature.
16. Narang : Transformation of Sikhism.
17. R. P. Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

For reference :—

- Williams, Rushbrook : An Empire Builder of XVI century.
 Smith, V. A. : Akbar the Great Mogul.
 Sarkar, J. N. : Shivaji ; History of Aurangzeb.
 Moreland, W. : India at the Death of Akbar ; From Akbar to Aurangzeb.
 Cunningham, C. : History of the Sikhs.
 Macauliffe : The Sikh Religion.
 Memoirs of Babar.
 Erskine : Babar and Humayun.
 MacLagen, E. : The Jesuits and the Great Mogul.
 Binyon : Indian Painting under the Moguls.
 Smith, V. A. : History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon.
 Coomarswamy, J. : History of Indian and Indonesian Art.

Course VII (Option V).

A selection of documents from the following works :—

1. Ramsay Muir : The Making of British India.

2. Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, edited by A. B. Keith.
3. Correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes with the Governor-General of India, during his mission to Kabul in 1837-38. (Printed by the order of the House of Commons on 8th June, 1859.)
4. Private Letters of Dalhousie, edited by Baird.
5. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. LXXXVI. (A collection of despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854-1868.)
6. Mutiny Correspondence and Reports, Vols. VII and VIII of Punjab Government Record.
7. Smith : Life of Lord Lawrence, Vol. II.
8. Wyllie : Essays on the External Policy of India, edited by Hunter.
9. Lady Betty Balfour : The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration,

or

Personal and Literary Letters of Earl of Lytton, edited by Lady Betty Balfour.

10. Wolf : Life of the First Marquess of Ripon.
11. Ronaldshay : Life of Lord Curzon, Vol. II.
12. Buchan : Lord Minto.
13. Frazer : India under Crown.
14. Lovett : History of the Indian Nationalist Movement.
15. Report of the Simon Commission.
16. Lee Warner : The Native States.

Courses VIII and IX (Option V).

Syllabus of topics, option (v), Modern India, 1818-1919.

1. The extension of the British Power to the North-West.
2. The consolidation of British Power and social reforms (1830-57).
3. The Anglo-Afghan relations during the 19th century.
4. The Indian Mutiny.
5. The growth of the Indian constitution to the present day.
6. The political relations with Indian States, 1823-1919.
7. History of education during the 19th century.
8. The growth of administration in the Punjab and in Bengal.
9. The Frontier problem.
10. Growth of political consciousness in India.

Course VII (Option VIII).

A selection of documents from the following :—

1. Select Documents of European History (ed. Laffan), Vol. III (Methuen).
2. Great European Treaties of the Nineteenth Century (ed. Oakes and Mowat). (Oxford.)
3. Hertslet : The Map of Europe by Treaty.
4. Metternich : Memoirs.
5. Bismarck's Reflections and Reminiscences.
6. British Documents on the Origins of the War (H.M. Stationery Office).
7. German Diplomatic Documents, ed. Dugdale (Methuen).
8. Texts of Treaties of Peace, 1919.

Courses VIII and IX (Option VIII).

The following general topics will be included :—

1. The European Settlement of 1815.
2. The Concert of Europe : The era of congresses.
3. Revolution and reaction in France.
4. Reaction and reform in Germany.
5. The Hapsburg Empire.
6. The Unification of Germany.
7. The Unification of Italy.
8. The Eastern Question.
9. Russia : its internal development and its foreign relations.
10. The German Empire.
11. The Third Republic in France.
12. The expansion of Europe : the partition of Africa " World Policy ".
13. The era of Armed Peace : the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
14. The Origins of the World War.
15. The Peace Settlement.
16. Development of U.S.A. : (i) 1815–1863, (ii) 1863–1919.
17. The development of Socialist doctrine.

The following books will be found useful :—

Introductory :—

- European History, 1814–1878, Conttwell (Bell).
 European History, 1878–1923, Mowat (Bell).
 Europe in the Nineteenth Century, by Grant and Temperley.

General :—

- Fyffe's History of Modern Europe (to 1878). (Cassell.)
 Gooch : History of Modern Europe (1878–1919). (Cassell.)

Phillips : Modern Europe, 1815-1899 (Rivington).
 Mowat : Modern Europe, 1899-1923 (Rivington).
 Rose : Development of the European Nations since 1870.
 Brandenburg : From Bismarck to the World War.
 G. L. Dickinson : The European Anarchy.
 Cromer : Modern Imperialism.

Special :—

G. L. Dickinson : Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.
 Bourgeois : France.
 Ward : Germany.
 Dawson : Imperial Germany.
 King : History of Italian Unity.
 Forbes and others : Russia.
 Steed : The Hapsburg Monarchy.
 Muzzey : History of the American People.
 Marriott : The Eastern Question.

Biographies of—

Castbreagh (Webster), Talleyrand (Cooper); Metternich (Herman); Mazzini (King); Garibaldi (Trevelyan); Cavour (Whyle); Bismarck (Robertson); Palmerston (Dalling Ashley); Gladstone (Morley); Beaconsfield (Buckle and Manypenny).

Reference :—

Cambridge Modern History (Vols. X and XI).
 Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy.
 Encyclopædia Britannica (11th and 12th editions).

Maps :—

Robertson and Bartholomew : Historical Atlas of Modern Europe.

Note.—Syllabus and Courses of Reading in Islamic History are under consideration.

**.Outlines of the Tests for the Combined Honours
 School (Arts).**

Reference may be made to pages 713 to 716 of the Panjab University Calendar (1928-29).

Courses of Reading for the M.A. Examination of 1937 and 1938.

The following are the special readings in Languages for 1937 and 1938:—

ENGLISH.

For 1937.

Paper I.—Shakespeare, with special knowledge of Macbeth, King Lear, Twelfth Night and Winter's Tale, and Marlowe's Edward II and Ben Jonson's Volpone or the Fox.

The following books are suggested for study:—

- Sir Walter Raleigh : Shakespeare (Englishmen of Letters).
- Moulton : Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist.
- Bradley : Shakespearean Tragedy.
- Hereford : Recent Advances in Shakespearean Criticism.
- John Bailey : Shakespeare (English Heritage Series).
- William Archer : Play-Making.
- J. W. Mackail : The Approach to Shakespeare (Oxford University Press).

Paper II.—

Byron, Shelley and Keats, with special reference to Prometheus Unbound, Shelley (Golden Treasury Series), Byron (Golden Treasury Series), Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Keats' Poetical Works, *omitting* his Dramas, and Cap and Bells.

The following books of criticism are suggested for study:—

- (i) A Survey of English Literature (1780–1830), by Elton.
- (ii) The Age of Wordsworth, by Hereford.
- (iii) The Romantic Movement, by Symons.
- (iv) The Pilgrim of Eternity, by Drinkwater.
- (v) Byron : the Last Journey, by Nicolson.
- (vi) Byron : the Last Phase, by Richard Edgcumbe.
- (vii) Shelley, by A. Clutton-Brock.
- (viii) Ariel, by Andre Maurois.
- (ix) Shelley, Godwin and Their Circle, by H. N. Brailsford.
- (x) Keats, by Garrod.
- (xi) Keats, by Sir Sidney Colvin.
- (xii) Keats, by E. deSelincourt.
- (xiii) Keats, by Amy Lowell.
- (xiv) Shelley, by Dowden.

Paper III.—English Literature : (Special Period):—

Victorian Prose up to Meredith.

The following texts are recommended for study :—

- Carlyle—Sartor Resartus.
- Macaulay—Milton.
- Newman—Idea of a University.
- Huxley—Selected Essays and Addresses (Macmillan and Co.).
- Ruskin—Sesame and Lilies.
- Ruskin—The Crown of Wild Olive.

The following books are suggested as indicating the line of criticism expected :—

- Saintsbury—Nineteenth Century Literature.
- Oliver Elton—A Survey of English Literature (1830–1880).
- Hugh Walker—Victorian Age.
- Bagehot—Literary Studies.
- Sir Leslie Stephen—Hours in a Library.

Paper IV.—The Growth of the English Novel during the later part of the Nineteenth Century. Candidates will be expected to have an acquaintance with the works of Hardy, Meredith and Stevenson and a special knowledge of the following texts :—

- Hardy—The Mayor of Casterbridge. Tess of the D'Urbervilles.
- R. L. Stevenson—Weir of Hermiston and the Master of Ballantrae.
- Meredith—Evan Harrington and The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.

The following books suggest the line of criticism expected :—

- Hugh Walpole—English Novel.
- L. P. Johnson—The Art of Hardy.
- John Freeman—The Moderns.
- Hardy—L. Abercrombie (Writers of the Day Series).
- Swinnerton—Robert Louis Stevenson, a critical study
- Sir Walter Raleigh—R. L. Stevenson.

Paper V.—History and Principles of Literary Criticism.

- (a) Principles of Literary Criticism 60 marks.
- (b) Translation from English into Vernacular
and from Vernacular into English..... 40 marks.

The following books are prescribed as text-books :—

1. Saintsbury—Loci Critici.
2. I. A. Richards—Practical Criticism.
3. Lascelles Abercrombie—Principles of Literary Criticism.
4. Vaughan—Principles of Literary Criticism.
5. Saintsbury—A Short History of Criticism.

The following books are recommended for additional reading :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Critical Essays in the 16th Century. | } The World's Classics. |
| 2. Critical Essays in the 17th Century. | |
| 3. Critical Essays in the 18th Century. | |
| 4. Critical Essays in the 19th Century. | |

The scope of the paper on English Literature of the Nineteenth Century to be taken as an alternative to questions on Translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English for those candidates who are not familiar with any Vernacular is as under :—

Nineteenth Century Literature with special reference to the Pre-Raphaelites, Dickens, Thackeray, Arnold and Froude.

Paper VI.—Essay.

N.B.—(a) The subjects of papers II, III and IV will be changed from time to time (probably every two years).

Paper I will, generally speaking, remain unaltered, though slight changes in the set plays will be made from time to time.

(b) Paper V will include translation as in former years.

(c) *Examiners* shall be instructed to give alternative questions in all papers.

For 1938.

Paper V.—The Study of the Principles of Literary Criticism as found in the following :—

1. *Loci Critici*, by Saintsbury (*omitting* Chapters I, III, IV, VII, IX, XI, XII, XVII).
2. *A History of English Criticism*, by Saintsbury.
3. *Dramatic Essays*, by John Dryden (*Every Man's Library*). (*An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*; On Comedy, Farce and Tragedy of Heroic Plays; The Dramatic Poetry of the Last Age; Heroic Poetry and Poetic License; The Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy; Preface to *Sylvae*; Musical Drama; Rhyme and Blank Verse; The Proper Wit of Poetry; On Translating the Poets.)
4. *Practical Criticism*, by Richards.
5. *Greek Literary Criticism*, by J. D. Denniston (J. M. Dent and Sons) (*omitting* Chapters II, VII, VIII, IX and X).
6. *English Critical Essays* (XX Century)—Oxford University Press.

The remaining Papers to be the same as for 1937.

SANSKRIT.

For 1937.

Paper I.—(a) R̥gveda and Atharvaveda Hymns :

R̥GVEDA.

1. x.	71	..	..	Praise of Knowledge.
2. vi.	75	..	..	Battle Song.
3. viii.	103	..	..	Frog Hymn.
4. v.	83	..	..	To Rain.
5. x.	168	..	..	To Wind.
6. x.	159	..	..	Triumphant Woman.
7. x.	34	..	..	Gamblers Lament.
8. ix.	112	..	..	Pursuit of Gain.
9. x.	117	..	..	Praise of Generosity.
10. III.	33	..	..	Viśvāmitra and the Rivers.
11. x.	10	..	..	Yama and Yamī.
12. x.	108	..	..	Saramā and Panis.
13. vii.	18	..	..	(Historical) Battle of Sudāsa.
14. x.	75	..	..	(Geographical) Rivers.
15. x.	90	..	..	Puruṣasūkta.
16. x.	121	..	..	Hymn of Creation.
17. x.	129	..	..	Philosophy.
18. II.	12	..	..	To Indra.
19. viii.	100	..	..	"
20. I.	143	..	..	To Agni.
21. I.	66	..	..	"
22. v.	85	..	..	To Varuṇa.
23. vii.	88	..	..	"
24. I.	115	..	..	To Sūrya.
25. II.	38	..	..	To Savitr.
26. vi.	71	..	..	"
27. vi.	54	..	..	To Pūṣaṇa.
28. I.	116	..	..	To Aśvins.
29. I.	157	..	..	"
30. I.	113	..	..	To Dawn.
31. I.	124	..	..	"
32. II.	35	..	..	To Apāmnāpāta.
33. ix.	63	..	..	To Soma.
34. ix.	113	..	..	"
35. I.	161	..	..	To R̥bhū.
36. iv.	36	..	..	"
37. x.	65	..	..	To Viśvedevās.

ATHARVAVEDA.

38. III.	30	..	..	Hymn of Concord.
39. iv.	15	..	..	Rain Song.

40.	iv.	16	..	..	To Varuṇa.
41.	v.	21	..	..	To Weapons of War.
42.	vii.	12	..	..	Assembly.
43.	xi.	5	..	..	A Student.
44.	xii.	1	..	..	To Earth.
45.	xix.	53	..	..	Time.

(b) Yāska Nirukta I, II and VII.

(c) Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for Students.

- Paper II.*—1. Mṛcchakaṭika.
 2. Māgha, Sargas I and II.
 3. Sāhityadarpaṇa, *omitting* Adhyāyas IV and V.
 4. Bāṇa's Harṣacarita, Chapter VI.

Paper III.—(a) Dharmaśāstra and Arthaśāstra.

Kautilya : Arthaśāstra : Books I, VI, VII, VIII, IX and XI.

Mitākṣarā—Vyavahāra Adhyāya Dāya-bhāga.

General questions on the development of Sanskrit Legal Literature.

Or,

- (b) Vedāntasūtras with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya, Adhyāya I, Adhyāya II, padas 1-2.
 Aitareya and Taittirīya Upaniṣadas.
 General questions on the principal philosophic systems of India.

Or,

*(c) Palaeography and Epigraphy.

1. Buhler : The Origin of the Brāhmī Alphabet, *omitting* Chapter IV.
2. Aśoka Inscriptions on the Delhi Topra Pillar and Girnar.
3. Gupta Inscriptions (Corpus. Inscript. Ind., edited by Fleet), *omitting* Nos. 14, 17-19, 40-42, 55 and 56. Nos. 2, 13, 39, 46, 52 and 79 are to be read for subject-matter only.

* Three hours' paper carrying 60 marks for the theoretical portion and two hours' paper carrying 40 marks for the practical test (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 5th June, 1925, paragraph 21).

Paper IV.—History of Sanskrit Literature.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

- Ghate : Lectures on Rigveda.
 Rapson : The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I.
 Keith : Indian Drama.
 Keith : A History of Sanskrit Literature.
 Winternitz : A History of Indian Literature, Vol. I.

Paper V.—1. Translation from and into Sanskrit.

2. General principles of Comparative Philology,
 with illustrations from the development of
 the Indian Sanskritic Languages.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

- Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for Students.
 Woolner : Introduction to Prākṛta.
 Grierson : Articles in Encyclopædia Britannica.
 Gune : Introduction to Philology.

For General Phonetics and the general principles of Comparative Philology, especially of the Indo-European family, no books are recommended.

Paper VI.—A Thesis on some subject approved by the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Hindi.

The Thesis may take the form of an exercise in critical editing.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory, may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

The Thesis shall be submitted by the end of the first week of January of the year in which the Thesis is to be examined and there shall be no extension of time.

For 1938.

Paper III (c)—3. *For* lines 1–5 *substitute* Gupta Inscriptions (Corpus. Inscript. Ind., edited by Fleet), *omitting* Nos. 40, 41, 52, 63–70 and 81. Nos. 2, 13, 14, 17, 19, 39, 42, 46 and 79 are to be read for subject-matter only.

The remaining Papers to be the same as for 1937.

ARABIC.

For 1937.

Paper I.—1. The Diwan of Tufail al Ghanawi (*omitting* appendix or Tālīqa). (Gibb Memorial Trust Series Publication.)

2. Dīwān Hātim.

- Paper II.*—1. *Al-Kāmil*, by Al Mubarrad (the chapter on *Khawārij* only, pp. 119–188 of the Egyptian edition).
2. *Kitāb-al-Shi'r* (ed. DeGoeje), pp. 1–100, excluding the portions not included in the Egyptian edition.
3. *Futūh-al-Buldān*, by Balādhuri (ed. DeGoeje), from p. 372 to the end.
4. *Hadith Isa b. Hisham*, by al-Muwailihi (Cairo, 4th edition), the first 150 pages.

- Paper III.*—1. The Quran, *Sūra Āl-i-Imrān*, with the Commentary of Balḍāwī.
2. *Tajrid Bukhārī* (i.e., *al-Tajrid al-Šarīḥ li-Aḥādīth al-Jāmi' al-Šaḥīḥ*), by al-Zabīdī. The second half only.

N.B.—Questions on this paper will be more literary than theological in character.

- Paper IV.*—1. Nöldeke's Article on Semitic Languages in the *Encyclop. Britannica*, 9th edition.
2. *Talkhīs al-Miftāḥ*, 2nd and 3rd Editions.
3. *Muḥīṭ-al-Dā'irah*.
4. The Article on Arabic in the *Encyclopædia of Islam*, Vol. I, pp. 367–395 only.

Paper V.—History of Arabic Literature.

1. Pre-Islamic Poetry.
2. The Prophet; the Koran; Traditions; beginnings of the Arabic Prose.
3. The Omayyad period; Poets of the Omayyad period; Prose-writers of this period.
4. The Abbasid period, development of poetry, literature and Science; Koranic Exegesis; the Science of tradition; Jurisprudence; Scholastic Theology; History; Biography; Philosophy; Mysticism; Medicine; Lexicography; Astronomy; Mathematics, etc.
5. The Arabs in Europe; The Arab Culture, Poets and Prose-writers of the period.
6. The Arabic Literature from the Mongol Invasion to the present day; European Orientalists; Arabic Journalism and Press.

Paper VI.—

Either,

1. Translation—English into Arabic.
2. Translation—Arabic into English.

3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the Arabic Literature or Language.

Or,

A Thesis on some subject approved by the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, etc. The Thesis may take the form of an exercise in critical editing.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

For 1938.

Paper I.—*Substitute instead of No. 2: The Diwān of Al-Ṭirimmah (omitting Dhail).* (Gibb Memorial Trust Series Publication.)

The rest as for 1937.

PERSIAN.

For 1937 and 1938.

- Paper I.*—1. Akhlāq-i-Jalāli, Lāmi' I.
 2. Chahār Maqāla (Gibb Memorial Edition).
 3. Abulfadl Daftars I and III.
 4. Tārīkh-i-Waṣṣāf, volume I only (edited by Professor Mohammad Iqbal).

- Paper II.*—1. Diwān of Nazīr.
 2. Nizāmī: Shīrin Khusrāw.
 3. Matla'-al-Anwār.
 4. Diwan Farrukhi (Tehran, 1311)—the first 151 pages (up to

همایونت بادای امیر همایون - همایون مه و روز عید پیدمیر)

5. Rubā'iyāt Bābā Ṭāhir.
 6. Dabīr-i-'Ajam.

- Paper III.*—1. The following Persian Plays: Ḥakīm Nabātāt, Qiṣṣa Yūsuf Shah Sarrāj, Wazīr Khān-i-Lingrān.
 2. Ḥājī Bābā of Ispahān, Col. Phillott's edition (Asiatic Society of Bengal).
 3. Siyāhat Nāma-i-Ibrāhīm Beg, Col. Phillot's edition. Vol. 2 only.
 4. Selections from Qā'āni (published by the Panjab University). Can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.

Paper IV.—The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are suggested for study :—

1. Browne's *Literary History of Persia*, Vols. 1 and 2.
2. Browne's *Persian Literature under the Mongols* (Cambridge University Press).
3. Browne's *Persian Literature in Modern Times*.

Paper V.—History of Pre-Islamic Persia :—

Books recommended for study :—

1. Syke's *History of Persia*, Vol. I, pages 284–502.
2. Roger's *History of Ancient Persia*.
3. The *Shah Nāmah* of Firdausi (the Sasanian Period only).
4. (i) *Ancient Persia and Iranian Civilisation* (London, 1927), Ch. II, pp. 12–23.
(ii) Haug's *Essay on the Religion of the Parsis*, by E. W. West (Trubner's Oriental Series), pp. 65–92 only.

Paper VI.—

Either,

Translation Essay :—

1. Translation, English into Persian.
2. Translation, Persian into English.
3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the Persian Literature or Language.

Or,

A Thesis on some subject approved by the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, etc. The Thesis may take the form of an exercise in critical editing.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

HEBREW : 1937 AND 1938.

Paper I.—(i) Job.

(ii) Proverbs.

(iii) Ecclesiastes.

Paper II.—(i) Isaiah.

(ii) The Minor Prophets.

Paper III.—(i) Exodus.

(ii) Leviticus.

(iii) Deuteronomy.

For all these books, the volumes in the *International Critical Commentary* (T. and T. Clark) dealing with them are recommended; and the notes in the "*Variorum Bible*", ed. by Dr. Cheyne (Eyre and Spottiswoode).

For the text Kittel's *Testamentum Vetus* (Critical Hebrew Old Testament) should be used.

- Paper IV.*—(i) Translation of unseen passages from Hebrew into English, and from English into Hebrew.
 (ii) Advanced questions on Grammar, Syntax and Prosody.

In addition to the Grammars and Lexicon recommended for the B.A., Canon Driver's "Uses of the Tenses in Hebrew" (Oxford, Clarendon Press) is recommended.

W. H. Cobb's "Criticism of the System of Hebrew Metre" (Clarendon Press).

Paper V.—

- (i) *Historical and Critical Study of Hebrew Literature*, as covered by—

"Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament"—Canon Driver (International Theological Library—T. and T. Clark).

"The Old Testament in the Jewish Church"—Dr. W. Robertson Smith.

"Canon and Text of the Old Testament"—T. C. Burkitt (International Theological Library).

"The Students' Old Testament"—Dr. Charles Foster Kent (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York).

- (ii) *History of the Jewish people*, as covered by—

"History of the Hebrew People"—Dr. C. Foster Kent.

"History of the People of Israel"—C. H. Cornill.

"History of the Hebrews"—R. Kittel (translated by Taylor, Hogg and Spiers).

"Contemporary History of the Old Testament"—Francis Brown (International Theological Library).

The following are also recommended for reference and study :—

"The Literary Study of the Bible"—R. E. Moulton (Isbister).

"Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament"—G. Adam Smith (Hodder and Stoughton).

Articles in—

"The Encyclopædia Biblica"—ed. by Dr. Cheyne.

"The Dictionary of the Bible"—ed. by Dr. Hastings.

"The Encyclopædia Britannica" (especially "Israel", by Wellhausen).

Paper VI.—An Essay on some theme connected with the Language, Literature, or History of the Hebrews.

GREEK : 1937 AND 1938.

Homer	..	..	Iliad, VI–XII ; Odyssey.
Pindar	..	..	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	..	..	Agamemnon and the Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles	..	..	Antigone and Electra.
Euripides	..	..	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	..	..	The Nights, Clouds and Wasps.
Herodotus	..	..	Books II and III.
Thucydides	..	..	Books V–VIII.
Demosthenes	..	..	Orations against Leptines and Aristocrates.
Plato	..	..	Republic.
Aristotle	..	..	Nicomachean Ethics, I–V.

LATIN : 1937 AND 1938.

Paper I.—Virgil, Horace, Lucretius.

Paper II.—Satires and Drama, Catullus.

Paper III.—Prose Authors.

Paper IV.—Unseen from Latin.

Paper V.—History of Literature and Philology.

Paper VI.—Latin Prose and Essay.

HISTORY (*OLD STYLE).

For 1937.

Paper I.—History of India, 1707–1919.

Paper II.—British Constitutional History.

Paper III.—European History, 1815–1919.

Paper IV.—Political Science.

Paper V.—A Thesis on a subject of Indian History to be approved by the Board.

Paper VI.—One of the following :—

- (a) History of India to 1707.
- (b) A special period of English History.†
- (c) Economic History of England.
- (d) A period of Islamic History.

* i.e., Two years' course after the Pass B.A.

† Until further notice this shall be : 1815–1914.

*Paper I.—History of India, 1707–1919.**Introductory :—*

V. A. Smith: History of India, Books VII–IX.

Lyall: The Rise of British Dominions in India.

For general use :—

Roberts: Historical Geography of British India.

Dodwell: Dupleix and Clive.

Weitzmann: Warren Hastings and Philip Francis.

Aspinall: Cornwallis in Bengal.

Roberts: Wellesley.

Warner: Life of Dalhousie.

Ronaldshay: Life of Lord Curzon, Vol. II.

Curzon: British Government in India.

Dodwell: History of India from 1858–1918.

Cambridge History of India, Vols. V and VI.

Documents :—

R. Muir: The Making of British India.

Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1772–73.

The Wellesley Papers.

Private Letters of Dalhousie, edited by Baird.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Report of the Butler Commission.

Report of the Simon Commission.

Paper II.—British Constitutional History.

The same as for Course V, Part I, of the Honours School of History.

Paper III.—European History, 1815–1919.

The subject to be studied within the scope indicated by the following books :—

Introductory :—

Cruttwell: European History, 1814–1878	} Bell's Special Periods of History.
Mowat: " " " " 1878–1923	

Robinson and Beard: The Development of Modern Europe, Vol. II.

Grant and Temperley: Europe in the 19th Century.

Hearnshaw: Main Currents of European History, 1815–1819.

For special study :—

Fyffe: History of Modern Europe (Vol. I, Chapters XII–XIV, and Vol. II).

- For reference :—*

- Paper IV.—Political Science.*

Introductory :—

- Essential :—**

- McIver : The Modern State.
Laski : The Grammar of Politics.
Watson : The State in Peace and War.

Reference :—

- Brown : The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation.
 Bryce : Modern Democracies (Selected chapters).
 Burns : Political Ideals.
 Cole : Political Theory.
 Dickinson : Justice and Liberty.
 Laski : Liberty in the Modern State.
 Laski : Dangers of Obedience.
 Laski : Freedom and other Essays.
 Lewis : Remarks on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms.
 Newton : Federal and Unified Constitutions.

Ogg : The Governments of Europe (most recent edition).
 Ritchie : The Principles of State Interference.
 Ritchie : Natural Rights.
 Wilson : The State.

Paper V.—A * Thesis on a subject of Indian History to be approved by the Board.

Paper VI.—One of the following :—

(a) *History of India to 1707*—

The same as for Course I, Part I, of the Honours School of History.

(b) *A special period of English History* : England since Waterloo, 1815-1914.

Introductory :—

Williamson : The Evolution of England.

Somervell : British History (i) 1815-1874; (ii) 1874-1914 (Bell).

Butler : History of England, 1815-1918 (Home University Library).

Fletcher : Introductory History of England (Vol. IV).

For special study :—

Trevelyan : British History in the 19th Century.

Marriott : England since Waterloo.

J. F. Rees : A Social and Industrial History of England (1815-1918).

Bell's England History Source Books (i) 1815-1838; (ii) 1837-1856; (iii) 1856-1887.

Davidson : Political Thought in England : {
 The Utilitarians.

Barker : Political Thought in England : { Ho.
 From Spencer.

Cecil : Conservatism.

Hobhouse : Liberalism.

* (i) Candidates shall submit the subject of their Thesis for approval to the Board of Studies not later than the 15th of April in the year before which they are proposing to sit.

(ii) The Board should give its approval or otherwise not later than the end of May.

(iii) The Theses shall be accepted not later than December the 15th preceding the examination, as from the examination of 1937.

For reference :—

G. Slater : Growth of Modern England.
 H. Paul : History of Modern England.
 J. F. Bright : History of England.
 Lives of Palmerston; by Dalling and Ashley, and by Guedalla.
 Guedalla : The Duke.
 Lives of Peel, by Thursfield and Ramsay.
 Morley's Gladstone; Buckle and Manypenny's Disraeli.
 Lee's Queen Victoria.
 The Letters of Queen Victoria.

(c) *Economic History of England—*

The same as for Paper IV of the M.A. Economics Examination.

(d) *A period of Islamic History—*

Special period of Islamic History—Muslim Civilisation during the Ommayyad and Abbaside periods.

The following books are recommended for study :—

- (1) The Arab Civilisation (translated from the German of J. Hell), Cambridge, 1926.
- (2) The Orient under the Caliphs (translated from Von Kremer), Calcutta, 1926.
- (3) Politics in Islam, by Khuda Bakhsh, Calcutta, 1920.
- (4) The Making of Humanity, by R. Briffault—Part II, Chapters V and VI only.

The following books are recommended for reference :—

G. Le Strange	..	Lands of the Eastern Caliphate.
Gibbon	..	The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chapters 51, 52, 57-59 and 64.
Nicholson	..	Literary History of the Arabs.
G. Le Strange	..	Baghdad under the Abbases.
Ommayyads and Abbases.		Gibb Memorial, London, 1907.

Spruner's Historical Atlas : maps Nos. 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

For 1938.

Paper I.—History of India, 1707-1919.

For general use.—Add Gurmukh Nihal Singh's Landmarks in Indian Constitution.

Documents :—

Add Government of India Act (only Act).

The rest as for 1937.

Paper III.—European History, 1815–1919.—The same as for 1937.

Paper IV.—Political Science.

Omit Watson—The State in Peace and War, and include Ogg: The Governments of Europe, under Essential, instead of under Reference.

The rest as for 1937.

Paper V.—The same as for 1937.

Paper VI, Option (b).—Under ‘For reference’ add Guedalla: Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone.
The rest as for 1937.

Paper VI, Option (d).—Islamic History.

Islamic History during the Umayyad period and the early Abbasid period, with special reference to Muslim civilisation, 661–861.

THE UMAIYAD PERIOD (661–750).

1. Muawiya's accession to Khilafat; Muslim attack on Constantinople; Yazid declared Heir-apparent; a precedent formed.

2. Yazid's accession to power; tragedy of Kerbala; religious and cultural significance of the event; Ibn az Zubeir aspires to Khilafat; accession of Muawiya II; Marwan declared successor.

3. Accession of Abdul Malik; his relations with Ibn az Zubeir; appearance of Al-Mukhtar on the scene; his capture of Kufa; the Khawarij; their religious and political ideals; vicerealty of Al-Hajjaj; reforms of Abdul Malik.

4. Al-Walid; Muslim invasion of India, Africa, and Spain; social and political condition of these countries on the eve of the invasion; brilliance of Al-Walid's reign; early Muslim architecture.

5. Sulaiman; his attack on Constantinople.

6. 'Umar II and the Mawali; beneficent character of his rule.

7. Yazid II; decadence of the Umayyad dynasty; Hashimi propaganda; collection of traditions.

8. Accession of Hisham; continued decadence of the Umayyad dynasty; Khariji outbreaks in Iraq; campaign in France; Hisham's just rule.

9. Accession of Walid II; rebellion of Yazid, son of Walid I, against Walid II.
10. Yazid III; troubles at Kufa; Yazid's death after a reign of six months.
11. Ibrahim's accession; Marwan's advance on Damascus; is saluted Caliph as Marwan II; 'Abbasi propaganda; appearance of Abu Muslim on the scene; battle of the Zab; Marwan's death.
12. Administrative system of the Umayyads.
13. Political and religious movements of the period: the Sunni, the Shi'a, the Khawarij, the Mawali, the Murjia, the Mutazila and the early Sufis.
14. Damascus and the Court of the Umayyads.
15. Muslim culture and civilisation during this period.
16. Development of Islamic Theology and religious thought.

THE ABBASID PERIOD (750-861).

17. Transition from the Umayyad to the Abbasid period; its main features; accession of Abul 'Abbas; Abu Muslim in Khorasan.

18. Abu Jafar al-Mansur; fall and death of Abu Muslim; Muslim campaign in Khorasan and Tabristan; Baghdad founded; rise of the Barmaki family; social and literary influence of Persia.

19. Accession of Al-Mahdi; war in Asia Minor; campaign of Harun to the Bosphorus.

20. Al-Hadi; his endeavours to supersede Harun; Harun succeeds; his magnificent Court; Muslim naval operations against Crete and Cyprus; Harun's campaign against Nicephorus; glory of his reign; fall of the Barmakis.

21. Al-Amin at Baghdad; Al-Mamun at Merv; strained relations between the brothers; Al-Amin surrenders.

22. Al-Mamun's accession; peace restored in Baghdad; death of Ali-ar-Rida; brilliance of Mamun's reign; development of science and literature; educational foundations.

23. Accession of al-Mu'tasim; rise of the Turks; their original home; their internal divisions; causes of their migration; foundation of Samarra.

24. Al-Wathiq; his intolerant heterodoxy.

25. Al-Mutawakkil; his persecution of the Mu'tazila; religious controversies.

26. Organism of the Muslim State; military organisation under the Abbasi; Arab academies and libraries; Arab contribution to science and literature; social life of the period.

Spruner's Historical Atlas: maps 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

HISTORY (HONOURS SCHOOL).

For 1937 and 1938.

I. A thesis on a special subject, to be approved by the Board of Control; the examination of this thesis to include an oral and/or written examination of the candidate upon the subject of his thesis.

II. Modern methods of historiography.

The course of instruction will include a study of such books, as the following :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Lenglois and Seignobos | Introduction to the study of History (English trans.) (Duckworth). |
| G. P. Gooch | .. History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century. |

In addition to the critical study of such books, a seminar will be conducted upon an introduction to the philosophy of history and to the methods of a select list of famous modern historians.

A maximum of 300 marks is fixed for the thesis, and a maximum of 100 marks for the paper upon "Modern methods of historiography".

ECONOMICS.

*For 1937.**Paper I.—General Theory :—*

- Marshall—Principles of Economics (Macmillan).
- Keynes—Scope and Method of Political Economy (Macmillan).
- Henderson—Supply and Demand (C.U.P.).
- Robertson—Control of Industry (C.U.P.).
- Gide and Rist—History of Economic Doctrines.
- Gray—The Development of Economic Doctrine.
- Pigou—Economics of Welfare (Parts I and II).

Paper II.—International Trade, Currency, Banking and Public Finance :—

- Harrod—International Economics, 1933.
- Marshall—Money, Credit and Commerce (Macmillan).
- Goschen—The Foreign Exchanges (Effingham and Wilson).
- Cannan—Reprint of the Report of the Bullion Committee of 1810.
- Keynes—A Tract on Monetary Reform (Macmillan).
- Robertson—Money (C.U.P.) (1929 Ed.).
- Josiah Stamp—Fundamental Principles of Taxation (Macmillan).

- Dalton—Public Finance (Routledge).
 Macmillan Report on Finance and Industry, 1931 (Cmd. 3897).
 Cannan—Modern Currency and the Regulation of its Value, 1931.

Paper III.—Indian Economics.

(i) The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. The background of the industrial and economic history of India with special reference to the last 50 years.

2. Problems of Indian Economics.

(1) The Agricultural situation :—

Systems of land-ownership, tenantry problems, subdivisions of farming land, joint ownership and intermixed holdings. New methods, machinery, farm-animals, manures, Agricultural education. Indebtedness and marketing of produce. Irrigation—well—canal—reservoir. Farmer's Associations.

(2) The Industrial situation :—

Present state of land and cottage industries, future of such industries. Machine industry, the foreign capitalist, the Indian capitalist, types of machine industry,—the cotton, jute and leather industries. Wages and conditions of labour. Lines of development. Comparison with Japan and China.

(3) The Currency and Banking situation :—

History of money in India especially since 1835. The silver problem—Herschell and Fowler Committees, the Chamberlain report, war currency, present situation. Comparison with Philippines, China and Japan.

Banking.—Indigenous methods, the *hundi*, the *shroff* and *mahajan*—banking castes. European banking in India. Presidency banks, joint-stock and Exchange banks. The present situation, the desirability of a Central State or Federal system of banks, agricultural and co-operative banks.

(4) The Trade, Railway and Tariff situation :—

Historical résumé—growth of trade since 1870, classification and direction of trade. Railways, historical résumé; State, guaranteed and company lines; Railway Policy; Railways and trade. Tariff, historical résumé. Imperial preference, protection, relation of tariff to industries.

(5) Co-operative problems :—

Remedies for the decay of village unity and vigour. A brief study of social organisation in the older village. Forces of disintegration. Chief features of co-operation in India. Comparison with European experience. The future of the village.

(6) Indian Finance :—

Chief features of Revenue and Expenditure. Provincial Finance. Local Taxation. Financial questions arising in connection with Famines.

(7) Course of prices and wages in India ; and causes of movements in them.

(ii) The following books and reports may be consulted :—

Books—

Findlay Shirras—The Science of Public Finance (Macmillan).

Keynes—Indian Currency and Finance (Macmillan).

Vakil—Financial Developments in Modern India (Tara-porevala).

Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (Oxford University Press).

Keatinge—Agricultural Progress in Western India (Longmans).

Gadgil—The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times (Milford).

Brij Narain—Economic Life of India—Past and Present (*omitting* Chapters I to V inclusive).

Anstey—Economic Development of India.

Wattal—Population Problems in India, 1934.

Brij Narain—India in the Crisis, 1934.

Reports—

Reports of the Indian Currency Committees of 1893, 1898, 1914, 1920 and 1926.

Report of the Famine Commission of 1880.

„ Indian Industrial Commission.

„ Indian Fiscal Commission.

„ Acworth Commission.

„ External Capital Committee.

„ Tariff Board on Coal, Iron and Steel, Paper and Cement.

„ Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee.

„ Royal Commission on Agriculture.

„ Royal Commission on Labour.

„ Central Banking Committee. (Majority.)

„ Rail Road Committee, 1933.

Paper IV.—Economic History :—

1. General Sketch of the Economic History of England in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution.

This part should not bulk more largely than one-third of the whole.

The line of study and the standard expected would be indicated by :—

Ashley—Economic Organisation of England ;
Water—An Economic History of England (O.U.P.) ;
Birni—Modern Economic History of Europe
(chapters dealing with England).

2. More detailed study of the period following the Industrial Revolution in England on the following lines :—

(a) England on the eve of the change—population, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, finance, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—Mercantilism.

(b) England during the change—(1760–1820)—growth of population, inventors and captains of industry, roads and canals, the enclosure movement in agriculture, the growth of trade, etc.
Prevailing economic thought—Adam Smith and Malthus.

(c) The new problems to which the change gave rise and their treatment—trade unions, factory legislation, poor relief, free trade, the credit economy, colonial policy, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—the growth of the philanthropic spirit.

The line of study and the standard expected would be indicated by :—

Cunningham—Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. III, for the earlier period, and by J. F. Rees—A Social and Industrial History of England (1815–1918), for the later period.

Knowles—Industrial and Commercial Revolution.

Paper V.—Thesis (including Viva Voce) on an approved subject carrying 200 marks.

The thesis shall be on a subject previously approved by the Board of Studies in Economics and examination in thesis shall include a Viva Voce test.

The candidate must submit the subject on which he proposes to write his thesis along with a synopsis for approval of the

Board of Studies in Economics before the end of June preceding the year of examination.

The thesis should not be, ordinarily, less than 80 or more than 150 foolscap type-written pages and it should be presented in duplicate to the University with the candidate's application to appear at the examination.

If a candidate fails, but his thesis is reported on as satisfactory by the Board of Examiners, he may present it on one, but not more than one, subsequent occasion with or without revision.

Or,

Paper V (a).—An Essay Paper (100 marks) connected with one of the following subjects:—

- (i) Economic Depression and Suitable Remedies.
- (ii) Monetary Reconstruction.
- (iii) Rural Reconstruction in India.
- (iv) Imperial Preference.
- (v) Recent Tendencies in Democracies.

And Paper V (b).—One of the following three options, carrying 100 marks:—

Option (i).—Political Science:—

McIver—The Modern State.

Lord—Principles of Politics.

Laski—The Grammar of Politics.

Bryce—Modern Democracies—Vol. I, Part I; Vol. II, Part III.

Russel—Principles of Social Reconstruction.

Marriott—The Mechanism of the Modern State, 2 vols.

Option (ii).—Theory and Practice of Statistics:—

Scope and Utility of Statistics. Collection of Data. Tabulation. Averages. Dispersion. Skewness. Graphic Methods especially as used in commerce and industry. Index Numbers. Interpolation. Correlation. Common errors in Statistics. Periodicity (by arithmetical methods only).

Books recommended:—

1. Bowley—Elements of Statistics.
2. King—Elements of Statistics.
3. Boddington—Statistics and their application to Commerce.
4. Harvard Economic Service—Review of Economic Statistics.
5. Census of India (1931).
6. D. S. Dubey—Elements of Statistics.

Option (iii).—Indian Labour Problems :—

(Every candidate will be required to familiarise himself with the labour conditions in a city in the Punjab.)

- (a) *Industrial Labour Problems.*—Life of the labouring classes in a few typical industries, e.g., Cotton, jute, coal, tea. Wages and hours. Trade Unions. Labour Disputes. Arbitration and Conciliation. Works Committees and Trade Councils. Social welfare work in India. Unemployment. Labour Agencies and Labour Exchanges. Social Insurance. Workmen's Compensation and Factory Legislation.
- (b) *Rural Labour Problems.*—A brief study of rural labour, particularly of artisans, menials and tenants-at-will. Conditions of tenancy. Wages. Housing. Customary dues and obligations, standard of life.

Books recommended :—

1. Burnett-Hurst—Labour Problems in India.
2. Matheson—Indian Industry, 1930 (Oxford University Press).
3. Brayne—Village Uplift.
4. Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.
5. Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture (Chapters I, XIV and XVI).
6. At least one of the Village Surveys and one of the Settlement Reports of the Punjab.

N.B.—In 1936 candidates who have failed in previous years shall be permitted to appear according to regulations existing in 1934.

For 1933.

Paper I.—Same as for 1937.

Paper II.—*Substitute* Cannan—Money, 1935 for Cannan—Modern Currency and the Regulation of its Value, 1931.

Add Future of Monetary Policy, published by the Institute of International Affairs, 1935.

Paper III.—*Add* Brij Narain—India before the Crisis, 1935.

Paper IV.—Same as for 1937.

Paper V.—*Thesis.*—Same as for 1937.

Paper V (a).—*An Essay Paper.*—Same as for 1937.

Paper V (b).—Option (i)—Same as for 1937.

„ (ii)—*Substitute Rhodes*—Elements of Statistics for Boddington—Statistics and their application to Commerce.

„ (iii)—Same as for 1937.

MATHEMATICS : 1937 AND 1938.

The examination in Mathematics in 1937 and 1938 will be in the following subjects :—

Paper I.—Algebra, Trigonometry, Theory of Equations.—

Infinite series and products of real, constant or variable terms. Convergence, absolute, uniform and conditional. Divergence, Oscillation and Summation.

Indeterminate equations of first degree; Simple continued fractions. Fundamental properties of Integral Numbers. Demoivre's Theorem with applications. Exponential, Logarithmic and Hyperbolic Functions.

Cubic and quartic equations. Range and nature of roots. Symmetric functions of roots. Special roots. Solution of numerical equations.

Determinants, and the fundamental operations of Algebra, with applications.

Paper II.—Plane Geometry, Pure and Analytical; Solid Geometry.—

Cartesian and Homogeneous Co-ordinates, Tangential equations. Cross ratios, Perspective, Reciprocation, Inversion, Projection, the general projectivity and involutions. The Conic, the Circle and the Triangle. The circular points at infinity. Definition and significance of invariants and covariants of two Conics.

The quadric surface and its analysis. The circle at infinity, and confocal quadrics. Elementary theory of Pencils of Quadrics, simpler properties of twisted Curves. Curves in space. Functional and Differential Equations of surfaces.

Paper III.—The Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.—

Dedekind's definition of real numbers, and limits. Conditions of differentiability, and continuity. Partial Differentiation, Theorems of Rolle and Taylor. Applications such as Tangents and Normals, Asymptotes, Singular points, Curvature, Envelopes and Curve Tracing. Pedal, Reciprocal, and Inverse Curves; the elementary properties of well-known curves.

Riemann's Integration, the definite integral with applications to arcs, areas, surfaces and volumes. Infinite Integrals and conditions of their existence. Double integration and simpler aspects of double limit problems (not including Theory of Infinite Series).

Differential Equations:—The elements of the Theory of Differential Equations including Existence Theorems, the solution of equations of the first and second orders, Singular solutions, linear differential equations, integration in series, ordinary equations with more than 2 variables, partial differential equations of the first and second orders.

Paper IV.—Statics and Hydrostatics.—

Parallelogram of forces, Parallel forces, couples, moments. Equilibrium of forces in a plane acting on a rigid body. Conditions of Equilibrium, stable and unstable. Work. Centre of gravity. Friction. Machines. Link Polygons and Linked Mechanisms. Equilibrium of Forces in three Dimensions. Elementary Theorems on Attraction and Potential.

Fluid Pressure. Thrust on a plane area or any surface. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Specific Gravity. Boyle's Law and Charles' Law. Centre of Pressure. Rotating Liquids.

Paper V.—Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions.—

Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion. Laws of motion, Work and Energy. Motion of a Particle under constant forces, Projectiles, Impact and motion in a circle. Normal acceleration. Simple harmonic motion and the simple Pendulum. Central orbits, Units and dimensions.

Moments of Inertia of simple bodies such as rods, laminae, Parallelopipeds, Circles, Circular discs, Spheres, and ellipsoids. Kinetic Energy of a rigid body rotating about a fixed axis. Compound Pendulum. Conservation of Momentum and Energy.

Paper VI.—Astronomy and Spherical Trigonometry.

Or,

Functions of a Complex Variable and Elliptic Functions.

Astronomy and Spherical Trigonometry.—

The Celestial sphere, Systems of Co-ordinates, apparent-diurnal motion of the Stars. The Transit and the Equatorial Instruments with their errors of adjustment. The seasons, the Ecliptic, the Earth's Orbit round the Sun. Equation of Time, Mean, Apparent, Sidereal and Standard time. Atmospheric Refraction and Twilight. Determination of Latitude and Longitude. The Moon's Orbit and Rotation. Solar and

Lunar Eclipses. Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion. Phases of Planets, Stationary Points. Axial rotations of the Sun and the Planets. Determinations of the distances of the Sun, the Planets and the Stars. Aberration, Precession Nutation, Simple treatment of Lunar and Planetary Perturbations, the Calendar, the Leading Constellations.

Functions of a Complex Variable and Elliptic Functions.—

The general bilinear Transformation and Conformal Transformation, infinite series and products, Circle of Convergence and Singularities.

Analytic functions according to Cauchy, Taylor's Series and Laurent's Series, Cauchy's Theorem and Residues with applications, Periods of definite integrals.

The Elliptic functions p , σ , ζ , of Weierstrass.

Theorem of addition formula, Theorems of Weierstrass and Mittag-Leffler on resolution into fractions and into factors. Problem of Inversion and the Invariant, Applications to plane cubics and twisted quartics of genus one.

The following books are suggested as being reliable :—

Paper I.—

Infinite Series	..	Goursat (Vol. I). Knopp. Chapters I to XI, <i>omitting</i> Chapter VIII.
Algebra	..	Smith.
Trigonometry	..	Hobson.
Theory of Equations	..	Burnside and Panton.

Paper II.—

Plane Geometry	..	Askwith, Russel, Sommerville.
Solid Geometry	..	Bell, Salmon (Vol. I), Som- merville.

Paper III.—

Calculus	..	.. Goursat's Analysis. Phillips' Analysis.
Differential Equations	..	Goursat's Analysis. Forsyth's Differential Equa- tions.

Paper IV.—

Statics and Attractions	..	Loney, Routh.
Hydrostatics	..	Besant.

Paper V.—

Dynamics Loney, Routh.
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Paper VI.—

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|--|--|
| Astronomy and Spherical Trigonometry. | Smart's Spherical Astronomy, excluding chapters 11, 12 and 14. Todhunter and Leathern. |
| Complex Variable and Elliptic Functions. | Goursat II, 1. |

PHILOSOPHY: 1937 AND 1938.

The examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy in 1937 and 1938 will be in the following:—

*For 1937.***Paper I.—Psychology.*

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| W. James | .. Principles of Psychology. |
| Stout .. | .. Manual of Psychology. |
| W. McDougall | .. An Outline of Psychology (Methuen). |
| Woodworth | .. Contemporary Schools of Psychology (Methuen, Rs. 5-10-0). |
| Kohler .. | .. Gestalt Psychology. |

Paper II.—Ethics.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Rashdall | .. Theory of Good and Evil. |
| Sidgwick | .. History of Ethics. |
| G. E. Moore | .. Principia Ethica (C.U.P.). |
| Broad .. | .. Five Types of Ethical Theory. |

Paper III.—History of European Philosophy.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Windleband | .. History of Philosophy. |
| Thilly .. | .. History of Philosophy. |
| Introduction to Modern Philosophy, by C. E. M. Joad, Oxford University Press. | |

Paper IV.—Modern Metaphysics.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Taylor .. | .. Elements of Metaphysics. |
| Bergson | .. Creative Evolution. |
| James .. | .. Pragmatism. |
| Russell | .. An Outline of Philosophy. |

* Candidates who have taken the M.A. Degree in Psychology are exempted from taking the paper on Psychology.

Paper V.—Either of the following alternatives :—

(a) *Logic.*

Joseph	..	Logic.
Bosanquet	..	Essentials of Logic.
L. S. Stebbing	..	A Modern Introduction to Logic (Methuen, Rs. 11-4-0).

(b) *The development of the Vedanta movement and Buddhism.*

Radhakrishnan	..	Indian Philosophy, 2 vols.
Sircar	..	Comparative Studies in Vedant.
Keith..	..	Buddhistic Philosophy.

Paper VI.—*Essay.*

For 1938.

Paper I.—Delete Kohler: Gestalt Psychology.

Add Gardner Murphy: Historical Introduction to Modern Psychology, Parts I and II only, omitting Part III.

The other Papers as for 1937.

***PSYCHOLOGY.**

For 1937.

Paper I.—*General Principles of Psychology.*

Books recommended for study to be the same as for Paper I (Psychology) for the M.A. Degree in Philosophy.

Paper II.—*Experimental Psychology.*

Books recommended :—

Myer's and Bartlett's Text-book of Experimental Psychology, Part I.
Collins and Drever's Experimental Psychology, Part I.

Paper III.—*Social Psychology.*

Books recommended :—

W. McDougall's Social Psychology, and Group Mind.
M. Ginsberg's Social Psychology.

* Candidates who have already taken the M.A. Degree in Philosophy are exempted from taking Paper I.

F. C. Bartlett's Psychology and Primitive Culture.
 Mukarji and Sen Gupta's Introduction to Social Psychology.
 Cyril Flowers—An Approach to the Psychology of Religion.

Paper IV.—Abnormal Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Freud's Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis, and
 Interpretation of Dreams.
 W. McDougall's Outlines of Abnormal Psychology.
 Adler—Individual Psychology.
 Jung—Psychology of the Unconscious.

Paper V.—Applied Psychology.

Educational Psychology.
 Industrial Psychology.

Books recommended :—

T. P. Nunn's Data and First Principles of Education.
 Burt's Mental and Scholastic Tests.
 Terman's The Measurement of Intelligence.
 Bannister's Elementary Applications of Statistical Method.
 Psychology and Education, by R. M. Ogden.
 Myer's Industrial Psychology.

Paper VI.—

(a) An Essay or Thesis 50 marks.

The thesis is to be the result of two years' work and the subject therefor is to be approved by the Board of Studies in Philosophy not later than January of the year preceding that in which the candidate is to appear for his examination.

(b) A Practical Test 50 marks.

The Laboratory Course shall consist of more thorough study of the topics for experimental study prescribed for the B.A. Honours in Psychology Examination and of the Experiments contained in Myer's and Bartlett's Text-book of Experimental Psychology, Part II, Section IV.

Successful candidates shall qualify separately in each part of this Paper, and in addition shall produce evidence of having attended 75 per cent. of the periods of laboratory instruction provided the minimum number of periods of such instruction being fixed at 40.

For 1938.

Paper I.—As for 1937.

Paper II.—Delete Collins and Drever's Psychology, Part I.

Paper III.—Delete Ginsberg's Social Psychology, and Mukarji and Sen Gupta's Introduction to Social Psychology.

Substitute Social Psychology, by Kimball Young, omitting Part II.

Paper IV.—As for 1937.

Paper V.—*Applied Psychology.*—As for 1937, except that delete T. P. Nunn's Data and First Principles of Education and R. M. Ogden's Psychology and Education.

Insert Sandiford's Educational Psychology.

Delete Terman's The Measurement of Intelligence and Burt's Mental and Scholastic Tests.

Insert Pintner—Mental Tests.

Paper VI.—As for 1937.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

For 1937.

Paper I.—*The Origin and Nature of the State.*

MacIver	..	The Modern State.
Laski	..	Grammar of Politics.
Laski	..	Liberty in the Modern State.
The International	..	The Theory of the State
Crisis.		(O.U.P.).
Follet	..	The Modern State.
Russell	..	Principles of Social Reconstruc-
		tion.
Garner	..	Introduction to Political Science.

Paper II.—*History of Political Theories.*

Pollock	..	Introduction to the History of
		Political Science.
Dunning	..	History of Political Theories,
		4 vols.
English Political	4	vols. (Home University
Thought.		Library Series).
Watson	..	The State in Peace and War.
Lord	..	Politics.
Burns	..	Political Ideals.
Hobbes	..	The Leviathan (for special
		study).
McIlwain	..	The Growth of Political Thought
		in the West.

Paper III.—The Comparative Study of Constitutions.

Comparative study of constitutions: Great Britain, the Dominions, U.S.A., France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

Books on Paper III.

Ogg ..	..	English Government and Politics.
Keith ..	..	Dominion Autonomy in Practice.
Munro ..	..	Government and Parties in the U.S.A.
Brogan ..	..	American Political System.
Soltau ..	..	French Parties and Politics.
Bonjour ..	..	Real Democracy in Operation: The Example of Switzerland.
Brunet ..	..	The New Constitution of Germany.
McBain and Rogers		The New Constitutions of Europe.
Bryce ..	..	Modern Democracies.

Paper IV.—(Option i)—English Constitutional Law and History.

Maitland ..	..	The Constitutional History of England.
Dicey ..	..	The Law of the Constitution.
Anson ..	..	Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Adams ..	..	English Constitutional History.
White ..	..	The Making of the English Constitution.
Adams and Stephens		Select Documents of English Constitutional History.
Robertson ..	..	Selected Statutes, Cases and Documents.
Keith ..	..	The British Constitutional Law.
Clark ..	..	Outlines of Local Government.

Paper IV.—(Option ii)—Jurisprudence and Principles of Law.

Vinogradoff ..	..	Common-sense in Law (Home University Library).
Hibbert ..	..	Jurisprudence.
Salmond ..	..	Jurisprudence (Stevens and Haynes).
Allen ..	..	The Making of Law (Oxford).
Gray ..	..	The Nature and Sources of Law (Columbia University Press).

Brown ..	..	The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation (Murray).
„ ..	..	The Austinian Theory of Law (Murray).
Dickinson	..	Justice and Liberty.
Holland	..	Jurisprudence.

Paper IV.—(Option iii)—Public International Law and Relations.

Lawrence, P. J.	..	International Law.
Oppenheim	..	International Law (edited by McNair of Cambridge), 1931 edition.
Wilson	..	Hand-Book of International Law.
Hershey	..	The Essentials of International Public Law and Organisation.
Buell ..	..	International Relations.
Garner	..	Recent Developments in International Law.
Hall ..	..	International Law, edited by P. Higgins.
Pitt-Cobett	..	Leading Cases in International Law.
Dickinson	..	Law of Nations (case book).
Drummond	..	Ten Years of the League of Nations.

Paper V.—(Option i)—Economic History of England, Recent Economic History of the United States of America and India.

Cunningham	..	Growth of Industry and Commerce, 3 vols.
Birnie ..	..	Economic History of Europe, 1760–1930.
Anstey	..	The Economic Development of India.
Gadgill	..	The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.
Knowles	..	The Economic Development in the 19th Century.
„	..	Industrial and Commercial Revolution.
Bogart	..	Economic History of the American People.
Lippincott	..	Economic Development of the United States.

Paper V.—(Option ii)—Principles of Economics.

Marshall	..	Principles of Economics.
Taussig	..	Principles of Economics, 2 vols.
Stamp ..	..	Fundamental Principles of Taxation.
Dalton ..	..	Public Finance.
Shirras ..	..	Science of Public Finance.
Harrod ..	..	International Economics.

Paper VI.—Evolution of the present system of Government in India.

Jayaswal	..	Hindu Polity.
Mozumdar	..	Corporate Life in Ancient India.
Sarkar	..	Moghal Administration.
Ilbert ..	..	Historical Introduction to the Government of India Act.
Montagu-Chelmsford Report.		
Reports of the Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1923-24.		
Bannerji	..	Indian Constitution.
Singh ..	..	Indian States.
Venketashwar	..	Indian Culture through the Ages, Vol. II.
Khosla ..	..	Mughal Kingship and Nobility.
Pannikar	..	British India and Indian States.

For 1938.

*Paper I.—Delete Laski: Liberty in the Modern State.
Add Laski: The State in Theory and Practice.*

Paper II.—The same as for 1937.

*Paper III.—Delete Brogan: American Political System.
Add Beard: American Government and Politics.*

Paper IV.—

*(Option i)—Delete Clark: Outlines of the Local Government
and Anson: Law and Custom of the Consti-
tution.
Add Wade and Phillips: English Constitutional
Law.*

(Option ii)—The same as for 1937.

*(Option iii)—Delete Garner: Recent Developments in Inter-
national Law.*

Paper V.—

*(Option i)—In place of Cunningham: Growth of Industry
and Commerce, 3 vols., substitute Cunningham:*

Growth of English Industry and Commerce,
Vol. III only.

(Option ii)—The same as for 1937.

Paper VI.—Add Eddy and Lawton: The New Constitution of India.

Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

1. *The Psychological Basis of Education.*

(a) The relation between Psychology and Education.

Psychology as the study of human behaviour and Education—its modification.

(b) The methods of Psychology.

Observation, introspection, experiment and psycho-analysis.

(c) The relation between body and mind—its educational importance. Fatigue—its causes and cures. Types of temperaments and their importance to the teacher.

(d) The unconscious mind—its relation to the pre-conscious and the conscious mind.

(e) Human instincts and their modification through experience and training. Imitation, suggestion and sympathy. Routine (or tendency to repetition). Play and the Play-way in modern education.

(f) The formation of habits and their utility. The growth of the sentiments and the organisation of the instincts. The growth of the self-regarding sentiment and the formation of character. The nature of the self and the moral self; will and its training.

(g) Mental conflict, repression, the formation of complexes; delinquency. Sublimation and educational opportunities.

(h) The conscious mind. Attention and interest. Perception and the training of the Senses. Memory; methods of memorising, improvement of memory, forgetfulness—natural and morbid.

(i) Ideas and images. The importance of fairy tales in childhood. Reasoning and opportunities for its development. Learning its nature and laws. Transfer of training.

(j) Intelligence and intelligence tests—their educational importance; correlation.

(k) The psychology of the group—the classroom and the playground.

(l) The psychology of discipline—individual and social. Methods of achieving discipline. Self-government in schools and other extra-curricular activities. School spirit and its development.

(m) Rewards and punishment.

2. *School Organisation and Management.*

(a) *Material conditions of School work* :—School localities and sites. A study of the principles of school buildings applicable to the Punjab, with special reference to secondary school requirements. Designs of rooms for special subjects, especially for Drawing and Science. Hostel plans. The school premises (including outhouses, gymnasium, refreshment room and school garden). Sanitation and water supply.

(b) *School Administration and Organisation* :—The Educational system of the Province :—Classes and grades of schools for general education. Curricula and aims.

(c) *Rural Education* :—Problems of expansion and supervision. The village school and the community.

(d) *The Middle School* :—Lower and upper middle schools, Anglo-vernacular, Vernacular and mixed. Problems of curricula and staffing.

(e) *The High School* :—Headmaster and staff. Distribution of work (subject and class teacher plans). Time-tables. Hostel life and superintendence. Other aspects of school supervision.

(f) *Examinations* :—External and Internal. Viva voce and written tests. Control of pupils' progress and promotion. Choice of text-books. Out of school occupations (outdoor and indoor). Clubs and hobbies. Libraries and Museums.

(g) *The School as a preparation for Civic Life* :—Systems of pupil self-government. Co-operative clubs. The Boy Scout movement, and other means of developing corporate life and the habit of social service.

Care of health and physique.

The teacher's co-operation with the Medical Inspector.

(h) *School Games* :—Their moral and physical value, as compared with formal physical exercises.

Different kinds of organised games (Indian and otherwise) suitable to different ages and circumstances. Games' organisation. Use and abuse of tournaments and other forms of competition. Playgrounds.

Formal physical exercises. Principles underlying them. Their conduct and supervision in school hours. Courses in vogue in the Punjab.

3. *Methods of Teaching.*

(a) Principles governing the teaching process, such as the procedure from analysis to synthesis, from concrete to abstract,

from known to unknown, from simple to complex, from whole to parts, from particular to general, from indefinite to definite, from empirical to rational; psychological and logical order.

(b) The process of teaching and its steps. Lessons in abstract and concrete studies and skill subjects. The preparation of the teaching notes of lessons.

(c) The devices of teaching. The purposes, kinds and marks of good questioning; how to deal with answers; exposition; ordinary class examinations; written exercises and their correction; marking and records of results; pupil's note-books; functions and qualities of good text-books in the various school subjects; school libraries; illustration; the use of the black-board; home work; tests and examinations.

(d) General suggestions on the teaching of English, Science, History and Geography, Nature Study, Mathematics, Drawing and Educational Handwork in Secondary Schools.

(e) Latest developments in methods of instruction, such as Heuristic method, the play-way, the project method.

4. *Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects.*

A fuller knowledge of the methods of teaching English and one other of the following branches of study selected by the candidate :—

- (a) Mathematics.
- (b) Science.
- (c) History and Geography.
- (d) A Classical Language and a Vernacular.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

(i) Comparison and contrast of aims in teaching a Vernacular, a classical language and English in schools, with consequent *main* differences in method.

(ii) (a) Characteristics of modern methods of teaching a modern foreign language as affected by the peculiar place of English in the school curriculum: a subject and a common medium of expression in and after school life.

(b) Use of the Vernacular in teaching English; the place of translation.

(c) Extent to which English does and should replace the Vernacular as a medium for instruction in the principles of written composition and effective speech.

(iii) Close co-ordination of all "Branches" in teaching English; their relative emphasis in each main stage of the teaching; typical procedure of each stage.

(iv) Special measures to expedite a good pronunciation, an understanding of the spoken language and some facility in speaking English. Subject-matter of early lessons. Methods

of interpretation other than the Vernacular. Choice and use of pictures in amassing vocabulary.

* (v) The reader. Stage introductory to its use. Its nature and treatment in the middle stage; in the high stage. Intensive and cursory reading.

(vi) Grammar. Aim in teaching it. Selection of grammatical material. Help from the vernacular grammar. Incidental and systematic teaching. Limits of the inductive method.

(vii) (a) Connection of written with oral composition and with reading. Choice of topic. Correlation with other subjects and with ordinary life.

(b) Correction of written exercises. Dictation. Letter writing. Exercises in definition, explanation, paraphrase, choice and treatment of passages for paraphrase. Paraphrase compared with translation as an agent in teaching.

(viii) Spelling. Handwriting.

(ix) Teaching of language a basis for the teaching of literature. Possibilities of any suggestions for imparting to Indian pupils an appreciation of literature.

(x) The use of phonetics in language teaching.

TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Mathematics*.—The educational value of Mathematics. The place of Mathematics in the school curriculum. The relation of Mathematics to other sciences. The place of the textbook; a consideration of some text-books in common use.

(2) *Methods of Teaching Mathematics*.—(i) Dogmatic, (ii) Inductive—Deductive, (iii) Analytic—Synthetic, (iv) Laboratory, (v) Concentric.

These methods will be illustrated by means of specimen lessons.

(3) Study of the theory and method of teaching the various parts of a high school course in all departments, with emphasis on the following :—

Arithmetic.—Decimal notation, first four rules, casting out nines, tests of divisibility, remainder in short division, G.C.M., L.C.M., vulgar fractions—their comparison and first four rules, decimal fractions, approximation, contracted multiplication and division, metric system, unitary method, proportion, percentage, interest, profit and loss, discount, square root.

Algebra.—Literal Arithmetic, opposite quantities, simple equations, simultaneous equations, graphs, graphic solution of simultaneous equations, cross multiplication, method for solving simultaneous equations, factors of the type $x^2 + px + q$, $x^3 - y^3$, etc., factor theorem, symmetry, homogeneity, principle of indeterminate coefficients, fractional and negative indices, surds and elimination.

Geometry.—Euclid's elements compared with modern Geometry. Fundamental concepts, measurement of lines and angles, areas by means of squared paper, different methods of establishing geometrical truths (*experimentally*), use of scale, geometrical excursions, areas and volumes.

(4) *Nature of a course in Demonstrative Geometry.*—How to teach definitions, and geometrical propositions, place of exercises in a course.

(5) *Typical Methods of Demonstration.*—(i) Superposition, (ii) Direct, (iii) Indirect, (iv) Exhaustion, (v) Motion and Limit, (vi) Intersection of Loci.

(6) Place and function of oral work.

(7) *Outline Notes of Lessons.*—Notes of lessons to be prepared by each student of Mathematics, as given below:—

- (i) A lesson from the conceptional stage of Geometry.
- (ii) A lesson from the empirical stage of Geometry.
- (iii) A lesson on the Measurement of Areas and Volumes.
- (iv) A lesson on a problem in Demonstrative Geometry.
- (v) A lesson on a theorem in Demonstrative Geometry.
- (vi) A lesson on a rule in Pure Arithmetic.
- (vii) A lesson on a rule in Applied Arithmetic.
- (viii) A lesson in Literal Arithmetic.
- (ix) A lesson in Realistic Algebra.
- (x) A lesson in Formal Algebra.

(8) The working of the Dalton plan in Mathematics.

(9) The students of Mathematics while practising in schools will pay special attention to the teaching of Mathematics.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE.

(a) *Theoretical.*

(1) *General.*—The history of Science teaching in schools; reasons for the inclusion of Science in the curriculum; aim and value of class-room and laboratory teaching; undifferentiated Science and systematic courses; heuristic, demonstration and assignment methods of instruction; application to daily life; correlation with other subjects; curriculum in the Punjab; written and practical examination; the training of Science teachers; Science courses for boys and girls; aids to Science teaching, e.g., films, wireless, excursions, etc.

(2) *Equipment, etc.*—Types of class-room and laboratory; arrangements of furniture and fittings; water-supply and drainage; selection and purchase of apparatus and stores; home-made apparatus; library books and charts; care and arrangement of apparatus; school museum; laboratory regulations.

(3) *Method and Technique*.—Time-tables, lesson demonstrations; use of charts and sketches; problems; text-books; note-taking; home tasks; examinations; teaching lesson notes; laboratory schemes; laboratory directions and laboratory manuals; note-books; diaries; graphs and records; supervision and correction; co-operation of pupils out of school work. Inspection methods.

(4) *Nature Study*.—A series of lectures will be given dealing (1) with the aim, scope, place and methods of Nature Study in the school curriculum.

(b) *Practical*.

(1) Teaching the Matriculation course in Physics and Chemistry to a class.

(2) A course in manual training to enable students to repair and make simple apparatus.

TEACHING OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A.—HISTORY.

(i) *Theoretical Work*.

(1) What History is; the sources of historical knowledge: historical criticism.

(2) The aims and value of teaching history in schools.

(3) The problem of adapting history to children.

(4) Schemes of history lessons and selections of facts in the Primary, Middle and High Classes.

(5) General methods of instruction as applied to Primary, Middle and High Classes.

(6) The Chronological Method, the Regressive Method, the Concentric Method.

(7) Making the past real; special aids to visualisation; local history and its use.

(8) Relation of history to other subjects.

(9) Civics—its importance, methods of teaching; proposed syllabus for Middle and High Classes.

(10) Special study of Lord Dalhousie to illustrate the above principles of teaching history.

(ii) *Practical Work*.

(1) Drawing of plans of battles; maps of India to illustrate the political division at different periods of history.

(2) Excursions to the local museum and historical buildings in the neighbourhood.

(3) Preparation of time charts.

Teaching Work—

- (1) Demonstration lessons by the Lecturer.
- (2) A course of twelve criticism lessons by the students.
- (3) Preparation of six notes of lessons by each student.

B.—GEOGRAPHY.

(i) Theoretical Work.

(1) Definition of Geography, meaning and growth of the idea; aims of Geography teaching; and scope of school Geography.

(2) Home Geography and its use in teaching the Geography of the World as a whole.

(3) Syllabuses and different methods of teaching Geography as applied to Primary, Middle and High Classes.

(4) Relation of Geography to other subjects, especially to History and Nature Study.

(5) The use of maps and text-books.

(6) Equipment and apparatus; maps, globes, illustrations.

(7) General principles and Geography of India to illustrate the principles of teaching.

(ii) Practical Work.

(1) Keeping of records of temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind direction, rainfall, humidity.

(2) Drawing of statistical diagrams on squared paper.

(3) Drawing of maps of India, showing relief, monsoons, distributions of rainfall, vegetation, minerals and manufactures, population, railways, etc.

(4) Drawing diagrams on the blackboard illustrating such topics as the following :—The revolution of the earth round the sun, height of the sun at various times, the formation of springs, a section of volcano, the effect of vortical relief on rainfall.

(5) Illustrative lessons by the Lecturer.

(6) A course of twelve practice lessons by the students.

(7) Drawing up a course of lessons for the High Department with notes of six consecutive lessons included in the course.

TEACHING OF A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE AND A VERNACULAR.

A.—General comparison and contrast of aims in teaching a Vernacular, a modern foreign language and a classical language, with consequent main differences in method. Distinctive features and inter-relation of classical languages and Indian Vernaculars.

B.—A classical language (Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit) :—

- (i) Standard to be aimed at in secondary schools. The so-called inherent difficulties of the classical languages. Traditional and modern methods in learning a classical language. Their merits and defects.
- (ii) The various methods of teaching reading. Peculiar sounds of the classical languages. Pronunciation. Early difficulties and how to overcome them. Various types of reading lessons and conduct of typical reading lessons in early, middle and advanced stages. Silent and expressive reading. Recitation and memorisation of striking passages in prose and poetry. The use and limitation of oral practice in dealing with a classical language.
- (iii) Aim in teaching grammar. Selection of grammatical material. Comparison with the Vernacular grammar. Incidental and systematic teaching. Inductive method and its limits. Contents of a grammar book. Typical exercises, oral and written, in grammatical usage.
- (iv) The translation method as applied to the classical languages. Translation from the Vernacular—as an art or agent in teaching. Typical exercises in translation from the Vernacular.
- (v) Handwriting. The various scripts. The place of dictation and transcription. Written work at various stages. Pupils' notebooks.
- (vi) Home study in a classical language. Preparation and revision exercises. The use of a dictionary.
- (vii) Classical language texts. Consideration of the scheme of studies obtaining in indigenous institutions. Methods of transliteration and textual preservation. Reference books. Charts and pictures. Books for a school library.
- (viii) Correlation with the History and Geography of India or the Middle East.

C.—A Vernacular (Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi)—

All relevant topics as indicated under B above, with special emphasis on—

- (i) Special measures to expedite and ensure a good pronunciation, an understanding of the spoken language and facility in speaking the Vernacular. Topics for conversation.
- (ii) Connection of written work with oral composition and with reading. Choice of topics. Correlation with

other subjects and with ordinary life. Letter-writing. Exercises in definitions, explanation and paraphrase.

- (iii) Extensive reading at various stages. Class libraries. The teaching of the Vernacular as a basis for the teaching of literature. Suggestions for imparting an appreciation of literature.

D.—General outlines of the literary histories of the Vernacular and the classical languages.

5. *History of Education.*

- (a) The History of educational movements from Greek times to the present day.

Greek education as exemplified by Plato.

Roman education with reference to Quintilian.

Comenius and his contribution to Method.

Locke's "Thoughts concerning Education".

Rousseau's "Emile".

Pestalozzi. His work.

Herbart and his contribution to Method.

Froebel and the Kindergarten System.

Present-day tendencies in Education.

- (b) The rise and development of European education in India, studied in reference to the Calcutta University Commission's Report (Vol. I, *omitting* Chapters 6, 10 and 11; Vol. II, Chapters 16, 17 and 18).

6. *Practical Skill in Teaching.*

Each candidate must submit records of at least twelve lessons delivered during the session. This record and his College Report will be taken into consideration in estimating the practical skill of the candidate.

The candidate will be required to prepare and submit full teaching notes of four lessons taken from two at least of the following groups of subjects :—

- (a) Language and Literature.
- (b) History and Geography.
- (c) Mathematics.
- (d) Natural History and Physical Science.
- (e) Classical and Vernacular Languages.

At least one of these lessons must be delivered in the presence of the Examiner under ordinary school conditions.

The Notes should indicate (i) the age of the pupils for whom the lesson is intended; (ii) the previous knowledge which they are assumed to possess; (iii) the diagrams, maps, apparatus or other visible illustrations which it is proposed to use.

In giving the lessons candidates will be expected to follow, in the main, the course described in the notes.

Books recommended.

For 1937.

- I. *The Psychological Basis of Education*—
Ground Work of Educational Psychology, by Ross.
- II. *School Management and Organisation*—
School Organisation for Indian Schools, by Ryburn
(Oxford University Press).
Recent Reports on Public Instruction in the Punjab.
Proceedings of Conferences.
Reprints of School Organisation (Gulab Singh).
- III. *Methods of Teaching*—
Macnee: Indian Secondary School Instruction (Oxford
University Press).
J. Adams: Educational Movements and Methods
(Harrap and Co.).
Suggestions for the consideration of Teachers, issued by
the English Board of Education.
Teaching, its Nature and Varieties, by Dumville
(U.T.P.).
- IV. *Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects*—
The scope of the course to be covered may be ascer-
tained by consulting—
 - (a) The Teaching of English, by Thompon and Wyatt.
 - (b) Suggestions for the Teaching of English in India, by
Ryburn (Oxford University Press).
 - (c) Principles of Language Teaching—Palmer (Harrap
and Co.).
 - (d) The Teaching of Mathematics in Secondary Schools,
by Schultz (Macmillan). (4/8).
 - (e) The Teaching of Mathematics in the New Education,
by Kuppaswami Aiyangar (The New Education
Fellowship, Mysore).
 - (f) The Teaching of Science in Schools, by J. Brown
(U.L. Press).
Science Teaching, by Westaway (Blackie).
 - (g) The Principles and Practice of Geography Teaching, by
Barnard (University Tutorial Press).
The Teaching of History, by Jarvis (Clarendon Press).

- (h) The Introduction to the "Atlas of Economic Geography", by L. W. Lyde, M.A. (Oxford University Press).
- (i) The Teaching of Geometry and Graphic Algebra in Elementary Schools (English Board of Education).
- (j) "Teaching of Latin and Greek"—Bennet and Bristol.
- (k) "The Classical Association Pamphlets."
- (l) "New Teaching"—Adams.
- (m) "Practice of Instruction"—Adamson.
- (n) "Educational Movements and Methods"—Adams.
- (o) "The Teaching of English in England"—Tomkinson.

Chapters on the teaching of classical languages.

N.B.—Methods advocated in the books (j) to (o) to be adapted to the teaching of the classical languages and Vernaculars in the Punjab.

V. *History of Education*—

The Calcutta University Commission Report (Vol. I, omitting Chapters 6, 10 and 11 and Vol. II, Chapters 16, 17 and 18).

The Doctrines of the Great Educators, by R. R. Rusk (Macmillan and Co.).

For additional reading—

The Panjab University Enquiry Committee Report.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1937 and 1938.

Science Faculty.

ENGLISH : 1937 AND 1938.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MATHEMATICS : 1937 AND 1938.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

AN INDIAN VERNACULAR OR FRENCH (OPTIONAL PAPER).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

GERMAN (OPTIONAL PAPER).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

French and German (for candidates appearing under Regulation 15 relating to this examination).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

*PHYSICS.

For 1937.

Overlapping in teaching of subjects already done in the School classes should as far as possible, but consistent with efficiency, be avoided.

Algebra.—Quadratic equations involving a single variable; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Binomial Theorem (positive index and application for negative and fractional indices).

Trigonometry and Logarithms.—Sexagesimal and Circular Units; Definitions, Simpler Properties and Graphs of the Trigonometric Functions; Addition Formulæ; Solution of a Right-angled Triangle; Formulæ connecting the sides and angles of a triangle; Limiting values of sine, cosine and tangent for small values of the angles; Principle and use of Logarithms.

Co-ordinate Geometry.—Cartesian and Polar Co-ordinates of a Point; Equations of a Straight Line, Circle and Parabola in Rectangular Co-ordinates.

* The Mathematical portion in Physics is required of those candidates who have not taken Mathematics as a separate subject.

Mechanics.—Accelerated Rectilinear Motion ; Composition of Motions ; Newton's Laws of Motion ; Units and Measurement of Force ; Composition and Resolution of Forces ; Centrifugal Force ; the Law of Gravitation ; Gravity ; Simple Pendulum ; Work and Energy ; Friction ; Simple treatment of simple machines, namely, Pulleys, Inclined Plane, Lever, Weighing Machines, Wheel and Axle, Screw and Screw Jack ; Simple ideas about Elasticity treated experimentally ; Laws of Hydrostatic Pressure and Floatation ; Simple Qualitative Experiments on Surface Tension ; Barometers ; Relation between Pressure and Volume in Gases ; Elementary Principles of the Aeroplane and Airship.

Sound.—The Production of Sound and its Transmission through various Media ; Loudness, Pitch and Quality ; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air ; Echoes ; Experimental Investigation of the Fundamental Vibrations of Strings by means of the Sonometer and of Air Columns by Resonance to Tuning Forks ; Nodes and Antinodes ; Beats ; and the Principle of the Gramophone.

Heat.—Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases with rise of Temperature ; Change of State ; Latent Heat ; Vapour Pressure ; Boiling Point ; the Ammonia Ice Plant ; Dew-point ; Regnault's and the Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometers ; Convection ; Conduction ; Definition of Thermal Conductivity ; Radiation, its Properties and its relation to Light ; Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and its Determination by Joule's Method ; Elementary Principles of the Steam Engine and the Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Photometry ; Reflection at Plane and Spherical Surfaces and the Formation of Images ; Refraction at Plane Surface ; Total Reflection ; Minimum Deviation ; Dispersion ; Formation of Images by Single Thin Lenses ; the Eye as an Optical Instrument ; Long and Short Sight and their Correction ; Dioptric Strength of Spectacles ; the Principles of the Telescope (Reflection and Refraction) ; the Microscope, the Cinematograph and the Binocular (Prismatic and Ordinary) ; Measurement of the Velocity of Light by Fizeau's Method.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnetic Induction ; the Magnetic Field ; Lines of Force ; Deflection Magnetometer, its End-on Position ; Vibration Magnetometer ; Simple Ideas about the Terrestrial Magnetic Elements ; Electrification by Friction and by Induction ; Wimshurst's Machine ; Quantity of Electricity ; Distribution of Electrification on Conductors ; the Electric Field ; Field Strength ; the Inverse Square Law of Electric Force ; Potential Capacity ; Atmospheric Electricity ; Electric Current ; the Various Cells ; Description and Action of Lead Accumulators ; Description of Alkaline Accumulators ; the Magnetic Field due to Current ; the Theory of the Tangent Galvanometer ; Measurement of Current ; Electro-motive Force ; Resist-

ance; Ohm's Law; the Volt, the Ohm and the Ampere; Simple Description, Principle and Use of Moving Coil Galvanometers, Voltmeters, Ammeters and Shunts; Measurements of Resistance by Voltmeter and Ammeter; Theory and Use of Slide Wire Bridge; Comparison of E.M.F.s by a High Resistance Moving Coil Galvanometer; Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit; Heating and Chemical Effects of Currents; the Principle of Thermopile; Electromagnetic Induction; Faraday's and Lenz's Laws; Induction Coil; Elementary Ideas of Alternating Currents, Transformers, Dynamos and D.C. Motors; Telegraphs and Telephones; Elementary Principles of Wireless Telegraphy; Simple Spark Transmitter and Crystal Receiver; the Action of a Diode Valve; Simple Experiments on the Conduction of Electricity through Rarefied Gases; Elementary Ideas about X-rays.

Practical.—The scope of work is indicated by the following. Calculations by use of logarithms and curve plotting wherever possible should be encouraged.

Quantitative Experiments.

Measurement of Length by Vernier Callipers and Screw Gauge;

Determination of the Resultant of Two Forces, Parallel and otherwise;

Quantitative Experiments with the Lever and the Inclined Plane;

Experiments with the Simple Pendulum;

Accurate Determination of Density of light Solids by the application of Archimedes' Principle;

Accurate Determination of Density of Soluble and Insoluble Substances by the Specific Gravity Bottle;

Determination of Density of Liquids by Hydrometers;

Preparation of Solutions of Definite Strengths;

Velocity of Sound by Resonance;

Verification of Boyle's Law;

Determination of Specific Heats by the Method of Mixtures;

Determination of Latent Heat of Water;

Determination of Dew-point and Humidity with the Dry and Wet Bulb Hygrometer;

Verification of the Sine Law of Refraction;

Refraction through Prisms; Minimum Deviation and Total Reflection;

Determination of the Nature and Position of Images formed by Plane and Concave Mirrors and Convex Lenses by the Method of Parallax;

Refractive Index of Liquids by the Concave Mirror Method;

Tracing of Lines of Magnetic Force;

Comparison of Magnetic Moments by Deflection ;
 The Slide Wire Bridge—Resistance and Specific Resistance ;
 Determination of Resistance by Voltmeter and Ammeter ;
 Comparison of E.M.F.s by a Moving Coil Galvanometer ;
 Measurement of Fall of Potential along a Wire by a Voltmeter.

Qualitative Experiments.

An Electric Bell to be operated by Push Buttons from two different points ;

Setting up a Two-way Telephone Circuit ;

Setting up a Two-way Telegraph Circuit ;

Setting up a Lighting Circuit consisting of at least three Lamps with Independent Switches and two Fuses ;

Charging of an Accumulator or electroplating small object ;

The Ice Pail Experiments ;

Building up a Telescope with two Lenses ;

Building up a Microscope with two Lenses.

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated by the student and initialled by the teacher in charge.

Books suggested :—

Crowther's Manual of Physics (O.U. Press), *omitting* sections 128, page 244, Flicker Photometer, 220, 223, 231–233, 287, 299, 320, 356, 360, 362, 367, 368, 371, 373, 377.

G. L. Datta's Intermediate Physics (Atma Ram), *omitting* the following sections :—

67, 89, 90, 92, 93, 108, 253, 258, 264, 293, 299, 323, 334, 335, 353, 371, 375, 403, 415, 419, 421, 430, 431–433, 436, 437, 478, 509, 512, 526, 527, 568, 569.

Chhabra's Intermediate Physics (R. S. Jaura).

Chetan Anand : Practical Physics for Junior Classes.

S. R. Suri : Text-book of Practical Physics.

"Elementary Mathematics", by S. Shiv Charan Singh.

For 1938.

In the practical course, the following minor modifications are made :—

Quantitative Experiments—

Determination of Density of Liquids by Common Hydrometer, Comparison of Mag-Moments by Deflection Magneto-meter.

Comparison of E.M.F.s by deflections of a moving coil.
Pointer Galvanometer.

Qualitative Experiments—

The setting up of a Two-way Telephone Circuit without bell.

The rest as for 1937.

CHEMISTRY.

For 1937 and 1938.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

1. *General and Physical—*

Methods for the purification of substances and separation of mixtures.

Chemical change—its characteristics and distinction from Physical change. Distinction between Chemical Compound and Mechanical Mixture. Conditions that influence chemical action. Different kinds of chemical action.

Chemical symbols and formulæ. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition and *vice versa*. Significance of empirical, molecular and structural formulæ. Positive and negative radicals and their valencies. Writing the formulæ of acids, bases and salts.

The Chemical Equation and its significance. Methods of balancing equations. Calculations based on equations.

Laws of Chemical Combination; (1) Conservation of Mass, (2) Definite Proportions, (3) Multiple Proportions, (4) Equivalent Proportions and (5) Gaseous Volumes.

An elementary treatment of the atomic structure of the elements of the first two periods. Atomic Numbers—Electrons—Valency—Electrovalency—Co-valency. Periodic classification of the elements. Applications of the Periodic Law.

Statement and applications of Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, Dalton's Law of partial pressures. Gaseous Diffusion. Graham's Law and its application to the determination of molecular weight.

Definition of Molecular Weight and the application of Avogadro's Hypothesis to the determination of Molecular Weights of volatile substances by Victor Meyer's Method.

Atomic Weights, Molecular Weights, Equivalent Weights, Valency.

Acids, Bases and Salts. General methods of their preparation, their general characters, classification and nomenclature.

Relation between molecular weight, equivalent weight, basicity and acidity. Determination of equivalent weights of acids and bases.

Influence of Concentration, Temperature and Pressure on chemical reactions in general without mathematical treatment. Gaseous Dissociation. (Calculation of the degree of dissociation of a gas from its density to be excluded.) Catalysis and its application in the manufacture of ammonia and sulphuric acid.

Electrolytes and non-Electrolytes, Electrolysis, the laws of Electrolysis. Important applications of electrolysis.

Ionic Theory. Explanation of electrolysis, strengths of acids and bases, neutralisation. Hydrolysis in terms of the Ionic Theory.

2. *Non-Metals*—

(a) Occurrence, preparations, properties and important uses of the following:—Hydrogen, Oxygen, Ozone, Fluorine, Chlorine, Iodine, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Carbon.

(b) The industrial preparation of (1) Oxygen and Nitrogen by the liquefaction of air process, (2) Hydrogen and Chlorine by the electrolytic process, (3) Phosphorus by the electro-thermal process and (4) Bromine and Iodine.

(c) Preparation, important properties and simple tests of the following compounds together with the composition and formulæ of those printed in italics:—

Water,—hydrogen fluoride, *chloride*, bromide and *iodide*, Hydrogen peroxide,—*Hydrogen sulphide*,—*sulphur dioxide*,—sulphur trioxide,—*nitrous* and *nitric oxides*,—nitrous anhydride and nitrous acid,—nitrogen peroxide—phosphine—phosphorous trichloride—pentachloride, pentoxide—phosphoric acids—*carbon monoxide*,—carbon dioxide (.....Important methods of manufacture of *bleaching powder* and *sodium hypochlorite*, potassium chlorate, *sulphuric acid*, sodium thiosulphate, *ammonia*, *nitric acid*, *carbon dioxide*, carbon disulphide).

(d) Elementary study of the following:—

Oxidation and reduction. Important Oxidizing and reducing agents, Bleaching, Coal Gas with a brief reference to the Oil Gas used in the laboratories.

3. *Metals*—

(a) Occurrence, properties, analytical reactions and important uses of the following metals, together with the important methods of extraction of those in italics:—

Sodium, potassium, *copper*, *silver*, calcium, magnesium, *zinc*, *mercury*, *aluminium*, *tin*, *lead*, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and *iron*.

(b) Characteristic properties and important uses of the important alloys of the following metals:—

Copper, magnesium, zinc, aluminium, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, iron (alloy steels).

(c) Study of the following metallic compounds including their methods of preparation and important uses together with the important methods of manufacture of those in italics:—

Sodium *hydroxide*, peroxide, *carbonate*, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate, thiosulphate, nitrate, nitrite, cyanide and phosphate. Potassium chloride, *chlorate*, *bromide*, *iodide*, *carbonate* and *nitrate*. Ammonium sulphate, chloride and carbonate. Cupric oxide, cupric sulphate, cupric chloride, cuprous chloride, silver nitrate, silver halides, *calcium oxide* and hydroxide. Plaster of Paris, calcium carbonate, *carbide*, chloride and *superphosphate*. Magnesium oxide, carbonate, chloride and sulphate. Zinc oxide, chloride and sulphate. Mercurous chloride. Mercuric oxide and chloride. Aluminium oxide, chloride and sulphate. Potash alum. Stannous chloride. Stannic chloride. Lead nitrate and chromate, *white lead*, red lead and lead peroxide. Arsine. Arsenious oxide. Stibine, antimony trichloride, tartar emetic. Bismuth nitrate and bismuth subnitrate. *Chromalum*, potassium *chromate* and *dichromate*, manganese dioxide, *potassium permanganate*. Ferrous sulphate, ferric chloride, potassium ferrocyanide, potassium ferricyanide.

(d) Elementary study of the following processes:—

Photography, electroplating, silvering of mirrors and tinning.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. Definition of organic chemistry: characteristics of organic compounds: theory of vital force—synthesis of urea by Wohler. Classification of organic compounds into two divisions (aliphatic and aromatic). Crystallisation, sublimation, distillation—steam distillation, vacuum distillation, fractional distillation. Extraction of organic substances by solvents (immiscible). Extraction by Soxhlet. Determination of M.P. and B.P. Criteria of purity of organic compounds (6 lectures).

II. Elementary analysis—qualitative and quantitative (Nitrogen by Dumas and Kjeldahl, Sulphur and Halogen by Carius). Calculation of empirical formula. Calculation of M.W. by vapour density. Calculation of M.W. by analysis of metallic salts (*e.g.*, Ag. and Pt.), M.W. by titration .. (7 lectures).

(M.W. by cryoscopic or ebullioscopic methods are omitted; the discussion of the details of vapour density method forms a part of the Inorganic syllabus.)

III. The paraffins:

- (a) General methods of preparation.
- (b) General chemical characters.
- (c) The laboratory method of preparation of methane, ethane, propane and butane.
- (d) The chemical properties of methane, ethane, propane and butane.

Isomerism of butane (3 lectures).

IV. Unsaturated hydrocarbons:

- (a) General methods of preparation and properties.
- (b) Laboratory method of preparation of ethylene and acetylene. Demonstration of their chemical reactions (2 lectures).

V. Natural sources of the paraffins—petroleum industry—the uses of different fractions of petroleum—flash point determination—its significance (1 lecture).

VI. Methyl and ethyl alcohol—properties, constitution and synthesis. Technical preparation: By-products in the manufacture: Methylated spirit. Synthesis of propyl alcohol—normal and *iso*. Distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols in their chemical behaviour .. (4 lectures).

VII. Alkyl halides: preparation and properties of (a) methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, iodoform, ethyl bromide, ethyl chloride, ethylidene chloride, dichloro-ethane.

Reactivity of aliphatic halogen compounds (2½ lectures).

VIII. Ethers: general methods of preparation and properties: (Special reference only to ethyl ether—its manufacture, uses, chemical properties and constitution) .. (1½ lectures).

IX. Aldehydes and Ketones:

- (a) General methods of preparation and chemical reactions.
- (b) Tests.
- (c) Additive reactions.
- (d) Oxidation and reduction.

Detailed study of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde (including its polymers), acetone (also its manufacture)—aldol condensation—crotonic aldehyde (3 lectures).

X. Acids: General methods of preparation and properties. A detailed study of (1) formic, (2) acetic (industrial preparation also), acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, acetamide, ethyl acetate and amino-acetic acid, chloracetic acid, (3) carbonic—urea—, (4) oxalic, (5) lactic, (6) tartaric. Brief mention is to be made of the principles underlying optical isomerism but not of principles of resolution, etc., (7) citric. Soaps—their manufacture (7 lectures).

XI. Glycol and glycerine (preparation, manufacture and synthesis) (2 lectures).

XII. Carbohydrates: glucoso, fructose and sucrose.

(a) occurrence, (b) isolation, (c) properties but not configuration and structure of the molecules. Sugar industry (3 lectures).

XIII. Alkyl cyanides—methyl cyanide, ethyl cyanide, preparation and hydrolysis to corresponding acids and amides (1 lecture).

XIV. Nitromethane, nitro-ethane—their preparation and properties. Methyl amine, ethyl amine—their preparations and properties. Differences in chemical properties of primary, secondary and tertiary amines (2 lectures).

AROMATIC.

I. Destructive distillation of coal: isolation of benzene, toluene and phenol.

Properties of aromatic hydrocarbons, their distinctive features, *e.g.*, sulphonation, nitration and Friedel and Crafts' reaction, the ring structure of benzene but not the theories (4 lectures).

Orientation—methods for the determination of orientation—Korner's absolute method illustrated by hypothetical cases (2 lectures).

II. Nitro compounds—general methods of nitration. Preparation of nitro-benzene (laboratory and industrial) and mital-nitro-benzene (1 lecture).

III. Laboratory preparation of aniline. Its properties—the characteristic of the aromatic amino derivatives and benzyl amine, acetanilide. Diazo transformation of aniline, Sandmeyer's reaction (3 lectures).

Mono and dimethyl aniline—distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary amines (1 lecture).

IV. Phenol: General methods of preparation and properties of. Detailed study of phenol. Kolbe's reaction .. (1 lecture).

V. Preparation and properties of :

(a) Benzaldehyde ; (b) acetophenone .. (1 lecture).

VI. Preparation and properties of benzoic and phthalic acid, benzoyl chloride, benzamide, ethyl benzoate .. (2 lectures).

VII. Preparation and properties of salicylic acid and acetyl salicylic acid (1 lecture).

VIII. Preparation and properties of :

(a) Chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, iodobenzene.

(b) Benzyle chloride, benzal chloride, benzo trichloride.

Difference between aliphatic and aromatic halogen compounds (2 lectures).

IX. Preparation and properties of benzene sulphonic acid. Transformation of benzene sulphonic acid into (a) benzene, (b) phenol, (c) benzoic acid (1 lecture).

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Part I. Preparations and Simple Estimations.

1. Study of burners.
2. Fitting up of wash bottle.
3. Fitting up of apparatus for and the preparation and properties of the following gases :—

Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Hydrogen Sulphide, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrous Oxide, Nitric Oxide, Carbon Dioxide and Ammonia.

4. Preparation and properties of Nitric acid.
5. The determination of equivalent weights of Magnesium and Copper by the oxide method and percentage compositions of simple mixtures.
6. Purification of solids by crystallisation and determination of the melting-points and boiling-points.

Part II. Qualitative Analysis.

Detection and confirmation of the simple salts of the following radicles both by dry and wet analysis :—

Lead, Mercury, Silver, Copper, Bismuth, Cadmium, Arsenic, Antimony, Tin, Iron, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Zinc, Manganese, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium.

Sulphide, Sulphite, Sulphate, Nitrite, Thiosulphate, Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Nitrate, Acetate, Chloride, Bromide, Iodide, Oxalate, Phosphate and Borate.

With the exception of salts of Group I, the analysis of salts insoluble in water and hydrochloric acid and of those salts which require the elimination of certain acid radicles in Group III is excluded.

Part III. Volumetric Analysis.

Simple Volumetric exercises dealing with acidimetry and alkalimetry (excluding the estimation of ammonia and that of a metal by the precipitation method). Permanganate titrations against oxalic acid and ferrous salts. Silver nitrate titrations against chlorides in neutral solutions. Increasing emphasis should be laid on the candidate understanding the method of calculation. The normality method of calculation alone should be encouraged.

No book is recommended or prescribed.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

For 1937.

Botany—

I. A General Outline of the Study of the Living Plant.

A. A knowledge of the external morphology of its various parts.

- (i) *The root and its modification.*—Tap and adventitious roots, tuberous, climbing, aerial and parasitic roots.
- (ii) *The stem and its modifications.*—Erect and weak stems—runner, sucker, rhizome, corm, bulb, stem-tuber, stem-tendril, stem-spine and phylloclades.
- (iii) *The leaf and its modifications.*—(a) Descriptive terms in connection with phyllotaxis, insertion, stipules and their modifications, outline of lamina, margin, apex, incision, venation, texture, and surface of simple and compound leaves; (b) Leaf-tendrils, leaf-spines and phyllodes; (c) Types of compound leaves:—Pinnate of various degrees, palmate.
- (iv) *Flower.*—(a) Its chief parts with special reference to *Ranunculus*, *Brassica*, *Althaea*, *Lathyrus*, *Pear*, *Petunia* and *Asphodel*.
(b) Pollination:—Self-pollination and main contrivances for cross-pollination by birds, insects and wind; advantage of cross-pollination.
- (v) *Types of Inflorescence.*—Typical raceme, spike (including spadix and catkin), umbel, capitulum, uniparous, biparous and multiparous cymes. Compound and mixed inflorescences: compound raceme, compound spike, compound umbel, panicle.

- (vi) *Fruits*.—Achenial fruits (achene, cypsella, caryopsis, samara, nut).

Capsular fruits (capsule, follicle, legume, siliqua, silicula).

Schizocarpic fruits (Castor oil plant, Coriander, Hollyhock, Acer).

Succulent fruits (drupes, berries and pomes).

Aggregate fruits :—Etaerios of achenes, follicles and drupes.

Composite fruits :—Fig and mulberry.

- (vii) *Seed*.—(i) Its various parts with special reference to pea or gram or bean, castor oil, maize.
 (ii) Germination of seeds,—as illustrated by pea and castor-oil seeds.
 (iii) *Seed dispersal* :—(a) By wind: wings or hairs on seeds, wings or hairs on fruits. Oensor mechanism.
 (b) By water: Spongy tissue in the thalamus, fruit coat or seed coat.
 (c) By animals: Fleshy fruits with conspicuous colour, sticky fruits, hooked fruits.

B. A knowledge of the internal structure.

- (i) *The cell and its contents* (tests for starch, proteids and cellulose).
 (ii) *Tissues* (merismatic tissue, thin and thick-walled parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma, tracheal tissue and sieve tubes).
 (iii) Section of young and old *stem* (sunflower and Maize), *root* (Ranunculus, Maize or onion), *leaf* (*chenopodium* and haryan).
 (iv) Section of anther (Amaryllis).
 Section of ovary (Asphodel or onion).

II. A knowledge of functions carried on by the plant.

- (i) Root and Root-hairs, absorption of mineral matter, osmosis, plasmolysis. (Bean seedlings to be grown in culture solutions; entry of water into animal bladder tied to the end of a thistle funnel containing sugar solution; *Spirogyra* in strong salt solution.)
 (ii) *Movement of water and transpiration* (twigs in eosin solution, to be slit open later to show the path of ascent; potted plant to be covered by bell jar to show water vapour given out by the plant; simple potometer for measurement of rate of absorption).
 (iii) Carbon-assimilation (evolution of oxygen from submerged plants; starch printing for effect of light; variegated

- leaf for effect of chlorophyll; Moll's experiment for effect of CO_2).
- (iv) Respiration (germinating seeds or flower heads in a closed chamber and testing for CO_2 with KOH).
 - (v) Special methods of nutrition as depicted by *Cuscuta* (parasite), *Mucor* (saprophyte) and *Drosera* or Pitcher Plant (insectivorous).
 - (vi) *Movements*—Geotropism (whole plant kept horizontal in uniform light or cut shoots of *Chenopodium* stuck in moist sand in a box; use of the Klinostat); Phototropism (young plant in a window and seedlings in a dark box; use of the Klinostat); and hydrotropism (simple experiment with root).

III. Classification of plants.

Thallophyta—Algae :—*Spirogyra* and *Ulothrix*.

Fungi :—*Mucor*.

Bryophytes—*Marchantia* and *Funaria* (only main facts regarding external characters, reproduction and life-history).

Pteridophyta—*Aspidium* or any other common fern and *Selaginella* (only main facts regarding external characters, reproduction and life-history).

Gymnosperms—*Pinus*. External features, internal structure of stem, leaf and root, sec. growth, dealt with in an elementary manner, reproduction and life-history in its main features. (Development of the various parts to be omitted.)

Angiosperms—A knowledge of the following families with special reference to the types mentioned :—

Gramineae—*Oat*.

Liliaceae—*Asphodel*.

Ranunculaceae—*Ranunculus*.

Cruciferae—*Brassica*.

Leguminosae—*Lathyrus*, *Cassia* and *Albizzia*.

Rutaceae—*Citrus*, *Murraya*.

Euphorbiaceae—*Euphorbia*, *Ricinus*.

Malvaceae—*Malva*, *Gossypium* or *Hibiscus*.

Solanaceae—*Solanum*, *Petunia*.

Compositae—*Sonchus*, Sunflower.

Ecology.—Chief external features of desert plants and water plants illustrated with examples from local flora. Chief features of the climate of the Central Punjab and its seasons and their effect on vegetation.

Zoology—

Living and non-living matter. The distinctive properties of living matter or protoplasm and the chemical substances entering into its composition.

The frog as a type of higher animals. The elements of vertebrate histology illustrated from the frog. The outlines of the larval history of frog.

Amœba, *Paramœcium* and Malarial parasites, as types of Protozoa.

Obelia as an example of the Metazoa. The principle of the physiological division of labour and the correlated differentiation of structure.

Pheretima (excepting a detailed knowledge of the excretory and blood vascular systems) as an example of segmented animals. The significance of the three primary germ-layers and of the coelom.

The Cockroach as a type of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the life-history of the common mosquito.

The general characters of Chordata. The Rabbit as a type of Mammalia.

Sexual reproduction. Ova and spermatozoa. The elementary facts of fertilisation and segmentation of the ovum in frog. The formation of the three germinal layers and their subsequent history.

A general survey, with special reference to Ecology of the animal groups omitting Porifera, Molluscoidea, Echinodermata and lower Chordates.

Elementary facts of Physiology.

An elementary knowledge of Organic Evolution, Variation, Heredity, Natural Selection.

Practical Examination.

In Zoology each candidate will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe the animals named in the foregoing syllabus.

In the case of specimens belonging to Phyla for which one or more types are prescribed in the syllabus, candidates will be required to refer them to their phyla and classes, in other cases to Phyla only.

Candidates will be required to submit the original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Bhatia : Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan).

Borradaille : Elementary Zoology for Medical Students (Oxf. Univ. Press, 1930).

Wells and Davis : Text-book of Zoology (Univ. Tutorial Press)—(Seventh Edition, 1929).

T. J. Moon : Biology for Beginners (George Harrap and Co.).

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For 1938.

Botany—

Substitute Labiateæ—Ocimum, Salvia for “Euphorbiaceæ—Euphorbia, Ricinus” under “III. Classification of plants”.

The rest the same as for 1937.

Zoology—

Revised Syllabus :—

The distinctive properties of protoplasm. Differences between living and non-living matter. The Cell.

Elements of histology as illustrated by the Frog and Rabbit.

Frog and Rabbit as examples of Chordata.

Amœba, *Paramecium* and Malarial parasite.

Obelia. Physiological and morphological differentiation in the Metazoa.

Pheretima (excepting a detailed knowledge of the excretory and blood vascular systems). The three primary germ-layers. Metameric segmentation. Coelom.

The Cockroach. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the Silk-worm and Mosquito.

Sexual reproduction. Ova and spermatozoa. The elementary facts of fertilisation of the ovum, segmentation of the egg, formation and fate of the three germinal layers in frog.

The outlines of the larval history of frog.

General survey, with special reference to Ecology, of Protozoa, Coelenterate, Platyhelminthes, Nematoda, Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca and Vertebrata.

Elementary facts of Physiology.

An elementary knowledge of Organic Evolution, Variation, Heredity and Natural Selection.

The rest the same as for 1937.

PHYSIOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper (a) Animal Anatomy.

Amœba and Malarial parasite as examples of Protozoa.

Obelia as an example of the Metazoa.

Pheretima as representative of segmented animals.

Detailed knowledge of the anatomy of the Frog and of the anatomy of the Rabbit.

Development of the Frog and Rabbit treated in an elementary manner.

Elementary facts of Heredity, Variation and Evolution.

The animal cell and tissues (including blood) treated in an elementary manner. The minute structure of the organs concerned in nutrition. Elementary knowledge of the apparatus of circulation. The apparatus of breathing. The structure of Kidney and Skin. Nervous system and sense organs dealt with in an elementary manner.

Paper (b) Physiology.

The functions of the organs concerned in Nutrition. Circulation of blood. Leading facts connected with the Physiology of Respiration. Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Elementary facts connected with food and its digestion. Nutrition and the balance of income and expenditure of the body. Functions of the nervous system and of the sense organs dealt with in an elementary manner. The basal facts of reproduction and lactation.

Practical Examination.

(a) Animal Anatomy.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the human skeleton, to dissect and to examine microscopically the animals named in the foregoing syllabus, to prepare simple tissues for microscopic examination, and to identify prepared slides of tissues and organs of the body.

(b) Physiology.

Chemical Physiology: (1) Simple qualitative tests for different kinds of food materials, *e.g.*, Carbohydrates, Proteins, Fats and Oils; and the effect of Ptyalin and Pepsin respectively on the first two. The process of emulsification. Simple tests for Bile salts and Bile pigments.

Examination of Urine and chemical tests for the more important constituents of Urine.

Chemical test for Hæmoglobin.

Experimental Physiology: Nerve muscle preparation and the effect of electrical, thermal, mechanical and chemical stimulation.

Inhibition of Heart beat by stimulation of vagus in a frog.

Schema of circulation of blood by means of a pump and rubber and glass tubing.

Circulation of blood in frog's web, demonstration of blood pressure by a simple Manometer, and tracing of pulse by a Sphygmograph.

Measurement of vital capacity by tape.

Various reflexes in a pithed frog.

Threshold for two points for Tactile discrimination.

Demonstration of hot and cold spots.

Comparison of sensitiveness to bitter substances of the tip and of the back of the tongue.

The following books are suggested :—

McGregor Robertson's Text-book of Physiology (Blackie).

Hill's Manual of Human Physiology (Arnold).

Thornton's Physiology (Longmans' Advanced Science Manuals).

Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology (Macmillan).

G. Norman Meachen's A First Course in Human Physiology.

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GEOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Rock weathering by the atmosphere, the influence of running water, lakes, springs, ice, sea, plants and animals in geological changes and how they are recorded.

Igneous action: Volcanoes, their distribution, character of eruptions, volcanic products, volcanic vents, dykes, necks, fissure eruptions, different kinds of volcanic cones, field characteristics of lava, flows, fuma roles, causes of volcanic eruptions, boss, laccolite, sills.

Earthquakes: Their causes and geological effects, proofs of secular upheaval and subsidence.

The rocks of the earth's crust—igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic; their general characters; texture, structure and mineral composition of the principal types of these rocks. Contact and dynamic metamorphism. Proofs of former shores, land surfaces, concretions, unconformity, overlap.

Consolidation of sediments, disturbance of their original horizontality, dip, strike, outcrop, folds, faults—normal reversed, over-thrust—hade, throw and heave of a fault; joints, mineral veins.

Elementary knowledge of the hard parts of foraminifera, radiolaria, sponges, graptolites, corals, echinoids, crinoids, polyzoa, brachiopods, lamellibranchs, gastropods, nautiloids, ammonites, belemnites and trilobites.

Fossils : Conditions for the preservation of organic remains as fossils, fossilisation, chief value of fossils in geology ; order of succession of the stratified formations of the earth's crust ; general characteristics of the fauna and flora of the Palaeozoic, mesozoic, cainozoic and quaternary eras and an elementary knowledge of the development of these eras in India.

Crystal, crystal axes, planes, and axes of symmetry, classification of crystals into six systems, cube, octahedron, rhombic, dodecahedron, pentagonal dodecahedron, scalenohedron, rhombohedron, pyramid, prism, pinacoid, dome. Twinning axis and twinning plane. Physical properties of minerals—cleavage, fracture, hardness, colour, lustre, streak, specific gravity ; double refraction and polarisation, isotropic and anisotropic minerals, pleochroism, polarisation colors, extinction. Physical properties and chemical composition of the following minerals :—

Quartz and its varieties, Felspar, Mica, Amphibole, Pyroxene, Garnet, the Zeolites, Chlorite, Olivine, Zircon, Beryl, Epidote, Tourmaline, Kyanite, Serpentine, Tale, Kaolin.

Diamond, Graphite, Sulphur, Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Platinum, Galena, Zinc Blende, Cinnabar, Stibnite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Orpiment, Argentite, Corundum, Haematite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Rutile, Spinal, Chromite, Magnetite, Bauxite, Calcite, Dolomite, Magnesite Siderite, Araganite, Malachite, Borax, Apatite, Halite, Fluorite, Barytes, Gypsum.

Practical.—Determination of the hardness of minerals : determination of Specific Gravity of minerals and rocks by Walker's and Jolly's balances. Description and identification of minerals mentioned in the syllabus.

Determination of optical properties in thin sections of the principal rock forming minerals (Quartz, Felspars, Muscovite, Biotite, Hornblende, Angite, Olivine, Garnet, Tourmaline, Calcite) ; Megascopic descriptions of the principal types of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks ; Microscopic examination in thin sections of the simpler types of these rocks illustrative of structure and mineralogical composition ; Field tests for determination of the Chemical Composition of the easy minerals. Determination of sub-kingdom and class of typical fossils. Interpretation of simple geological maps and sections.

Candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes of laboratory and field work performed in the course of their studies. These notes are to be dated by the student and initialled by the teachers.

The following books are suggested :—

Rutley	..	Elements of Mineralogy (Murby).
Smith	..	Minerals and the Microscope (Murby).
A. Geikie	..	Class Book of Geology.
Marr	..	Geology (Cambridge University Press).

For reference—Wadia : Geology of India (Macmillan).

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AGRICULTURE.

For 1937 and 1938.

The following syllabus and courses of reading are prescribed :—

Botany.

Macroscopic and microscopic structure of roots, stems and leaves.

Functions and modifications of roots, stems and leaves.

The structure of a typical flower and the modifications of the type.

The inflorescence and its chief types.

The structure and the development of the seed.

The principal types of fruits.

The dispersal of seeds and fruits.

Spirogyra, Ulthorix, Pythium, Ustilago, Puccinia and Fern.

The classification of the flowering plants and study of the characters of the following families of which types for illustration are to be taken as far as possible from field and garden crops and weeds.

Graminaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Solanaceæ, Compositæ.

The following types to be used in the study of the families and special attention to be paid to these types :—

Graminaceæ.—Wheat, Oat.

Ranunculaceæ.—Ranunculus.

Cruciferae.—Brassica.

Palmaceæ.—Date-palm.

Caryophyllaceæ.—Silene.

Malvaceæ.—Gossypium.

Leguminosæ.—*Lathyrus*.
 Cucurbitaceæ.—*Cucurbita*.
 Solanaceæ.—*Solanum*.
 Compositæ.—*Sunflower*.

Books as for Intermediate Botany.

Practical Examination.—

In the practical examination in Botany candidates will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and describe specimens of plants included in the above syllabus.

Zoology.

Distinctive properties of living matter or protoplasm.

Structure and life-history of *Amœba*, *Trypanosoma* and the Malarial parasite.

General account and the systematic position of the Arthropoda.

The Cockroach as type of the Insecta. Distinguishing features of the principal groups of Insects.

Life-history, habits, nature of damage and control of the common insect pests in the Punjab.

Insecticides, their preparation and application.

The Rabbit as type of the Mammalia. Elements of vertebrate histology and physiology.

General Survey of the Ungulata.

Sexual reproduction. Elementary facts of fertilisation, segmentation and formation of tissues.

Practical Examination.—

Microscopical examination of *Amœba*, *Trypanosoma* and the Malarial parasite.

Dissection of cockroach.

Examination of stages in the life-history of butterfly.

Examination of the more common insect pests in the Punjab.

Preparation and use of insecticides.

Dissection of rabbit, and of heart and eye of sheep.

Examination of the skeleton of rabbit, and of the appendicular skeletons of horse, ox and sheep.

The following book is recommended :—

Wells and Davis: Text-book of Zoology (University Tutorial Press).

Elementary Agriculture.

I. *Introductory.*

(a) Brief history of the Agricultural Development.

- (b) General description of Agriculture of the Province, relationship to other industries.

II. *Soils*.—Brief study of the formation of Punjab soils, Classification, Physical and Chemical properties; Productivity, how modified by Agricultural operations.

III. *Soil Moisture*.

- (a) Forms in which moisture is held, movement and distribution, effect of agricultural operations; water-retaining capacity of different soils.
- (b) *Disposal* of rain water, surface and sub-soil drainage, evaporation, transpiration and how to check or *minimise* the losses from above, dry farming and crop-producing power of rainfall.
- (c) *Irrigation* water-cost of dry matter and how to lower the same effect of increased irrigation upon various parts of plants, best time of irrigation, general principles rendering irrigation of crops including fruits; flooding and furrow irrigation, their suitability under different conditions; Persian wheels versus pumps and relative cost of each, general information about the canal system including measurement and cost of water.
- (d) *Over-irrigation* and its effects: water-logging, formation of alkalies, methods of control and eradication, alkali resistant crops.

IV. *Plant food materials in soils*: total and available, how made available by agricultural operations.

V. *Manures*: Objects of manuring, natural and artificial manures, general composition, methods of application, their efforts upon soil, use of artificial fertilisers in India; farm yard manure, modern system of collection, storage in pits, prevention of loss of valuable ingredients, factors determining the value of manure, nitrification and decay; green manuring.

VI. (a) *Farm crops*.—General information about important crops, method II of cultivation, soil, climate and water requirement of each.

(b) Important fruits and vegetables, suitable climates and soils, preparation of seed bed, manuring, planting, after cultivation, irrigation, different methods of propagation, pruning, spraying, harvesting and packing of fruits, fields and returns.

VII. Rotation of crops, why essential. Rotations found best in the Punjab.

VIII. Improvement of crops by seed selection.

IX. Marketing facilities in the Punjab.

Practical Work.

1. The use and mechanics of farm implements; such as furrow turning ploughs, drills, harrows, cultivators, etc.
2. Every student will grow important vegetables. In addition to this there would be a crop demonstration area where important crops and vegetables would be growing and the students would note every operation performed there.
3. Identification of different types of soils, determination of their moisture capacities, simple experiments to illustrate the effect of mulch in preventing evaporation.
4. Practice in seed selection in the field in case of important crops, vegetables and fruits.
5. Tours to important agricultural stations in the Province.

Books recommended :—

1. Text-book of Punjab Agriculture, by Roberts and Faulkner (Civil and Military Gazette Press).
2. Soil Management—King (Orange Judd Company).
3. Principles of Agriculture—L. H. Bailey (Macmillan).
4. Principles of Irrigation Practice—J. A. Widstoe (Macmillan).

**Courses of Reading for the B.Sc. Examination of
1937 and 1938.**

*Science Faculty***ENGLISH.**For 1937.*

- A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens (Collins). Re. 0-13-9.
 A Selection of Modern English Essays, by V. Trevor Booth (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.
 Six Short Biographies, by R. C. and N. Goffin (Oxford University Press). Re. 1-12-0.
 One Act Plays of To-day, Fourth Series, selected by Marriott (Harraps). Re. 1-12-0.
 Modern Short Stories, by Guy N. Pocock (J. M. Dent). Re. 1.

* A candidate has the option of taking up either these courses of reading or all the courses prescribed for the B.A. Examination.

For 1938.

The same as for the B.A. (Pass) prose only.

Honours Papers.

The same as for the B.A. Examination.

PHYSICS.

For 1937.

An elementary knowledge of the *Calculus* is necessary.

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Modern Concepts about Matter and Energy; Dissipation and Availability of Energy; Units and Dimensions; the Balance; Motion in a Circle; Simple Harmonic Motion; Simple and Conical Pendulums; Kinetic Energy and Work; Moments of Inertia; Kinetic Energy of a Rotating Body; Rolling Friction; Torsional Vibrations; the Compound Pendulum; Determination and Properties of the Constant of Gravitation; Young's Modulus; Bulk Modulus; Modulus of Rigidity; Surface Tension; Viscosity of Liquids and Gases; Elementary treatment of Phenomena of Diffusion and Osmosis; Osmotic Pressure; Barograph.

Sound.—Nature of Wave Motion; Longitudinal and Transverse Vibrations; Stationary Waves; Combinations of Vibrations at Right Angles to each other; Distribution of Velocity and Pressure in Sound Waves; Calculation of Velocity of Waves in Gases and on Stretched Strings; Effect of Temperature on the Velocity; Reflection and Refraction of Sound Waves; Doppler Effect; Forced and Free Vibrations; Resonance; Harmonics of Strings and Air Columns; Quality of Sound; Analysis of Compound Notes; Ratios of the Frequencies of the Important Musical Intervals; Musical Scales; Temperament; Interference of Sound; Beats; Explanation of Consonance and Dissonance; Combinational Tones; Determination of the Frequency of a Tuning Fork; Kundt's Tube.

Heat.—Measurement of High and Low Temperatures; Thermographs; Expansions of Crystals; Gas Thermometry; Specific Heat of Water; Specific Heats of Gases; Calorific Values of Fuels; Ice and Steam Calorimeters; Connection between Pressure and Melting and Boiling Points; Liquefaction of Gases; Conduction; Radiation including Prevost's Theory of Exchanges and Stefan's Law; Kinetic Theory of Matter giving Simple Conceptions of the Solid, Liquid and Gaseous States; Explanations of Change of State; Latent Heat, Vapour Pressure, etc.; Derivation of Gaseous Laws and Van der Waal's Equation; Critical State; Porous Plug Experiment; the Mechanical Equivalent of

Heat and its Determinations; Isothermals and Adiabatics; Relation between the Specific Heats of Gases; Carnot's Cycle; Second Law of Thermodynamics; Heat Engines; Absolute Scale of Temperature.

Light.—Refraction from Spherical Surfaces and through a Lens; Combination of two thin Lenses in Contact and at a Finite Distance Apart; Spherical and Chromatic Aberrations; Achromatic Combination of Lenses; Direct Vision Spectroscope; Telescopes and Microscopes, their Magnifying Power and Simple Ideas about their Resolving Power; Eyepieces, Ramsden's and Kellener's; Periscope; Elementary Theory of the Rainbow; Measurement of Refractive Index; Spectrum Analysis; Absorption and Emission Spectra; Velocity of Light; the Wave Theory of Light; Simple Cases and Simple Applications of Interference; the Colours of Thin Plates; Diffraction at a Straight Edge, Slit and Wire; Diffraction Grating; Plane Polarisation; Double Refraction; Circular and Elliptical Polarisation; Polarimetry.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Laws of Magnetism; Terrestrial Magnetism; Magnetic Force and Potential; Dia-, Para- and Ferro-Magnetism; Magnetic Flux; the Magnetic Circuit; Intensity of Magnetisation; Permeability and Susceptibility; Hysteresis; Magnetic Shells; Theories of Magnetism; Laws of Electrostatics; Gauss's Theorem and its Simple Applications; Electric Intensity; Capacity and Energy of Charge of Condensers; Simple Theory of Electrostatic Potential; Electrometers; Specific Inductive Capacity; Electrostatic Units; Atmospheric Electricity; Theory of the Voltaic Cell; Magnetic Field due to Current Circuits; Ohm's Law and its Applications; Electromagnetic and Practical Units; Electro-dynamics; Measuring Instruments; Electrical Measurements; Chemical Effects of Currents; Thermo-electricity; Electric Energy, its Distribution and Measurement; Self and Mutual Induction; Alternating Currents (single, two or three phases); Choke Coil; Rotating Magnetic Fields; Direct and Alternating Currents; Dynamos and Motors; Transformers; Relationship between Electromagnetic and Electro-static Units; Production and Properties of Electromagnetic Waves; Triode (Thermionic) Valves as Detectors, Amplifiers and Generators of Electric Oscillations; Simple Wireless Circuits; the Electromagnetic Theory of Light; Simple Ideas about Zeeman effect; Conduction of Electricity through Gases; Cathode Rays; Positive Rays; Simple facts about Photo-electricity and Photo-electric Cells; X-rays, their Nature and Properties; Characteristic X-rays; Radio-activity; Structure of the Atom.

Practical.—Spherometer; Measurement of Curvature and Thickness; Calibration of a Capillary Tube; Determination of Specific Gravities of Solids and Liquids with utmost possible Accuracy; Determination of "g" by the Reversible Pendulum;

Determination of Young's Modulus and of Modulus of Rigidity ;
Measurement of Surface Tension ; Frequency of a Tuning Fork
by Sonometer.

The use of the Constant Volume and Constant Pressure Air
Thermometers.

Determination of Specific Heat of Liquids and Latent Heat
of Steam by the method of Mixtures.

The Verification of Newton's Law of Cooling.

Determination of the Coefficient of Linear Expansion of a
Rod.

Determination of the Coefficient of Dilatation of a Liquid
by the Specific Gravity Bottle.

Measurement of Focal Lengths of Concave and Convex Mir-
rors and Lenses.

Measurement of Angles with the Sextant.

Measurement of the Magnifying Power of a Telescope.

The Spectrometer.

Determination of Diffraction Grating Constant.

Measurement of Rotatory Power by the Shadow Polarimeter.

Determination of H.

Electrical Resistance by Post Office Box.

To check the accuracy of an Ammeter by means of a Volta-
meter and also by a Tangent Galvanometer.

The Comparison of E.M.F.s by the Lumsden's and Potentio-
meter Methods.

The Conversion of a Pointer Galvanometer into a Voltmeter
and an Ammeter.

Determination of the Reduction Factor of a Tangent Galvano-
meter.

Determination of the Electro-chemical Equivalent of Hydrogen
using an Ammeter.

Measurements of High Resistances and Capacities by Deflec-
tion Methods.

To set up a Valve as an Oscillator.

The student is expected to know the use of a Galvanometer,
with Lamp and Scale or with a Telescope.

The following books are suggested :—

Watson's Text-book of Physics, Books I and IV (Long-
mans).

Capstick's Sound (Cambridge University Press).

Edser's Heat.

Draper's Heat.

Hart's Heat for Advanced Students (G. Bell and Sons).

For reference :—

Wagstaff's Properties of Matter.

Hutchinson's Intermediate Text-book of Magnetism and Electricity (Univ. Tut. Press), *omitting* sections 27, 28, 86-88, 97, 146, 161, 187, 188, 192, 193, 213, 219-221, 233, 249, 261-263, 267, 268, 276.

For Practical Work :—

Harrison's Practical Physics (Longmans).

Allen and Moore's Practical Physics (Macmillan).

College Physics, by Knowlton (published by McGraw Hill), is recommended for general study of the students.

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated and initialled by their Professor.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1938.

(a) The section of the syllabus dealing with "Heat" has been rewritten as follows :—

Mercury thermometers (including Beckman's) and their errors. Regnault's method of determining expansion of liquids, laboratory methods for same. Fizeau's method for expansion of crystals. Gas equation. Constant volume and constant pressure gas thermometers. Specific heat of liquids by method of mixture and by cooling curve. Radiation correction. Atomic heats. Specific heats of gases and their determination by Regnault's and Joly's methods. *Calorific values of fuels.* *Bomb calorimeter.* Conduction; Forbes' and Lees' methods of determining conductivity of solids. Radiation; including Prevost's theory and Stefan's law. High temperature measurements. Kinetic theory of matter, giving simple conceptions of solid, liquid and gaseous states; explanation of change of state, latent heat, vapour pressures, triple point, etc. Derivation of gas laws and Van der Waal's equation. Reduced equation of state. Critical state. Isothermals and adiabatics. Expression for work done when a gas expands. Desorme's method of determining the ratio of specific heats of a gas. Elementary treatment of the relations between the specific heats of a gas. First law of Thermodynamics. Laboratory methods for determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. Carnot's cycle. Second law of thermodynamics. Carnot's theorem. Absolute scale of temperatures. Porous plug experiment, simple account of the theory, experiment, results and conclusions. Liquefaction of gases.

(b) In the practical course *after* "The Comparison of E.M.F.s ..." *add* "The resistance of a cell by the potentiometer method" *and* "The determination of the resistance of a pointer galvanometer by Thompson's method".

(c) Above the list of books suggested, *add* the following note:—

Students should be encouraged to draw graphs and deduce results therefrom.

(d) With recommended text-books, include "Barton's Heat", *omitting articles* 17, 23, 24, 68, 71, 72, 87, 105 to 108, 112, 113, 118, 128, 141 to 145, and 153 to 156.

The rest the same as for 1937.

PHYSICS: HONOURS PAPERS.

For 1937 and 1938.

The three-paper Honours course in Physics will include the pass syllabus though treated more fully and with special reference to practical applications, and will include an introductory course in modern developments.

The practical work will include in addition to those of the pass course a number of special experiments.

SYLLABUS.

Theoretical.

Paper I.

Steam and internal combustion engines, aeroplanes and air-ships, Gyrostat.

Theory of probability, Maxwell's Law of distribution of molecular velocities, relation between mean square, mean and probable velocities of molecules, molecular mean free path, collisions, Brownian movements, viscosity, specific heats of gases, Gaede and diffusion pumps, and McLeod gauge.

Michelson's interferometer and its uses including applications in Astronomy, colour photography.

Spectroscopy; emission and absorption spectra, scattering of light and Raman effect, spectral series, distribution of energy in black body radiation.

Auroras, lightning and electric condition of the atmosphere, ionisation currents, cathode rays, positive rays, mass spectrograph.

Paper II.

Construction, operation and characteristics of series, shunt and compound wound motors and dynamos; efficiencies of elec-

trical machines, copper and iron losses ; simple a.c. generators motors, transformers, electric furnaces and power meters.

Emission of electrons from hot filaments, work function, characteristic curves, space charge, thermionic valves and their uses. Oscillatory circuits, resonance, frequency radiation, spark, arc, and valve transmitters of wireless signals, simple broadcast transmitters and receivers, valve amplifiers.

Photo-electric effect relation between velocity of emitted electrons and the frequency of incident light, failure of classical theory of light, quantum theory, Planck's constant " h " and its determination.

X-rays ; history, production, types of tubes, high tension current rectifiers, ionisation of gases by X-rays ; electroscopes, ionisation chamber and electrometer, photographic effect, fluorescence, nature of X-rays, number of electrons in an atom, Compton effect, absorption scattering and reflection of X-rays, determination of wavelength, emission and absorption spectra, Moseley's Law, atomic number, radiography, examination of metal castings, and crystal analysis of simplest type.

Radioactivity, history, radioactive series, transformation hypothesis, half valve periods, position of elements in the periodic table, isotopes, radioactive rays and their properties, Wilson tracks, measurement of radioactivity, special electroscopes, counters, structure of atomic nucleus, age of minerals and of the earth.

Practical.

In the practical, in addition to those of the pass course, the following experiments shall be included :—

Measurement of wavelength of light by diffraction grating and biprism ; measurement of refractive index by total reflection ; calibration of spectroscope ; spectrum analysis ; calibration of thermocouple ; measurement of capacities ; low resistances and insulation resistances by Galvanometer ; mechanical equivalent of heat by electrical method ; characteristic curves of thermionic valves ; measurement of radioactivity.

A report of each of the above experiments is to be written in a special note-book and initialled by the instructor in charge. This report should include the date and a discussion of the method, the nature and magnitude of the errors of individual observations and their effect on the final result.

The following reference books are suggested :—

1. Duncan's Applied Mechanics.
2. Bloch's Kinetic Theory of Gases.
3. Principles underlying Radio communication, U.S. Signal Corps Pamphlet 40.

4. Crowther's Ions, X-rays and Ionising Radiations.
5. Houstoun's A Treatise on Light.
6. Michelson's Light Waves and their Uses.

CHEMISTRY.

For 1937.

Inorganic.—The Occurrence, Preparation and Properties of the elements and their chief compounds—excluding the Rare Metals—treated especially with regard to the Periodic Classification ; Outlines of the Main Metallurgical Processes treated non-technically.

The syllabus in Organic, Physical and Practical Chemistry is given below :—

In addition to the subjects dealt with under Intermediate syllabus, the following is prescribed for the B.Sc. (Pass) Examination :—

PAPER B—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Higher aliphatic hydrocarbons, *e.g.*, pentane, hexane, heptane, Isomerism.

Petroleum Industry : Origin of petroleum, Flash point, Separation of important fractions, cracking.

Unsaturated hydrocarbons : General methods of preparation and properties. Meaning of : double bond, strain. Theory of Strain (elementary treatment, but not Thorpe-Ingold valency deflection hypothesis), Ozonide formation.

Addenda to ethylenic bond, Markonikoff's rule. Geometrical isomerism, determination of configuration in simple cases as that of the unsaturated dibasic acids such as maleic and fumaric acids. Thiele's theory of partial valency.

Acetylenic hydrocarbons : General methods of preparation and properties.

Haloid derivatives of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons (simpler compounds only).

Alcohols—general methods of formation—Fermentation—Fusel Oil—Reactions of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols—Grignard's reaction—its application. Organometallic compounds, *e.g.*, zinc ethyl, lead tetra-ethyl.

Allyl alcohol—Esters of alcohols with organic acids and mineral acids such as nitrites and nitrates. Difference between a nitro compound and a nitrite. Ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide, glycerine.

Ethers—Thio-ethers and thio-alcohols—sulphonal.

Aliphatic nitro compounds—their aciform—Amines—their reactions and properties.

Aldehydes—ketones—preparation, properties and general reactions; condensation, polymerisation. Unsaturated aldehydes, *e.g.*, acrolein. Acids—esters—acid chlorides—amides—anhydrides.

Elementary treatment of oils and fats—soaps. Iodine value, saponification value of oils.

Halogen substituted acids such as the chloroacetic acids. Amino acetic acid. Hydroxy acids such as lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid.

Stereo-chemistry of carbon—resolution—symmetric synthesis. Number of isomers in a compound containing more than one active carbon atom.

Acetoacetic Ester—keto-enol tautomerism, synthesis with the aid of acetoacetic ester.

Sugar,—hexoses—determination of configuration of glucose and fructose—muta rotation. Cane sugar manufacture, constitution—Starch manufacture.

Dibasic acids—malonic, fumaric and maleic.

Ethyl malonate, urea, uric acid, caffeine.

Aromatic: Coal-tar industry. Aromatic hydrocarbons. Constitution of benzene. Conditions governing substitution in the benzene ring. Crum Brown's rule—orientation. Directive influence of groups.

Nitration—nitro compounds—reduction of nitro compounds with reducing agents of different kinds—products of reduction.

Amino groups—characteristics and reactions—(acetylation, benzoylation, Schiff's base formation). Diazo compounds—Sandmeyer's reaction. Phenyl hydrazine—Azo dyes.

The Witt and Quinonoid theories of colour and constitution (elementary treatment).

Phenols—mono, di and trihydric, reactions—Reimer and Tiemann's, Gatterman's, Kolbe's reactions.

Aromatic alcohols.

Halogen derivatives of benzene and toluene, benzyl chloride, benzilidene chloride, benzotrichloride. Acids—reactions and properties, cinnamic acid, hydroxy acids, coumarin, salicylic acid, aspirin, salol, gallic acid, inks.

Sulphonic acids—reactions and properties.

Saccharin.

Anthranilic acid.

Aldehydes—benzaldehyde, salicyl aldehyde, *p*-oxybenzaldehyde, vanillin, protocatechic aldehyde.

Ketones—Acetophenone, benzophenone, diphenyl methane—triphenyl methane—applications of Friedel and Craft's reaction in general.

Rosaniline.

Dibasic acids—phthalic acid, phthaleins, phenolphthalein and fluorescein.

Naphthalene, nitronaphthalene, hydroxy naphthalene.

Anthracene, anthraquinone, alizarin.

Cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, Sabatier and Senderen's reaction. Furfurane, thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine, piperidine, indole, quinoline, indigo. Coniine, piperine, constitution of. Extraction of quinine from cinchona bark—general chemical properties but not the constitution of quinine.

PAPER (A). PART II.—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. Critical history of the periodic classification of the elements and its uses.

2. Kinetic theory of gases and the derivation from it of simple gas laws. Van der Waal's equation. Calculations based on kinetic theory of gases.

3. General idea of the important methods available for determining the following physical properties of liquids: Density, surface tension, viscosity, refractivity and optical activity.

4. Van't Hoff's theory of dilute solutions including the experimental measurement of osmotic pressure, elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point, calculations based on the theory of solutions.

5. Law of mass action, its mathematical representation and application to homogeneous equilibria, Le Chatelier principle and its application to chemical equilibria. Simple calculations based on the Law of Mass Action.

6. Radioactivity, emission of α , β , and γ rays. Modern conception of the structure of the atom. Isotopes, Isobars. Electronic theory of valency treated in a simple way.

PAPER (B). PART II.—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. The elementary study of colloids and their applications in every-day life and industry.

2. Distribution law and its application to liquid-liquid systems.

3. Phase Rule—the explanation of terms employed; application of phase rule to the following systems: water, sulphur, potassium iodide—water; sodium sulphate—water; Ferric chloride-water and lead-silver.

4. Velocity of reactions in homogeneous systems, mono, di and tri (simplest case) molecular reactions, calculations for finding the order of reaction; catalysis.

5. Thermochemistry and thermochemical calculations.

6. Electrochemistry, including modern ionic theory and the evidence on which it is based, migration of ions, transport numbers, conductivity and its measurement; Ostwald's dilution law and the application of ionic theory to (i) analytical chemistry,

(ii) strengths of acids and bases, and (iii) hydrolysis of salts. Calculations based on conductivity measurements and Ostwald's dilution law.

CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL.

I.—Preparations.

Inorganic Preparations :—

(1) Purification of commercial substances by—

- (a) Crystallisation, *e.g.*, preparation of potassium nitrate from Kallar;
- (b) Sublimation, *e.g.*, purification of commercial ammonium chloride; and
- (c) Chemical Methods, *e.g.*, preparation of sodium chloride from common salt and ferrous sulphate from Kipp waste.

(2) Preparation of yellow oxide of mercury, cuprous oxide and lead peroxide.

(3) Preparation of salts :—

Anhydrous aluminium chloride, potassium bromide, potassium chlorate, sodium thiosulphate, chrome alum, ferrous ammonium sulphate, potassium permanganate, potassium dichromate, chrome yellow.

Organic Preparations :—

Preparation of nitrobenzene, aniline, acetanilide, *p*-nitroacetanilide, sulphanilic acid, ethyl benzoate, benzamide, benzanilide, phenyl hydrazone of acetophenone, osazone of glucose, methyl iodide, iodoform.

II.—Qualitative Analysis.

Detection of common basic and acid radicles in mixtures containing not more than six radicles.

III.—Gravimetric Analysis.

Estimation of the following radicles: Chloride, silver, sulphate, barium, iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, phosphate, carbonate.

IV.—Volumetric Analysis.

(a) Acidimetry and Alkalimetry, excluding the estimation of Boric Acid and Borax.

(b) Oxidation and Reduction :—

1. Permanganate titrations. Estimation of oxalic acid, oxalates and ferrous salts.
2. Potassium dichromate titrations. Estimation of ferrous and ferric salts.

(c) Iodometry :—

Estimation of sodium thiosulphate, dichromate, arsenious acid, soluble arsenites, potassium-antimony tartrate, copper sulphate, chlorine water, bromine water and bleaching powder.

(d) Silver nitrate titrations: Estimation of halides in neutral and acid solutions.

Students may be required to prepare their own standard solutions.

V.—(a) Detection of the following elements in organic compounds: Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and halogens.

(b) Determination of melting and boiling points of organic compounds.

(c) Molecular weight of an organic acid by the methods of titration and silver salt.

For 1938.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In addition to a more detailed study of the subjects dealt with in the Intermediate, the following detailed syllabus is recommended :—

Paper (A),

PART I.

1. General survey of the elements excluding the rare earth metals treated from the modern point of view of the Periodic Classification.

2. The occurrence, preparation (in case of compounds), properties and uses of the following elements and their chief compounds. Outlines of modern methods of manufacture of those in *italics* :—

Group 0.—Helium, Neon, Argon.

Group I.—*Gold*, basic copper acetate, complex ammonia and cyanide compounds of copper, silver and gold; auric chloride, sodium sulphide, cuprous iodide.

Group II.—Magnesium, calcium, barium, strontium, cadmium, calcium cyanamide, magnesium phosphate, lithopone, basic calcium nitrate, Nessler's reagent, mercuric thiocyanate, mercuric sulphide.

Group III.—Boron, boric acid, borax, corundum, alums, aluminium acetate, alundum.

Group IV.—Silicon, lead chromate, basic lead chromate, lead acetate, carborundum, silicon tetrachloride, silicon tetrafluoride, hydrofluosilicic acid, silicic acid, stannic chloride, stannic acid.

Group V.—Scheele's green, microcosmic salt.

Group VI.—Sodium thiosulphate, chlorosulphonic acids, sulphur chloride, thionyl chloride, sulphuryl chloride, chromium, chrome alum, chromic anhydride and chromyl chloride.

Group VII.—Manganese, oxides of manganese, manganates and permanganates.

Group VIII.—Iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, platinum, iron alum, ferrous ammonium sulphate, cobalt chloride, cobalt nitrate, sodium cobalti-nitrite.

3. The reactions involved in the separation of the common metallic radicals into various analytical groups and their individual separation and in the separation and detection of the acid radicals.

4. A brief outline of the following industries from the chemical standpoint of view only:—

- (a) Electroplating with Cu, Ag, Au and Ni.
- (b) Silvering of glass.
- (c) Portland cement.
- (d) Artificial manures, *viz.*, calcium cyanamide, basic calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate.
- (e) Glass manufacture.
- (f) Match industry.

5. A concise treatment of the following:—

- (i) Brass, bronze, special kinds of steel, Wood's and Rose's fusible alloys and type metal.
- (ii) Constitution of the oxides and the important oxyacids of N, P and S.
- (iii) Passivity and rusting of iron, treated in an elementary manner.
- (iv) Oxidation, autoxidation and reduction.
- (v) Nitrogen and phosphorous cycles in nature.
- (vi) Photography.
- (vii) Aluminothermy.
- (viii) Industrial gases: H_2 , CO_2 , water gas, producer gas, coal gas and oil gas.

The Course in Physical Chemistry will be illustrated by the following experiments :—

1. Determination of B.Pt. of a pure liquid.
2. Determination of B.Pt. of a solution in the above solvent and hence to find the apparent mol. weight of the solute.
3. To find the solubility of acids (sparingly soluble) by titration method.
4. To find the distribution coefficient of an acid between two non-miscible solvents.
5. To find the heat of neutralisation of acid with alkali.
6. To find the heat of ionisation of acetic acid.
7. To find the molecular weight of CO_2 .
8. Calibration experiments.
9. To study the saponification of N/60 ethyl acetate by means of N/30 NaOH and determine the value of the velocity constant K.
10. To determine the velocity constant K for hydrolysis of ethyl acetate by N/2HCL.
11. To study the action between KL (N) solution and N/10 $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, and the velocity constant and order of reaction for the same.
12. To determine the solubility of Benzoic Acid and Salicylic acid at different temperatures in water.
13. Determination of molecular weight of water by Victor Meyer's Method.
14. Determination of the B.P. and molecular elevation constant with cane-sugar and hence to determine the molecular weight and degree of dissociation of NaCl by noting the elevation of the boiling point of the solvent.
15. Determination of the depression in the melting point of naphthalene by introducing a known weight of acetanilide in it and from it calculating the molecular weight of the solute.
16. Determination of the density of KClO_3 solution at different temperatures by means of specific gravity bottle.
17. To determine the transition temperature of Glauber's salt.
18. To determine the value of velocity constant for hydrolysis of 1% solution of cane-sugar at the temperature of boiling water in presence of 1 c.c. of the given acid in 100 c.c. of the solution.

The rest as for 1937.

BOTANY.

For 1937 and 1938.

The distribution of the two papers is as follows :—

Paper A.—Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta.

Paper B.—Phanerogams, Physiology, Ecology and General Biology.

Histology.—The structure of the cell; the origin and growth of the tissues, the primary tissues and their distribution; the secondary tissues of the flowering plants; the distribution of the mechanical tissues.

Organography.—The morphological differentiation of the plant body in the main groups of the vegetable kingdom; the morphology of the shoot and root in the Pteridophytes and Spermatophytes; the phenomenon of alternation of generations and the homologies in the stages of the life-history of the Archegoniates and the Spermatophytes.

Physiology.—Turgidity and Tension of Tissues; the Physiology of Nutrition, Respiration, Growth and Reproduction; the Phenomena of Movements.

Systematic.—The Systematic Morphology and Physiology of the following groups :—

Algae :—Schizophyceæ, Chlorophyceæ, Characeæ, Phæophyceæ; Rhodophyceæ; Bacteria; Fungi :—Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Lichens; Bryophytes :—Hepaticæ; Musci; Pteridophytes :—Filicales Equisetales, Lycopodiales; Cycadales; Coniferales.

Angiosperms :—Gramineæ, Palmæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Salicaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rutaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Malvaceæ, Cactaceæ, Umbelliferae, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Compositæ.

The taxonomic relations of these according to the system of Engler and Pranti as given in "Naturalische Pflanzenfamilien".

The candidates will be required to possess a good acquaintance with the following representative types :—

Oscillatoria; Nostoc; Chlamydomonas; Hæmatococcus; Volvox; Pediastrum; Ulothrix; Coleochaete; Oedogonium; Cosmarium; Closterium; Spirogyra; Zygnema; Botrydium; Vaucheria; Caulerpa; Cladophora; Chara; Ectocarpus; Fucus; Dictyota; Batrachospermum; Bacterium; Rhizopus; Pythium; Aspergillus; Humaria; Ustilago; Puccinia; Polyporus; Agaricus; Riccia; Pellia; Marchantia; Porella; Anthoceros; Sphagnum; Funaria; Fern; Equisetum; Selaginella; Marsilia; Cycas; Pinus; Taxus.

The representative types of the families of the Angiosperms to be taken so far as possible from the Punjab Flora. Some knowledge of plants of economic importance of the above families would be expected.

The candidates must also possess a knowledge of the fundamental principles of Heredity, Variation and Evolution and of the more important facts of Ecology as illustrated particularly by the local flora.

Practical Examination.

The practical examination will embrace (a) examination and description of microscopic specimens; (b) examination and description of plants or parts of plants; (c) identification of specimens; (d) preparation of specimens and tissues for microscopic examination; (e) microscopic technique; (f) fundamental experiments in physiology.

The following books are suggested :—

Coulter, Barnes and Cowles—Text-book of Botany.

Bower—Botany of the Living Plant.

Gager—Heredity and Evolution in Plants.

Strasburger—Text-book of Botany.

Kashyap—Practical Botany.

Macdougall—Plant Ecology.

Lawson and Sahni—Text-book of Botany.

Candidates will be required to submit at least one plant of each family of Angiosperms, properly mounted and named and initialled and dated by their Professors, at the time of examination.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examination, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

ZOOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

The Animal Cell; Asexual and sexual Reproduction; the principles of Classification; Heredity, Variation and Evolution. Geographical distribution of animals.

The structure, habits, development, classification and ecology of the following groups :—Protozoa, Porifera, Coelenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemertini, Nematelminthes, Annelida, Rotifera, Polyzoa, Echinodermata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata. A detailed study of the types enumerated in the practical course.

Embryology as illustrated by the Chick, Frog and Rabbit.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique, and to examine, dissect or describe the following animals and skeletons, in addition to those prescribed for the Intermediate Examination :—

Monocystis, Aurelia, Nereis, Leech, *Asterias*, Prawn, Anopheles, Scorpion, Freshwater Mussel, Pila (*Ampullaria*), *Amphioxus*, Lizard, Columba. The skeletons of representatives of each class of *Craniata*.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Haswell : Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan).

Shipley and Macbride : Text-book of Zoology (Camb. Univ. Press).

Marshall and Hurst : Practical Zoology (Smith Elder).

Borradaile : Manual of Zoology (Oxford University Press).

Dendy : Outlines of Evolutionary Biology.

Borradaile : The Animal and its Environment (Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton).

Dakin : Elements of General Zoology (Oxford University Press).

Candidates will be required to submit the original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

PHYSIOLOGY : 1937 AND 1938.

The General Histology of the Animal Cell, and the Structure ; Chemical composition and Functions of the Tissues of man and animals ; the Blood and Lymph ; the circulation of the blood and lymph embracing the mechanics of the circulation of the

blood and of the movement of the lymph; the Innervation and Nutrition of the Heart; and the Innervation of the Blood-vessels; the Physiology of Respiration; the Chemistry of Digestion and Nutrition; the Physiology of Absorption, Excretion, Metabolism and Dietetics; Animal Heat; the General Physiology of Muscle and Nerve; Electro-Physiology; the Structure, Development and Functions of the Central Nervous System; the Structure and Functions of the Organs of Sense; Reproduction; the Chemistry of the Animal body.

In the oral and practical examination candidates will be examined in the above subjects, and will be practically tested in Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the construction and use of Physiological Apparatus and will be required to show a knowledge of Experimental Physiology.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Howell's Text-book of Physiology (Rebman).

Halliburton's Text-book of Physiology (Murray).

Starling: Principles of Human Physiology (J. and A. Churchill, London).

For the Practical part :—

Schafer's Essentials of Histology (Smith Elder).

Stirling's Practical Histology (C. Griffin).

Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology and Stirling's Practical Physiology (C. Griffin).

Schafer and Brodie's Experimental Physiology (Longmans).

Cole's Physiological Chemistry.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

GEOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Physical Geology.—Distribution of temperature in the earth's crust and the observation by which it is determined; chemical composition of the lithosphere; the general characters and composition of the hydrosphere; the composition and character of the meteorites. Solar System under Nebular hypothesis and

Planetesimal hypothesis, density and rigidity of the earth, nature of the earth's interior.

Physical characters of continents, plateaux, mountain-ranges, river systems and the ocean basins. The geological processes and their action. Geological action of water, development of drainage systems, cycles of erosion. Rapid and slow movements of the earth's crust; causes of earth-movements; isostasy, fracture and faulting of rocks, origin and history of mountain-ranges. Volcanicity and theories of volcanic action; ore deposits—their classification and origin.

Mineralogy.—(i) In addition to those prescribed for the Intermediate course the study of the following mineral species:—Realgar, Molybdenite, Chalcocite, Greenockite, Millerite, Pyrrhotite, Niccolite, Bornite, Smaltite, Cobaltite, Marcasite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrargyrite, Proustite, Tetrahedrite, Stephanite, Enargite, Sylvite, Cryolite, Carnallite, Cuprite, Zincite, Ilmenite, Pyrolusite, Brucite, Diaspore, Goethite, Manganite, Psilomelane, Franklinite, Chrysoberyl, Rhodochrosite, Smithsonite, Witherite, Strontianite, Cerussite, Azurite, Felspar group, Leucite, Pyroxene group, Amphibole group, Sodalite group, Nepheline, Garnet group, Scapolite group, Zircon, Topaz, Andalusite, Sillimanite, Calamine, Staurolite, Apophyllite, Heulandite, Stilbite, Chabazite, Analcite, Mica group, Sphene, Monazite, Apatite group, Boracite, Pitchblende, Columbite—tantalite, Baryte group, Alunite, Wolframite, Scheelite, Wulfenite.

[N.B.—Students are expected to be acquainted with the industrial applications of these mineral species.]

(ii) Crystallography: Laws of Crystallography; Form: Symmetry; Systems of notation; study of the following classes of crystals:—Galena, Tetrahedrite, and Pyrite classes of the cubic system; Zircon class of the tetragonal system; Beryl, Calcite, Tourmaline and Quartz classes of the hexagonal system; Barytes class of the Orthorhombic system and normal classes of the Monoclinic and Triclinic systems; the properties of Zones; the common twinning laws; imperfections of crystals.

(iii) Optical properties of Minerals; Methods of obtaining polarized light; Uniaxial and Biaxial crystals; Pleochroism; Interference colours; Extinction angles; Stauroscopes Optical sign.

Petrology.—The macroscopic and microscopic characters of the common types of rocks, their chemical composition, mineralogical constitution and distinctive structures. Magmatic segregation and differentiation; classification of igneous rocks; their secondary changes. Pneumatolysis, hydro-thermal changes, metasomasis, etc. Thermal and dynamic metamorphism; the formation of secondary minerals and structures.

Palaeontology.—The characters and affinities of the principal groups of fossils (Invertebrata), and their distribution in past geological periods. Morphological characters of the more important orders of fossils.

Stratigraphy.—The leading features and characteristic fossils of the British and Indian formations. Division of the Indian stratigraphical scale into minor groups and their correlation to the European standard stratigraphical scale; special characters and features of the chief systems and series in the different parts of India. Physiographic features of India. Basis of chronology, evidence of fossils, physical evidence, diastrophism.

Practical Work.—

- (1) Description and identification of the common types of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks in hand specimens.
- (2) Identification by physical and chemical properties of the following minerals:—

Realgar, Molybdenite, Chalcocite, Pyrrhotite, Niccolite, Bornite, Smaltite, Cobaltite, Arsenopyrite, Tetrahedrite, Enargite, Cryolite, Cuprite, Zincite, Ilmenite, Pyrolusite, Manganite, Psilomelane, Rhodochrosite, Witherite, Stronlianite, Leucite, Sodalite, Nepheline, Andalusite, Sillimanite, Calamine, Stanrolite, Apophyllite, Heulandite, Stilbite, Chabazite, Analcite, Sphene, Monazite, Baryte, Wolframite. (This is in addition to those done in the Intermediate.)

- (3) Description and identification in thin section under a petrological microscope of the following minerals (in addition to those done in the Intermediate) and rocks:—

Enstatite, Hypersthene, Nepheline, Leucite, Soda-lite, Nosean, Hauyne, Apatite, Sphene, Topaz, Serpentine, Chlorite, Epidote.

Granite, Syenite, Diorite, Peridotite, Rhyolite, Trachyte, Phonolite, Andesite, Basalt, Granophyres, Pitchstones, Dolerites, Sandstone, Limestone, Marble, Slate, Quartzite, Schist and Gneiss.

- (4) Description, identification and geological age of the following fossils:—

Alveolina, Nodosaria, Fusulina, Nummulites, Ventriculites, Syphonia, Barrovia, Didymograptus, Diplograptus, Climacograptus, Monograptus, Rastrites, Cyathophyllum, Heliophyllum, Lithostrotion, Omphyma, Zaphrentis, Cystiphyllum, Calceola, Thecosmilia,

Isastraea, Syringopora, Favosites, Halysites, Cidaris, Hemicidaris, Phymosoma, Conulus, Clypeaster, Echinobrissus, Clypens, Echinocorys, Holaster, Micraster, Actinocrinus, Crotalocrinus, Platycrinus, Pentacrinus, Marsupites, Apioocrinus, Pentremites, Productus, Orthis, Pentamerus, Spirifer, Syringothyris, Uncites, Athyris, Atrypa, Rhynchonella, Terebratula, Stringocephalus, Fenestella, Protoretepora, Nucula, Arca, Pectunculus, Gervillia, Inoceramus, Avicula, Conocardium, Spondylus, Pecten, Lima, Ostrea, Gryphæa, Exogyra, Trigonina, Unio, Astarte, Cardita, Chama, Hippurites, Cardium, Venus, Pholadomya, Patella, Pleurotomaria, Bellerophon, Euomphalus, Natica, Turritella, Cerethium, Cypraea, Chrysodomus, Murex, Fusus, Clavella, Voluta, Pleurotoma, Conus, Hyolithes, Conularia, Nautilus, Orthoceras, Goniatite, Ceratite, Arietites, Harpoceras, Dactyloceras, Stephanoceras, Macrocephalites, Perisphinctes, Hoplites, Acanthoceras, Schlenbachia, Baculites, Scaphites, Turritiles, Belemnites, Agnostus, Trinucleus, Olenellus, Paradoxides, Calymene, Illænus, Phacops.

- (5) Interpretation of easy geological maps and models illustrating structural geology and drawing sections from them ; field work.

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes of laboratory and field work performed in the course of their studies. These notes are to be dated by the student and initialled by the teachers.

Books suggested :—

- A Text-book of Geology .. Lake and Rastall (E. Arnold, London).
 Geology of India .. D. N. Wadia (Macmillan).
 Aids in Practical Geology .. G. A. J. Cole (Griffin).
 Elements of Mineralogy Frank Rutley.
 (revised edition).
 Scott's Introduction to Geology (Macmillan).

HONOURS PAPERS.

GEOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paper (a) Crystallography, optical properties, mineralogy, petrology.

Paper (b) General geology, palæontology and stratigraphy.

Paper (c) Field work and practical.

Candidates for Honours in Geology will be required to show a fuller and more detailed acquaintance with the subject indicating more extended reading than pass men.

Books recommended :—

Field Geology, by Geikie (for field work).

Text-book of Geology, Part I, by Longwell, Knoff, Flint.

Text-book of Geology, Parts 1, 2, by A. Geikie.

Invertebrate Palæontology, by Woods.

Text-book of Mineralogy, by Dana (revised edition).

Principles of Petrology, by Tyrrell.

Petrology for Students, by Harker.

ASTRONOMY.

For 1937 and 1938.

The same Syllabus as for B.A.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same Syllabus as for B.A.

AN INDIAN VERNACULAR (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same Syllabus as for B.A.

HUMAN ANATOMY.

For 1937.

The tissues of which the body is composed. The systems into which the various constituent parts of the body are divided. Position, structure, relations and appearance of the different organs in the human body. A detailed knowledge of the human skeleton in the adult; the various articulations, their normal range of movements and common use in the body. The muscles with their nerve supply and general relations; their action on the different articulations. The vascular system; the lymphatics. The central nervous system and the peripheral nerves; the autonomic nervous system. The structure

and formation of special sense-organs. The genito-urinary system. The digestive system, with its associated glands. The endocrine glands.

Candidates are, in addition, required to show a knowledge of the elements of Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy, and acquaintance with modern conceptions of Human Evolution and Physical Anthropology.

In the oral and practical examination candidates will be required to dissect out parts of the human body and to examine and describe microscopic sections of a typical mammalian embryo.

Books suggested :—

1. Grey's Anatomy, Descriptive and Applied.
2. Cunningham's Anatomy.
3. Keith's Embryology and Morphology.
4. Arey's Developmental Anatomy.
5. Keith's Antiquity of Man.
6. Wilder's Laboratory Text-book of Anthropometry.

For 1938.

At the end of paragraph 1 of the syllabus, *add* "The development of the Human Body".

The rest as for 1937.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Honours Schools Examinations.

ENGLISH.

For 1937 and 1938.

	<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (A)</i> On two prose books out of four prescribed for paper (A) in English of B.Sc. (Pass) Examination	50
(B) With special reference to dictation and spelling, grammar, punctuation, correct and idiomatic use of words, letter-writing, paraphrasing, précis-writing, description of objects and phenomena and essay-writing	50

Marks.

(C) On translation from Vernacular into English, writing of reports, and taking down notes concisely	50
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

*Books prescribed for Paper A :—**For 1937.—*

- (i) Six Short Biographies, by R. C. and N. Goffin (Oxford University Press).
- (ii) One-Act Plays of To-day (Fourth Series), selected by Marriott (Harraps).

For 1938.—

- (i) Men's Business (A Selection of Essays), by Harold Loukes (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Re. 1-12-0.
- (ii) One-Act Plays of To-day (Fourth Series), selected by Marriott (Harraps).

HONOURS SCHOOL IN BOTANY.

For 1937.

I. Honours Course in Botany :—

The structure of the cell; the structure and development of the various tissues and tissue systems; the general morphology of the various plant organs; the Physiology of nutrition, respiration, growth and reproduction, including some knowledge of osmotic phenomena. A knowledge of the more important fossil types and of the principles of variation, heredity and evolution would be required. Some knowledge of the facts and principles of ecology and geographical distribution would also be required.

A fuller acquaintance with the subject as a whole than required for the Pass Course would be expected.

The systematic morphology and physiology of the following groups with a detailed knowledge of the types given below would be required. In the case of the flowering plants the types should be selected as far as possible from the local flora.

Schizophyta, Conjugatæ, Chlorophyceæ, Characeæ, Diatoms, Phaeophyceæ, Rhodophyceæ, Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Lichens, Hepaticæ, Musci, Filicales, Equisetales, Lycopodiales, Psilotales, Ophioglossales, Cycadales, Coniferales, Gnetales, Potamogetonaceæ, Gramineæ, Palmæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Musaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Salicaceæ, Moraceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ,

Rutaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Vitaceæ, Violaceæ, Malvaceæ, Cactaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Umbelliferae, Primulaceæ, Ericaceæ, Oleaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiata, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Compositæ.

The more important types of all the above-mentioned groups.

The practical examination will embrace (a) examination and description of plants and parts of plants, (b) preparation and description of microscopic specimens, (c) identification of specimens, (d) fundamental experiments in plant physiology.

The following books are suggested :—

- Coulter, Barnes and Cowles : Text-book of Botany.
- Strasburger : Text-book of Botany.
- Haberlandt : Physiological Plant-Anatomy.
- Raber : Plant Physiology.
- Palladin : Plant Physiology.
- Fitzpatrick : The Lower Fungi.
- Weaver and Clements : Plant Ecology.
- Kostychev : Plant Respiration (Rs. 8-12-0).
- Barton Wright : Recent Advances in Plant Physiology.
- Goebel : Organographie der Pflanzen.
- Schimper : Plant-Geography.
- Lock : Variation, Heredity and Evolution.
- Punnett : Mendelism.
- West and Fritsch : British Freshwater Algae.
- Dame Gwynne-Vaughan : Fungi.
- Harshberger : Mycology and Plant Pathology.
- Butler : Fungi and Disease in Plants.
- Gaumann and Dodge : Comparative Morphology of Fungi (Harvard University, Rs. 28-2-0).
- Kashyap : Liverworts of the Western Himalayas and the Punjab Plain.
- Campbell : Mosses and Ferns.
- Bower : Filicales.
- Coulter and Chamberlain : Gymnosperms.
- Scott : Studies in Fossil Botany.
- Maximov : Text-book of Plant Physiology.
- Miller : Plant Physiology.
- Small : Practical Botany.
- Sharp : Introduction to Cytology.

For identification some suitable local flora will be provided. Duthie's Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain, and Parker's Forest Flora of the Punjab are suggested.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books at a date previous to the examination which will be fixed subsequently.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examination but the examiners should not be precluded from setting questions on the portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

The following indicates the distribution of question papers for the B.Sc. Honours Examination :—

Paper I. Essay.

Paper II. Algæ, Bacteria, Fungi including Mycology and Lichens.

Paper III. Liverworts and Mosses and Pteridophytes.

Paper IV. Taxonomy and Morphology of the Gymnosperms and Angiosperms, including Cytology.

Paper V. Physiology including Plant Breeding and Plant Geography (Floristic and Ecological).

Paper VI. Oral and Practical.

II. Subsidiary Zoology, Physiology, Chemistry or Geology, for the Botany Honours School students the same as for B.Sc. Pass.

For 1938.

After "Cycadales" and before "Coniferales" add "Ginkgoales".

In the list of books, *delete* Coulter, Barnes and Cowles : Text-book of Botany and Palladin : Plant Physiology. *Add after* Sharp : Introduction to Cytology, Bower : Primitive Land Plants also known as "The Archegoniataceae".

Paper V should read as follows: Physiology, Genetics and Plant Geography.

The rest as for 1937.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN ZOOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

I. The Syllabus for B.Sc. Honours in Zoology :—

The Animal Cell ; Asexual and Sexual Reproduction ; the principles of Classification ; Heredity, Variation and Evolution ; Animal Ecology.

The structure, habits, development and classification of the following groups, treated in a more advanced manner than in the case of the Pass Course :—

Protozoa, Mesozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemertini, Nemathelminthes, Annelida, Rotifera, Polyzoa, Phoronida, Brachiopoda, Chaetognatha, Echinodermata,

Arthropoda, Mollusca, Hemichordata, Urochordata, Cephalochordata, Craniata.

Embryology of the Frog, Chick and Rabbit. A general knowledge of the extinct forms, and of the distribution of recent and fossil animals. A detailed study of the animals enumerated in the practical Course.

The distribution of question papers for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination will be as follows :—

Paper I. An essay on one or more of a number of suggested subjects.

Paper II. General and Theoretical.

Paper III. Invertebrata.

Paper IV. Chordata.

Paper V. Palæontology and Embryology.

Paper VI. Practical.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to show a practical knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique and to examine, dissect or describe the following animals and skeletons :—

Amœba, *Actinophrys*, skeleton of Foraminifera and Radiolaria, *Euglena*, *Trypanosoma*, *Paramœcium*, *Vorticella*, *Opalina*, *Monocystis*, Malarial parasite, *Sycon*, *Spongilla*, *Hydra*, *Obelia*, *Aurelia*, Sea anemone *Alcyonium*, skeletons of Madrepora and Tubipora, *Hormiphora*, *Leptoplana*, *Distomum*, *Taenia*, *Lineus*, *Ascaris*, *Nereis*, *Pheretima*, Leech, *Brachionus*, *Bugula*, *Asterias*, *Echinus*, a Holothurian, *Antedon*, Prawn, Crab, Cockroach, *Anopheles*, Centipede, Millipede, Scorpion, *Chiton*, Freshwater Mussel, *Buccinum*, Ampullaria, *Sepia*, *Balanoglossus*, *Ciona*, *Amphioxus*, Scoliodon, Bonyfish, *Rana*, Lizard, *Columba*, Rabbit, and the skeletons of representatives of each class of the Vertebrata.

Candidates will be required to submit the original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.) at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

The following books are suggested in addition to those recommended for the B.Sc. Pass Examination :—

System of Zoology, ed. Lankester.

The Cambridge Natural History.

- Sedgwick : Student's Text-book of Zoology.
- Marshall : Physiology of Reproduction (Longmans).
- Lull : Organic Evolution (Macmillan, New York).
- Macbride and Graham Kerr : Text-book of Embryology, Vols. I and II.
- R. C. Punnett : Mendelism (Macmillan and Co.).
- L. Doncaster : An Introduction to the Study of Cytology (Cambridge University Press).
- E. B. Wilson : "The Cell in Development and Heredity" (Macmillan, New York, 1925).
- E. V. Cowdry : "General Cytology" (Chicago University Press, 1924).
- T. H. Morgan : "Experimental Embryology" (Columbia University Press, 1927).
- E. V. Cowdry : "Special Cytology", Vols. I and II (New York, 1928).
- Locke : Recent Progress in Variation, Heredity and Evolution.
- J. Gray : Experimental Cytology.

II. Subsidiary Botany, Physiology, Chemistry or Geology, for Zoology Honours School students the same as for B.Sc. Pass.

*HONOURS SCHOOL IN CHEMISTRY.

1st Year—Physical.—Atomic and Molecular Theories ; Valency ; Law of Chemical Actions ; General properties of solids,

* The following books are suggested for study and reference :—

1. Organic Chemistry, by Sudborough (Blackie and Son).
2. Quantitative Analysis, by Caven, Parts I and II (Blackie and Son).
3. A Treatise on Physical Chemistry, Vols. 1 and 2, by H. S. Taylor (Macmillan).
4. Richter's Organic Chemistry.
5. Tredwell and Hall's Analytical Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Wylie).
6. Findlay's Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).
7. Cohen's Organic Chemistry, Parts I, II, III, published by Edward Arnold and supplied by Longmans, Green and Co.
8. Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen, by N. V. Sidgwick (Clarendon Press, Oxford).
9. Practical Organic Chemistry—James and Sudborough (Blackie).
10. Text-books of Physical Chemistry, edited by Sir William Ramsay (Longmans).
11. J. Walker's Physical Chemistry.

liquids and gases; the Dissociation Theory; Mass Action. Catalysis, Arithmetical Problems relating to Chemical Theory.

Inorganic.—The occurrence, preparation and properties of the Elements and their chief compounds—excluding the rare metals—treated especially with regard to the Periodic Classification. Outlines of the main Metallurgical processes treated non-technically.

Organic.—The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation, General Characters and Constitutional Formulæ of the Paraffins, Olefines and Acetylenes: Their haloid derivatives, Alcohols, Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, Ketones, Amines, Amides, Compounds of the Alcohol Radicals with Sulphur and Nitrogen. The Grignard reagent and its uses. The Carbohydrates; Cyanogen compounds; Urea; The Aromatic Hydrocarbons and their principal derivatives; Naphthalene, Anthracene and their principal derivatives: Pyridine and Quinoline: Furfuran: Pyrrol: Thiophene.

Practical Work.—Volumetric and Gravimetric Analysis. Qualitative Analysis.

2nd and 3rd Years.—Advanced courses in Organic, Physical and General Chemistry approximately of the same standard as the present M.Sc.

Practical Work.—Advanced Inorganic Analysis. Organic Preparations and Determinations. Physical Chemistry.

Syllabus in Subsidiary Physics for Honours School of Chemistry as for the Pass B.Sc. Course in Physics with the following changes:—

Omit Sound and put in its place:

Mathematics.—Analytic Geometry of Straight Line and Circle, Differentiation of Elementary Functions, including second differential coefficients, simple geometrical applications, integration of elementary functions.

Chapters I, II and V of Baker's Algebraic Geometry. Appropriate portions of Edward's Differential Calculus for Beginners and Edward's Integral Calculus for Beginners, or any other elementary text-book such as Elementary Analysis by Jessop (C.U.P.).

The papers for the final examination of the Honours School in Chemistry shall consist of:—

12. A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry, edited by J. Newton Friend, D.Sc., etc. (Charles Griffin and Co.).

Salt and their Reactions, by Dobbin and Mackenzie (Publishers: James Thin, 54 and 55 South Bridge, Edinburgh) is prescribed as a text-book for Practical Chemistry.

Four written papers :—

- Paper* (1) Physical Chemistry.
- Paper* (2) Descriptive Modern Industrial Chemistry.
- Paper* (3) Organic Chemistry.
- Paper* (4) Inorganic Chemistry ;

and three Practical Papers :—

- Paper* (5) Organic Practical.
- Paper* (6) Physical Practical.
- Paper* (7) Inorganic Practical.

Candidates shall be expected to pass in practical (total) and in each of the written papers. The pass percentage for each paper, and the aggregate required shall be as shown in Regulation 6 relating to the M.Sc. Examination.

The following is the syllabus for Descriptive Modern Industrial Chemistry :—

Introductory—

- Important matters to be considered in deciding whether a particular Industry may prove successful if started.
- Important matters to be considered in deciding on the location for a plant for any particular Industry.

Chemical Plant—

- Breaking and Grinding.
- Dissolving, mixing and Filtration including methods of separating solids from solids, solids from liquids, solids from gases, liquids from liquids, liquids from gases and gases from gases.
- Distillation and Condensation.
- Evaporation and Drying.
- Containers and materials of construction for apparatus to handle various reactions.
- Power Generation and Transmission and Fuels.

Ceramics—

- Pottery, Cement, Brickmaking, Glass, Enamelling, Refractories.

Vegetable Oils, Animal Oils, Essential Oils—

- Classification, Extracting, Refining, Uses.
- Boiled Oils, and Dryers. Hydrogenation.

Mineral Oils—

- Oil Wells, Crude Oil, Refining, Refinery Products.

Sugar. Leather. Soap and Toilet Products.

Paper and Cellulose Derivatives—

Rag and Pulp papers—Fibre Boards and products.
Pyroxolin, Viscose, Cellulose Acetates, etc.
Artificial Silk, Pyroxolin Lacquers, Celluloid.

Food Preservation and Milk Products—

Drying, Canning, Chemical Preservation, Cold Storage,
Packing, Transportation and Distribution.

Coal Carbonisation and Road Tars.

Resin and Turpentine—Paints and Varnishes—

Including Artificial Resins like Baekalite.

Fermentation Industries—

Alcohol and other alcohols, Methylated Spirit, Wine, Beer,
Spirits, Motor Spirit, Yeast, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Water Purification—

Purification for Boiler. Potable and Special Uses. Chemical,
Physical and Bacteriological methods.

Waste Disposal—

Factory Wastes—Town Sewage disposal.
Purification by Dilution, Filtration, Irrigation, Septic Tanks,
Activated Sludge, Bio-aeration.

Starch and Allied Products. Matches.

Heavy Chemicals—

Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, Nitric Acids.
Sodium Carbonate and Bicarbonate—Solvay Process, Sodium
Hydroxide—Lime and Electrolytic Methods, Salt, Chlorine,
Bleaching Powder, Electrolytic Bleach, Potash, Alum,
Gypsum.

Fertilisers—

Fixation of Nitrogen—Natural Ammonia, etc.
Potash, Lime, Gypsum, Phosphates.
Vegetable matter, Enzymes. Fertilisation through crop rota-
tion, Ultra-violet Light, Carbon Dioxide, etc.

The candidates would be expected to present the drawings completed in Mechanical Drawing together with a certificate from their instructor that the work was done by the candidate concerned and was satisfactory—as part of the necessary qualification for proceeding with the Honours School work.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN PHYSICS.

Syllabus for the Subsidiary subject (Mathematics).

Note.—Mathematics should be taught with special reference to physical problems.

The distribution of papers is as follows:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper I.</i> Algebra, Trigonometry, Plane and Solid	
Analytical Geometry ..	100
<i>Paper II.</i> Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Vector Analysis ..	100
Total ..	200

Algebra.—Surds and imaginary quantities; summation of series and elementary theorems on convergence and divergence; elementary theory of equations and graphical and numerical methods for solution of equations; elementary theorems on probability; determinants.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem; hyperbolic functions; expressions of hyperbolic and circular functions by exponentials; summation of trigonometric series; Fourier series.

Plane Analytical Geometry.—Transformation of co-ordinates; rectangular and polar equations of straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbolas and their principal properties.

Solid Geometry.—Transformation of co-ordinates; equations of straight lines and planes and their principal properties; general equation of the second degree with reference to ellipsoids, hyperboloids and paraboloids.

Differential Calculus.—Definition of differential coefficient; differentiation of functions of a single variable; successive differentiation; Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simple applications; evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form; differentiation of implicit functions; partial differentiation; maxima and minima values of functions of one variable; tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, double points and tracing of curves; envelopes.

Integral Calculus.—Definition of integration; integration of simple functions of a single variable; integration of rational fractions; integration by formulæ of reduction; determination of lengths and areas of curves and of surfaces of solids of revolution.

Differential Equations.—Equations of the first and second order and partial differential equations.

Vector Analysis.—Vector sum, difference, products and their principal properties.

Syllabus for the Principal subject (Physics).

The distribution of papers is as follows :—

- Paper I.* Mechanics.
- Paper II.* Heat.
- Paper III.* Light.
- Paper IV.* Electricity and Magnetism.
- Paper V.* Modern Physics.
- Paper VI.* Practical (a).
- Paper VII.* Practical (b).

In addition to whole of the pass course for the B.Sc. Degree, the following must be done :—

Physical Chemistry.

Pre-Bohr atomic and molecular theories; valency; the periodic classification of elements; laws of solution; colloidal solution; methods of determining atomic and molecular weights; laws of chemical action; velocity of chemical action and catalysis; photo-chemistry.

Mechanics.

Rectilinear motion; simple harmonic motion; effect of resisting medium; damped oscillations; compound pendulum; central forces; elastic and inelastic collisions.

Differential and integral properties of vectors and the application of vector analysis to general principles of mechanics.

Heat.

Thermodynamics.—Entropy; temperature-entropy diagram; principle of increase of entropy; Maxwell's thermodynamical relations and their applications; Joule-Thomson effect; correction of gas thermometer; liquefaction of gases.

General laws governing changes in physical and chemical systems and conditions of equilibrium; Clausius-Clapeyron equation; triple point; phase rule and its application; laws of mass action; reaction isobar and isochore; Nernst heat theorem; chemical constant; theory of thermal dissociation; entropy and maximum probability; absolute value of entropy.

Radiation.—Concept of black body; Kirchoff's law; total radiation from a black body; Stefan-Boltzman law; temperature of the sun; distribution of energy in the spectrum of a black body; Wien's displacement law; Planck's radiation formula.

Kinetic Theory of Gases.—Derivation of Maxwell's law of distribution of velocities; law of equi-partition of energy; mean free path; phenomena of viscosity, conduction, diffusion, specific heats; Brownian movements and Einstein's formula; low pressure phenomena; Knudsen's theory of molecular streaming; effusion and vapour pressure of metals; high vacuum pumps and Knudsen's absolute manometer.

Specific Heat.—The quantum theory of the specific heat of a solid.

Conduction.—Rectilinear and periodic flow of heat.

Light.

Interference.—Wave Motion in general; group and wave velocity; visibility of fringes when the source has a finite width and when it consists of two point sources; displacement of fringes by a retarding plate in monochromatic and in white light; thin plate fringes, their locality and uses; multiple reflections; Brewster's fringes; Michelson's, Jamin's, Fabry and Perot's and Lummer and Gehrocks's interferometers and their applications; thickness of an air film and of a mica plate.

Diffraction.—Division of the wave front into circular zones; the importance of the aperture or obstacle being circular and centric; zone plates, its various foci and the intensity of light at these; division of wave front into strips; Cornu's Spirals and Fresnel's integrals; Fresnel and Fraunhofer class of diffraction phenomena; resolving power of a telescope and a discussion of its magnifying power; resolving power of a grating; concave grating; echelon; resolving power of a microscope and the use of the condenser; ultra microscope.

Polarisation.—Preliminary ideas including Huygens construction and its verification; wave and ray velocities in uniaxials; ellipsoid of elasticity; wave surface; internal and external conical refractions; wave and ray velocities in bi-axials; interference of plane polarised light, parallel and convergent; isochromatic surfaces in uni- and bi-axials.

Spectral Theory.—Simple series spectra; Bohr's theory of hydrogen and ionised helium spectra; motion of nucleus; elliptic orbits; relativity correction; elementary treatment of normal and anomalous Zeeman effect and of Stark effect; elementary quantum theory of band spectra.

Electromagnetic Theory.—Equations of the electromagnetic field; effect of medium on velocity; propagation of energy of plane waves; reflection, refraction and total reflection; propagation of waves in conducting media and in anisotropic dielectrics; the theory of dispersion.

Miscellaneous.—Fluorescence and scattering of light including an elementary treatment of Raman effect; relative motion between the earth and ether.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Magnetism.—A more detailed and thorough treatment of the pass course.

Electrostatics.—Gauss's theorem and its applications; Poisson's equation; Green's reciprocal theorem; relation between potential and charges on conductors; superposition of effects; coefficients of potentials, capacity and induction and their applications; longitudinal stress and lateral pressure in a tube of force; force on uncharged conductors in the field, specially spherical conductors; systems of condensers; theory of the quadrant electrometer; boundary conditions; electrical images and inversion.

Current Electricity.—Heat produced in a system of conductors; dissipation function; distribution of currents through an infinite solid; boundary conditions for currents.

Various forms of Wheatstone bridge; Kelvin bridge; Crompton potentiometer.

Determination of ionic velocities; application of thermodynamics to reversible cells; concentration cells; solution pressure; capillary electrometer.

Application of thermodynamics to thermo-electric circuits; thermo-electric diagram.

Electromagnetism; line integral of a magnetic field; boundary conditions; force on a magnetic body in a uniform magnetic field; force on current in a field; force of current on current; ballistic galvanometers; flux meter.

Magnetic properties of materials; demagnetisation; work due to hysteresis; effect of temperature and stress on magnetic bodies; magnetostriction; magnetic circuit.

Varying currents, their growth and decay; charge and discharge of a condenser; calculation of currents in secondary circuits; measurement of self and mutual inductances and capacities; circuit with inductance, capacity and resistance; oscillatory discharge.

Alternating currents; power and power factor; circuit containing capacity, inductance and resistance; resonance; oscillographs; simple theory of transformers; skin effect; shielding effect of a mass of metal; repulsion between a conductor and a circuit carrying alternating currents; rotating magnetic fields; single and poly-phase motors; vibration galvanometer.

Electric units; relation between the two systems and measurements connected thereto; determination of standards of practical units.

Moving Faraday tubes; mass of an electrically charged sphere; moving charge equivalent to a current; electron theory explanation of Zeeman, Kerr and Faraday effects, para- and dia-magnetism, electrical and thermal conductivity.

Super-conductivity; atmospheric electricity and thunder clouds.

Modern Physics.

Conduction of Electricity through Gases.—Phenomena of the discharge tube and the origin of ions and electrons; mobilities and coefficients of diffusion of ions; distribution of electric force during the passage of current through an ionised gas and the effect of space charge; effect of electric and magnetic fields on a stream of charged particles and determination of their e/m and v ; positive rays; parabola method for comparing masses; Dempster's method; isotopes; mass spectrograph; packing fractions.

Theory of ionisation by collision and of emission of electrons from cathode; spark and arc discharges; methods for measurement of excitation and ionisation potentials.

Thermionics.—General experimental results on the emission of electricity from hot bodies; production of positive ions from hot surfaces; theory of thermionic current; work function; space charge effect; distribution of electron velocities; conductivity of flames; mobilities of ions in flames.

Photo-electricity.—Light and emission of electrons; threshold frequency; Einstein's theory; Millikan's experiments; photo-electric cells; sound recording and reproduction.

X-Rays.—Production and nature of X-Rays; different designs of tubes used; Stoke's theory of impulse radiation; absorption by metals; characteristic radiations; Laue's crystal grating; Bragg's spectrometer and determination of wave-lengths; measurement of wave-lengths with a vacuum spectrograph; powdered crystal method.

Characteristic spectra and Moseley's diagram; quantum theory of X-Rays, emission and absorption spectra; spark lines; classical and Compton's theories of scattering; experiments supporting quantum theory; extra-nuclear structure of the atom.

Elements of crystallography and structure of crystals such as rocksalt, sylvine and diamond.

Radio-activity.—Radio-active substances; nature and detection of rays from radio-active sources; theory of radio-active transformations; radio-active constant; half value period; average life of an atom; conditions of equilibrium of a radio-active substance with its disintegration products; secular and transient equilibria; transformation series of various radio-active

elements and their positions in the periodic table; isotope and isobars; radio-activity and age of earth; heating effects of radium.

Nature of alpha rays; range of alpha rays and methods of finding these; Bragg's ionisation curve; charge carried by alpha particles; counting of alpha particles by scintillation and ionisation methods; absorption of alpha rays; single and multiple scattering; experiments on the measurement of nuclear charge; collision of alpha particles with light atoms.

Nature of beta rays; Kaufmann's and Bucherer's experiments; theory of scattering of beta rays by matter; absorption of beta rays; beta ray spectra and their origin.

Nature of gamma rays; methods of measuring their wavelengths; scattering and absorption; gamma ray spectra.

Nature of atomic nuclei; the origin of alpha and gamma rays; internal conversion of gamma rays.

Magnetism.—Theory of para- and dia-magnetism; quantum applications to Langevin's theory; the Weiss magneton; the para-magnetism of ions, specially of the first transition series; the molecular field; magnetic anisotropy of crystals; diamagnetism of simple ions and atoms; elementary calculation from Hartree's charge distribution; Weiss's theory of ferromagnetism; the Curie point; magnetic balances; large electromagnets and their construction.

Practical Work.

First Year.—Balance by method of oscillations: sensibility, ratio of arms, accurate determinations by specific gravity bottle; moment of inertia of a fly-wheel and of an irregular body by torsion balance; Y by stretching, bending and oscillations; Maxwells' needle; compound and reversible pendulums; calibration of a capillary tube; viscosity of water by flow; surface tension by capillary tube method and of mercury by measurement on a drop (Quincke's method); sonometer.

Pressure and volume coefficients of a gas; Newton's law of cooling, its verification and specific heat of a liquid by its application; coefficient of linear expansion of a rod; coefficient of dilatation of a liquid by specific gravity bottle; J by rotating cone.

Sextant; magnifying power of a telescope (two methods); focal lengths of concave lenses and convex mirrors; prism spectrometer: angle of the prism and minimum deviation.

Deflection and vibration magnetometers.

Resistance by P.O. box; end correction of a slide wire bridge; comparison of e.m.f.'s by Lumsden's method and by potentiometer; resistance of cells by potentiometer; conversion of a

galvanometer into volt and ammeters and their calibrations; determination of electrochemical equivalents.

Second Year.—Young's modulus and rigidity by Searle's method; bulk modulus for glass; viscosity of air and hydrogen by flow.

Calculation of molecular weight by depression of freezing point and raising of boiling point (Beckmann's thermometer).

Ratio of specific heats of a gas; J by electrical methods.

Optical lever; resolving power of a telescope; calibration of a prism spectrometer; plane transmission grating; Polarimeter; optical bench; biprism and diffraction; Newton's rings; diameter of a lycopodium particle by diffraction rings and by high power microscope.

Hysteresis by magnetometer; high resistance; low resistance; Carey Foster's bridge; platinum thermometer; electrolytic resistance; constants of a ballistic galvanometer; capacities; inductances; thermocouple, its calibration and determination of the e.m.f.'s generated; characteristic curves of a triode valve.

Third Year.—Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio of glass by interference fringes; surface tension by the method of ripples; viscosity of a fluid by rotating cylinder; production and measurement of high vacua.

Stefan's constant; solar temperature; thermal conductivity by Lee's method; Joly's steam calorimeter.

Jamin's plates; refractive index and Cauchy's constants for air; Michelson's interferometer; determination of wave-lengths, analysis of spectral lines, thickness of a mica plate; thickness of an air plate; specific rotation of quartz; Babinet's compensator; Faraday effect.

Measurement of magnetic fields; capillary electrometer; Millikan's experiment; Triode valve as an oscillator (determination of velocity of sound with Kundt's tube), as a rectifier and as an amplifier; range of alpha rays; absorption coefficient of beta rays.

Courses of Reading for the M.Sc. Examination of 1937 and 1938.

Science Faculty.

PHYSICS (OLD TYPE).

For 1937 and 1938.

Candidates shall be required to answer questions on Properties of Matter, Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, not

involving more than an elementary knowledge of Differential and Integral Calculus and of Differential Equations. An acquaintance with important recent work will be expected.

In the practical examination candidates shall be required to perform physical measurements with the more usual instruments.

Examination of Laboratory Note-books containing a record of experiments performed during the course, initialled by the Professor of the subject.

The following books are suggested for study and reference :—

- Properties of Matter, by Poynting and Thomson (Griffin).
- Heat, by Preston (Macmillan).
- Crowther's Ions, Electrons and Ionising Radiations.
- Theory of Light, by Preston (Macmillan).
- Physical Optics, by Wood (Macmillan).
- Elementary Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism, by J. J. Thomson (Camb. Univ. Press).
- Text-book of Practical Physics, by Watson (Longmans).
- Starling's Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
- A Andrade's Structure of the Atom (Bell).
- Houstoun's Treatise on Light (Longmans).
- Lewis : System of Physical Chemistry, Vol. III. Quantum Theory (Longmans).
- General Physics, by Eddser (Macmillan).

In the practical examination candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated and initialled by their Professor.

Examiners shall place an increasing emphasis upon the original Laboratory Note-books of the candidates.

In the practical examination the student shall submit a dissertation upon some special portion of a subject embodying and analysing the results of his own observations.

Distribution of Subject—			Marks.
<i>Paper I.</i>	Properties of Matter	..	75
<i>Paper II.</i>	Heat .. ..	..	100
<i>Paper III.</i>	Light .. ..	..	100
<i>Paper IV.</i>	Electricity and Magnetism	..	100
<i>Paper V.</i>	Electro-magnetic Theory and Recent Developments	..	100
<i>Paper VI.</i>	Thesis .. ..	..	75
<i>Paper VII.</i>	Practical .. ..	..	150

PHYSICS (HONOURS SCHOOL).

The M.Sc. Examination of the Physics Honours School can be taken *either* on thesis alone, or by written papers, practicals and

a dissertation. The distribution of the various papers is as follows:—

Paper I, on one special subject such as Spectroscopy, or X-Rays; or Discharge of Electricity through Gases and allied phenomena, or Radio-activity, or Wireless and Television, or other subjects the teaching of which it may from time to time be possible to arrange.

Paper II, on the branches of Modern Physics mentioned in the B.Sc. (Honours School) syllabus but excluding that branch offered in Paper I above. A more advanced and detailed knowledge of the various branches will be required for this paper than that for Paper V of the B.Sc. (Honours School).

Paper III, practical (two days).

Paper IV, a dissertation.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN ZOOLOGY.

Each candidate for the M.Sc. Degree Examination of the Honours School shall furnish evidence of having been engaged in research work on some special subject or branch of Zoology for at least one year after passing the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination and shall, at the time of examination, submit a *thesis, a series of preparations and any other evidence of his work.

The dissertation shall exhibit a knowledge of recent work on the subject chosen, and should include an account of practical work performed by the candidate, in connection with the subject.

The subject shall be specified in writing to the Registrar at the time that the candidate makes his application. A viva voce examination shall be held on the subject of the dissertation submitted.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN BOTANY.

For the M.Sc. Examination of the Honours School in Botany each candidate shall furnish evidence of having been engaged in research work on some special subject or branch of Botany for at least one year after passing the B.Sc. Honours Examination, and shall, at the time of examination, submit a thesis, a series of preparations and any other evidence of his work.

The dissertation shall exhibit a knowledge of recent work on the subject chosen, and shall include an account of practical work performed by the candidate in connection with the subject.

* To be judged by two examiners, one external and one internal, under whom each particular candidate has worked (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th June, 1923, paragraph 14).

The subject shall be specified in writing to the Registrar at the time that the candidate makes his application. A viva voce examination shall be held on the subject of the dissertation submitted.

GEOLOGY: 1937 AND 1938.

Candidates must possess a good general knowledge of dynamical and geotectonic geology, including the modern theories of metamorphism, earth-movements and vulcanicity. The stratigraphy of India with some degree of detail and of the rest of the world in a general manner, special attention being paid to the geology of the Punjab, Kashmir and the N.-W. Himalayas. A general knowledge of Palæontology, invertebrate and vertebrate; the macroscopic and microscopic characters of the important types of rocks; the characters, geological relations and occurrence of the economic mineral products of India.

Practical work :—

Recognition and description of minerals, rocks and fossils, measurement and projection of crystals, drawing of geological maps and sections, microscopic examination of rock and crystal sections, the preparation of micro-sections of Indian rocks and fossils, the preparation of rock-sections for the petrological microscope.

Candidates may be required to show some knowledge and experience of their subject in the field.

The following books are suggested :—

Chamberlain and Salisbury—Geology, Advanced Course, Vol. I (Murray).

Palæontologia Indica—parts dealing with the fossils of the Salt Range, Punjab and North-Western Himalayas.

Leith—Structural Geology (Constable).

Text-book of Geology, by Geikie, Vols. I and II, 4th edition (Macmillan and Co.).

Structural Geology, by Leith, Revised edition (Henry Holt and Co.).

Geology of India, by Wadia (Macmillan and Co.).

(N.B.—The necessary publications of the Geological Survey of India should be consulted for Indian Stratigraphy.)

The Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India—Records, G.S.I., Vol. LVII.

Invertebrate Palæontology, by Woods (Latest edition, Camb. Biological Series).

- Outlines of Palæontology, by Swinnerton (Edward Arnold and Co.).
 Geology of the Metalliferous Deposits, by Rastall (Camb. Univ. Press).
 The Principles of Petrology, by Tyrrell (Methuen and Co.).
 The Study of Geological Maps, by Elles (Camb. Univ. Press).
 Notes on Geological Map Reading, by Harker.
 Field Geology, by Lahee (McGraw Hill Book Co.).
 Thomas and McAlister—Geology of the Ore Deposit (Arnold).
 Dana—Text-book of Mineralogy.
 Tutton—Crystallography and Practical Crystal Measurements (Macmillan) (new edition), chapters 30, 31, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 48 and 54.
 Harker—Petrology (Cambridge University Press).

Marks.

The distribution of the subject shall be as follows :—

<i>Paper I.</i>	Dynamical and Structural Geology ..	100
<i>Paper II.</i>	Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology	100
<i>Paper III.</i>	Geology of India (including the Economic Geology of India) ..	100
<i>Paper IV.</i>	Mineralogy (descriptive) and Petrology	100
<i>Paper V.</i>	Mineralogy	100
<i>Paper VI.</i>	Practical Geology	100
<i>Paper VII.</i>	Practical Geology II	100

Candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes of laboratory and field work performed in the course of their studies. These notes are to be dated by the students and initialled by the teachers.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

PHYSIOLOGY : 1937 AND 1938.

1. The General and Special Physiology (including Histology) of the animal body.
2. A Course of Advanced Physiological Chemistry.
3. The Physiology of Reproduction and of Development.
4. The Elements of Physiological Psychology.

The practical examination will be on the same lines as for the B.Sc. Examination, but of a more advanced character, and include the Methods of Anatomical and Histological Research, experimental Electro-physiology and Physiological Chemistry.

The following books are suggested :—

The same as for the B.A. In addition—

Physiological Chemistry, by Gamgee (Macmillan) or by Bunge (Trübner).

Ladd's Physiological Psychology (Longmans).

Quain's Elements of Anatomy, Vol. I, Pts. 1 and 2 (Longmans).

A Text-book of Physiology, by British Authors, ed. Schafer.

Marshall : Physiology of Reproduction.

Distribution of Subject—		Marks.
<i>Paper I.</i>	An essay on one or more of a number of suggested subjects	100
<i>Paper II.</i>	General and Theoretical	100
<i>Paper III.</i>	General and Theoretical	100
<i>Paper IV.</i>	Histology	100
<i>Paper V.</i>	Physiological Chemistry	100
<i>Paper VI.</i>	Practical	200

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

TECHNOLOGY.

The following is the number and distribution of papers :—

- I. Chemical Engineering.
- II. Technical Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.
- III. Part A: Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Part B: Commercial Economics and Industrial Organisation and Administration.
- IV. Report including Viva Voce Examination.
- V. } Practical Examinations.
- VI. }

Paper I.—Chemical Engineering 100 marks.

Flow of Heat, Flow of liquids and gases, Transportation of materials in a plant, Solution, Size Reduction, Mechanical Separations, Drying, Evaporation, Distillation, Mixing and Kneading, Crystallisation, Refrigeration, Humidity Control.

Paper II.—Technical Chemistry and Chemical Engineering 100 marks.

Fuels, Combustion, Furnaces, Power Generation and Transmission, Lubrication, Thermal and Electrical Insulation,

Pyrometry, and High Temperature Production, Refractories, Materials of Construction of Chemical Plant, Factory Location and Design, Organic and Inorganic processes, Applied Electrochemistry.

Paper III.—

- A. Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering 50 marks.

(a) Electrical—

Direct current :—

Instruments, Ammeters, Voltmeters and Wattmeters.
Generators, different types and their use in electrical generating stations.
Faults and their remedies.
Systems of distribution.
Use of secondary batteries, installation and charging.
Different types of motors, practical uses and installation.
Motor starters.
Faults and their remedies.

Alternating currents :—

Single and three-phase systems. Instruments.
Alternators, transformers, motors and converting apparatus.
The course of lectures will be supplemented by practical tests in the electrical engineering laboratory.

(b) Mechanical—

Mechanisms, Machine tools, Strength of Materials, Shafts, Beams and Girders, Simple structures.

- B. Commercial Economics and Industrial Organisation and Administration 50 marks.

(a) Commercial Economics—

An introductory course in Economics aiming at a presentation of Economic Theory and Practice as it affects industry to-day in the Punjab. A frank attempt at facing the obstacles confronting economic progress in India.

PART I.

Description of economic conditions in the West.
Particular emphasis on methods of production—a study of mass production. The problems presented to India by world competition in the economic realm. A rapid

survey of production methods in England, America and other European countries. Problems: labour, distribution, large scale production, governmental supervision.

PART II.

A synopsis of Economic Theory—production, exchange, value and distribution. Theory of money. Joint Stock principle.

PART III.

Some practical problems in Economics with special emphasis on conditions in the Punjab. Resources of the Punjab, the industrial possibilities scrutinised, the problem of labour efficiency, the seeming lack of economic opportunity, the “shyness” of capital, co-operative schemes, costing methods, transportation, agriculture, the Punjab’s economic position in India.

(b) Industrial Organisation and Administration.

Paper IV.—Report, including Viva Voce Examination, 100 marks.

On the possibilities of any particular Industry in the Punjab, together with detailed proposals for setting up a plant for a certain specified production for that Industry, including practical work on the raw materials used in that Industry.

<i>Paper V.</i>	} Practical	200 marks.
<i>Paper VI.</i>					

The practicals shall include Technical Analysis plus marks assigned for class work and on note-books of work on Plant, together with Viva Voce on the actual use of Plant.

Required Factory Work.

The M.Sc. Degree shall not be awarded to any candidate until he has completed approximately six months’ work in a factory, previously approved by the Director. The satisfactory nature of the work of the candidate shall be certified in writing by the Director, after consultation with the Manager of the factory in which the candidate has worked.

The Board of Examiners will consider the whole result of the candidate and declare the candidate passed or failed accordingly and will arrange successful candidates in three divisions.

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the F.O.L.
Examination, 1937 and 1938.**

ENGLISH : 1937 AND 1938.

The same courses as prescribed for the Intermediate in Arts for 1937 and 1938, respectively.

HISTORY : 1937 AND 1938.

The same courses as for the Intermediate in Arts for 1937 and 1938, respectively.

SANSKRIT.

For 1937.

Paper (a) Poetry.—The same as for Prājñā, Paper I, for 1937.

Paper (b) Prose.—The same as for Prājñā, Paper II, for 1937.

Paper (c) Grammar.—The same as for Prājñā, Paper V, for 1937.

Paper (d) Translation.—From Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

For 1938.

Paper (a) Poetry.—The same as for Prājñā, Paper I, for 1938.

Paper (b) Prose.—The same as for Prājñā, Paper II, for 1938.

Paper (c) Grammar.—The same as for Prājñā, Paper V, for 1938.

Paper (d) Translation.—From Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

ARABIC.

For 1937.

Paper (a) Poetry.—Intermediate Course (Arabic) (Edition of 1928): Poetical Selections; Dīwānu Ṣarī' al-Ḡhawānī.

Paper (b) Prose.—Intermediate Course, Arabic (as above): Prose Selections; Tārīkh al-Khulafā: Abda' al-Aslīb, pp. 189-332.

Paper (c) Grammar.—Marāḥ al-Arwāḥ; Kāfiya.

Paper (d) Translation.—From the Classical Language into the Vernacular and *vice versa*.

For 1938.

- Paper (a)* Poetry.—*Qatf al Azhār* (published by the Panjab University): Poetical Selections; *Diwan Abu 'l-'Atahiya*—first half.
- Paper (b)* Prose.—*Qatf al Azhār* (published by the Panjab University): Prose Selections; *Tārīkh al-Khulafā'*: *Abda' al-Asālib*, pp. 189–332.
- Papers (c)* and *(d)* As for 1937.

PERSIAN.

For 1937.

- Paper (a)* Poetry.—**Sabad-i-Gul* (published by the University of the Panjab): Poetical Selections; *Tuḥfat al-Ahrār-i-Jāmī*; *Rubā'iyāt-i-'Umar Khayyām*.
- Paper (b)* Prose.—**Sabad-i-Gul* (published by the University of the Panjab): Prose Selections; *Ruqqa'āt 'Alamgiri*; *Hakim-i-Nabātāt*.
- Paper (c)* Grammar.—*Misbāh-al-Qawā'id*, by Jalal-ud-Din Ahmed Ja'fari (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).
- Paper (d)* Translation.—Persian into Vernacular, Vernacular into Persian.

For 1938.

- Paper (a)* From *Tuḥfat al-Ahrār-i-Jāmī* omit Maqālas 17 and 18.
- The rest as for 1937.

INDIAN VERNACULAR.

URDU: 1937 AND 1938.

- Paper (a)* As for the Intermediate in Arts Examination (Optional), 1936 and 1937, respectively.
- Paper (b)* Prose and Poetry.—*Ibn al-Waqt*; *Nairang-i-Khayāl*; *Chahār Gulzār-i-Hālī*; *Guldasta Muḥsin Kākorawī*.

* *Note*.—Candidates are not expected to study biographies of little known poets in connection with the selections from the *Tuḥfat al-Ḥabīb*.

PANJABI : 1937 AND 1938.

Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.*

Paper A.—Explanation and paraphrasing of passages
in Poetry and Prose with questions on the
text-books and their authors .. 50

Poetry—

- (a) Twenty-two Vars from Adi Granth.
- (b) Selections from Hir Wari's Shah, pages 108 to
194 (Gulab Singh's edition, 1911).
- (c) Kafiān Bullah Shah.

Paper B.—

Prose—

- Composition and Essay 50
- (a) Janam Sakhi of 1st Guru (Dit Singh).
- (b) Pavitra Jiwan (Kh. Tract Society).

Paper (b) should include questions on idioms, uses of words,
phrases and proverbs and on the formation of words.

HINDI.

For 1937.

Paper (a) The same as for Intermediate Hindi (Optional),
Parts (a) and (b), for 1937.

Paper (b) 1.—Tulasī Rāmāyaṇa, Kaṇḍās III, IV and V.
2.—Sacitra Mahābhārata, by Mahavīra Prasāda
Dvivedi (Indian Press, Allahabad).

For 1938.

Paper (a) The same as for Intermediate Hindi (Optional),
Parts (a) and (b), for 1938.

Paper (b) The same as for 1937.

B.O.L. Examination, 1937 and 1938.

ENGLISH : 1937 AND 1938.

The same courses as prescribed for the B.A. for 1937 and 1938, respectively.

SANSKRIT.*For 1937.*

- Paper (a)* The same as for Viśārada, Paper I, for 1937.
Paper (b) The same as for Viśārada, Paper II, for 1937.
Paper (c) The same as for Viśārada, Paper V, for 1937.
Paper (d) Translation—From Sanskrit into Hindi and *vice versa*.
 Composition.—In Sanskrit.

For 1938.

- Paper (a)* The same as for Viśārada, Paper I, for 1938.
Paper (b) The same as for Viśārada, Paper II, for 1938.
Paper (c) The same as for Viśārada, Paper V, for 1938.
Paper (d) The same as for 1937.

ARABIC.*For 1937.*

- Paper (a)* Poetry.—Simt al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab) : Poetical Selections ; Sab 'Mu'allaqa.
Paper (b) Prose.—Simt al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab) : Prose Selections ; Siratu Rasūl illāh of Ibn Hishām, from Hijra to the end of the Battle of Badr.
Paper (c) Grammar.—Mufaṣṣal ; al-Kāfi fil-'Arūḏ wal-Qawāfi.
Paper (d) Translation.—Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*.
 Composition.—Essay in Arabic.

For 1938.

- Papers (a) and (b)* *For* Simt al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab) *substitute* Jawāhir al-Buḥūr (published by the University of the Panjab).

The rest as for 1937.

PERSIAN.

For 1937.

Paper (a) Poetry.—Gulshan-i-Ma'āni (published by the University of the Panjab): Poetical Selections; *Matla' al-Anwār-i-Khusro*; *Qaṣa'id-i-'Urfī*.

Paper (b) Prose.—Gulshan-i-Ma'āni (published by the University of the Panjab): Prose Selections; *Sarguzasht-i-Wazīr-i-Khān-i-Lankurān*; *Intikhab-i-Tadhkira Dawlat Shāh* (Anwār-i-Ahmadī Press).

Paper (c) Grammar and History of Literature.—Kanz-ul-Balāghat and al-'Arud wa'l Qawāfi (both published by Anwar-i-Ahmadī Press, Allahabad); *Shīr-al-'Ajām*, Parts 1 and 2.

Paper (d) Translation.—Persian into the Vernacular and *vice versa*.

Composition.—Essay in Persian.

For 1938.

Paper (a) From *Matla' al-Anwār* (Aligarh Edition) omit Maqālas 5 and 10.

Add to *Qaṣa'id-i-'Urfī*: (*Qaṣa'id only*).

The rest as for 1937.

INDIAN VERNACULAR.

PANJABI: 1937 AND 1938.

Two written papers of three hours each— Marks.

- (a) Exposition, paraphrasing and explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose with questions on the text-books and their authors .. 50

The following Courses of Reading are prescribed :—

Poetry—

1. Bhagatan di Bani from Adi Granth.
2. Varan Bhai Gur Das.

Prose—

Part I, No. 2 (Biographies of Gurus 2nd to 6th) of *Twarikh Guru Khalsa* (Gayan Singh).

- (b) Unseen passages from modern books and journals with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express what he reads and his knowledge of Panjabi Idiom, Prosody and Figures of Speech .. 50

URDU.

For 1937.

Paper (a) Poetry and Prose.—Nazm-i-Āzād, Qaṣā'id-i-Dhawq, Bāng-i-Dirā, Yādgar-i-Ghālīb, *omitting* the sections on Ghālīb's Persian prose and poetry; Darbār-i-Akbarī (excluding *Tatimma*); Talism-i-Zindagi, by Mian Bashir Ahmad, B.A. (Oxon); *Adabi Khatut-i-Ghālīb (ed. by Mohammad Askari).

Paper (b) Prosody, Rhetoric and Composition.—Umdatul Qawā'id; Bahr al-'Arūd; Tadḥkirat al-Balāghat. Essay in Urdu.

For 1938.

Paper (a) Add to Qaṣā'id-i-Dhawq: (*the edition published by Sh. Mubarak Ali*).

Paper (b) From Tadḥkirat al-Balāghat (Delhi, 1900) omit

صنعتِ مرسل and the following passage on page 45 (under فصل متعلقات فعل): from اور اس حذف میں یہ نکتہ بھی ہوسکتا ہے حذف کردیتے ہیں.

The rest as for 1937.

HINDI: 1937 AND 1938.

Paper (a) Poetry and Prose.—

- (i) Tulasi Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa and Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.
- (ii) Bhūṣaṇa Granthāvali, edited by Shyama Vihari Misra, M.A., and Sukadeva Vihari Misra, B.A., Nagari Pracharni Press, Benares.
- (iii) Galpa Samuccaya, compiled by Prema Chand, Sarasvatī Press, Benares. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Paper (b) Prosody, Rhetoric and Composition.—

- (i) Alampkāra Prabodha, by Rama Ratna, Sahitya Ratna Bhandara, Agra.
- (ii) Chanda Prabhākara, Venkaṭesvara Press, Bombay.
- (iii) An essay.

* To be had of the Anwar-al-Matabi, Lucknow. Price Re. 1-12-0.

HISTORY.

For 1937 and 1938.

The Course is the same as for B.A. Arts.

M.O.L. Examination, 1937 and 1938.

PERSIAN.

For 1937.

Six papers of three hours each :—

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody.	Dabīr ‘Ajām, by M. Asghar ‘Alī Rūhī (Price Rs. 3-4-0) ..	I.
Arabic Literature	Simṭ al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab)—Prose sections only ..	
History of Persian Literature.	Shi‘r-ul-‘Ajām, Parts 4 and 5 ..	
Prose ..	*Chahār Maqāla; Abul Fadl Daftars I and III; Hājī Bābā Isfahāni; Maqāmāt-i-Ḥamīdī, omitting Maqāmas 17 and 18; Wukalā-i-Murafī’a ..	II.
Poetry ..	Selections from Qa‘ānī (published by the Panjab University)—can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore; Ghazaliyāt-i-Nazīrī; Sāqināmeḥs of Maykhāna, Martaba I; Rubā‘iyāt-i-Abū Sa‘īd Abul Khayr, Rubā‘iyāt Bābā Ṭābir ..	III.
	1. Shi‘r-al-‘Ajām (Vols. I to V) ..	IV.
	2. Sakhundān-i-Pārs ..	
	3. Nigāristān of Azād ..	
	4. Hayāt-al-Nufūs, by Ismā‘īl b. Muḥammad Tabrizī (Anwār-i-Aḥmadi Press, Allahabad) ..	

* Can be had of the Manager, Paisa Akhbar, Lahore, for 12 annas.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Mysticism and Moral Philo- sophy.	Akhlāq-i-Jalālī (<i>excluding</i> Bahth Naghma); Kashf-al-Mahjūb of Hujwiri up to the end of the Sufi Sects; Gulshan-i-Rāz and Mantiq-al-Ṭair	V
1. Translation from Vernacular into Persian and vice versa .. ..	.. ..
2. Essays in Persian on a subject connected with the History or Literature of Persian .. ..	.. ..	VI.

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody.	Dabir 'Ajām, by M. Asghar Ali Ruhi (Price Rs. 3-4-0) ..	I.
Arabic Literature	Jawāhir al-Buḥūr (published by the University of the Panjab)..	
History of Persian Literature.	Suggested book: Shi'r ul-'Ajām, Parts 4 and 5	
As for 1937 .. ..	.. ..	II and III.
1. Suggested book: Shi'r al-'Ajām (Vols. I to V) ..	..
2-4. As for 1937 .. ..	.. ..	IV.
As for 1937 .. ..	.. ..	V and VI.
..	

ARABIC.

For 1937.

Six papers of three hours each :—

Paper I .. Qurān: al Baqra with the commentary of Baidāwī. Mu'attā of Imām Mālik. Sharḥu Nukḥbat al-Fikr, Mu'āmalāt-i-Hidāyah, *excluding* sections :—

From "Kitāb-ul-Ijārāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'dhūn".

From "Kitāb-ul-Karāhiyya" to the end of "Masā'il-i-Mutafarriḳa".

From "Kitāb-ul-Janāyāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'āqil".

Or,

Sharḥ-al-Lum'a—only the following chapters:—

Kitāb-al-Waqf, Kitāb-al-'Atiyya, Kitāb-al-Matāḡir, Kitāb-al-Rahn, Kitāb-al-Kafāla, Kitāb-al-Ṣulḥ, Kitāb-al-Mudhara'a, Kitāb-al-Musāqāt, Kitāb-al-Wikāla, Kitāb-al-Shufā, Kitāb-al-Waṣāyā, Kitāb-al-Nikāḥ, Kitāb-al-Talāq, Kitāb-al-Ghaṣb and Kitāb-al-Mirāth.

Paper II .. Ḥamāsa (excluding chapters 5, 9 and 10).
Mutanabbi. Muḥit-al-Dā'ira.

Paper III .. Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī—1st 15 Maqāmas. Mubarrad's Kāmil, Vol. I, pages 1–189 (Cairo edition of 1323). Asrār-al-Balāgha or Mutawwal up to Mā'ana Qulto. Muqaddima Ibn Khaldūn, Book I, Faṣl 6, to the end of the work, omitting 'Uḥm-al-Siḥr to the end of 'Ilm al-Kimiyā.

Paper IV .. Zaidān's Tārīkh Ādāb-il-Luḡhat al-'Arabiya (whole).

Paper V .. One of the following:—

(a) Hujjat Allāh-al-Bāliḡa (Cairo Edition), Vol. I only. Sadrā. Tasriḥ Sharḥ-i Tashriḥ.

(b) Bukhārī. Tirmidhī.

Paper VI .. (a) Translation from Arabic into Vernacular and vice versa.

(b) An essay in Arabic connected with the History or Literature of Arabic.

For 1938.

Paper II .. After Mutanabbi add: omitting the following qasidas:—

(a) الاكل ما شية الغيرزلى

(b) ها الضف القوم ضبطة

(c) لعا الله ورد انا و اما انت به

له ثعلب

(d) لهوى النفوس سيرة لا تعلم

Paper III .. *Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī*.—After first fifteen Maqāmas
add : omitting Maqāma No. 10.

The rest as for 1937.

SANSKRIT.

For 1937.

Six written papers of three hours each :—

Paper I. The same as for Śāstrī for 1937.

Paper II. Do. do.

Paper III. Do. do.

Paper IV. Questions on the literature of the Sanskrit language, including questions on Philosophical systems.

Paper V. The same as for Śāstrī for 1937.

Paper VI (a) Translation from Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

(b) An essay in Sanskrit connected with the History or Literature of Sanskrit.

For 1938.

Six written papers of three hours each :—

Paper I. The same as for Śāstrī for 1938.

Paper II. Do. do.

Paper III. Do. do.

Paper IV. The same as for 1937.

Paper V. The same as for Śāstrī for 1938.

Paper VI. The same as for 1937.

Examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature :—

Maulvi or Proficiency in Arabic Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECT.	BOOK.	PAPER.
Grammar ..	Marāḥ-ul-Arwāḥ ; Kāfiya	.. I.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ..	The Intermediate Arabic Course (Edition 1928); Banat Su'ad and Lamiyat-ul-'Ajam ..	II.
	Muhādarātul-Tarikhī 'l-Umam-il Islāmīa Khudrī), Part I ..	
	Al-Shihāb al Thāqib fi-Sinā'-at il-Kātib ..	III.
	Sharh Tahdhīb ..	
Logic ..	Sharh Tahdhīb ..	IV.
Law ..	Qudūrī; Sirājī or Kitābi Mavārith Min Sharāi' il-Islām ..	V.
Translation ..	Arabic into Urdu and vice versa ..	
		VI.

For 1938.

Paper II. For the Intermediate Arabic Course, 1928, *substitute* Qaṭf al-Azhār (published by the Panjab University).

Paper III. For No. 1 *substitute* Tarikh al-Khulafa (from Abu Bakr to Merwān al-Ḥimār).

The rest as for 1937.

*Maulvi 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic Examination.**For 1937.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Awdah al-Masālik ilā Alfīyyah Ibn Mālik ..	I.
Prosody ..	Al-Kāfi fi'l 'Arudh-wal Qawāfi ..	
Literature ..	Sīratu Rasūlillāh from Hijra to the end of the Battle of Badr; al-Muhādarāt Tarikh-il Umam-il Islāmīa, Part 2; Simt al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab); Sab'a Mu'allāqa: Mu'allāqas of Zuhair and 'Antara only ..	II.
Rhetoric ..	Mukhtasar-ul-Ma'anī (the whole) ..	
Logic ..	Qutbī ..	III.
Philosophy ..	Hadya Sa'idiya ..	
Law ..	Sharifi, Sharh Sirājī, or Kitāb-ul-Mavārith Min Sharāi' il-Islām; Kanz ud-Daqa'iq ..	IV.
Translation ..	Arabic into Urdu and vice versa ..	
Composition ..	Essay in Arabic ..	VI.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

(a) Prose :—

Darbār-i-Akbarī (first half).

(b) Poetry :—

Majmū'a Naẓm-i-Āzād ;

Musaddas-i-Ĥālī ;

Intikhab-i-Maklūzan, Part I, Hissa-i-Naẓm.

For 1938.

Paper I .. *In place of No. 1 substitute* al-Mufasssal of Zamakhshari.

Paper II .. *In place of* Simṭ al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab) *substitute* Jawāhir al-Buḥūr (published by the Panjab University).

For al-Muḥāḍarāt Tārīkh-il Umam-il Islāmīa, Part 2 *substitute* Tarikh al-Khulafa (al Saffāḥ to the end).

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

(a) *Add*: Zindagi, by Chaudhari Afzal Haq, M.L.C. Price Re. 1-12-0. Can be had of Qaumi Kutub Khana, Railway Road, Lahore.

The rest as for 1937.

*Maulvi Fazil or Honours in Arabic Examination.**For 1937.*

Paper I .. Qurān: al Baqra with the commentary of Baidāwī. Mu'attā of Imām Mālik. Sharḥu Nuḥbat al-Fīkar, Mu'āmalāt-i-Hidāyah, *excluding* sections :—

From "Kitāb-ul-Ijārāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'dhūn".

From "Kitāb-ul-Karāhiyya" to the end of "Masā'il-i-Mutafarriḳa".

From "Kitāb-ul-Janāyāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'aqil".

Or,

Sharḥ-al-Lum'a—only the following chapters :—

Kitāb-al-Waqf, Kitāb-al-'Atiyya, Kitāb-al-Matāḡir, Kitāb-al-Rahn, Kitāb-al-Kafāla,

- Kitāb-al-Ṣulḥ, Kitāb-al-Mudḥara'a, Kitāb-al-Musāqāt, Kitāb-al-Wikāla, Kitāb-al-Shufā, Kitāb-al-Waṣāyā, Kitāb-al-Nikāh, Kitāb-al-Ṭalāq, Kitāb-al-Ghaṣb and Kitāb-al-Mirāṭh.
- Paper II* .. Ḥamāsa (*excluding* chapters 5, 9 and 10). Mutanabbi. Muḥit-al-Dā'ira.
- Paper III* .. Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī—1st 15 Maqāmas. Mubarrad's Kāmil, Vol. I, pages 1-189 (Cairo edition of 1323). Asrār-al-Balāgha or Muṭawwal up to Mā'ana Qulto. Muqaddima Ibn Khaldūn, Book I, Faṣl 6, to the end of the work, *omitting* 'Ulūm-al-Siḥr to the end of 'Ilm al-Kīmiyā.
- Paper IV* .. Bahr-ul-'Ulūm, Sharḥ Sullam (*omitting* Minhiyyāt). Futūḥ-ul-Buldān of Balādhori (from Futūḥ al Sawād to the end). Or Muḥadarāt Tarīkh il-Umam-il-Islāmīa, Part 3. Ishārāt.
- Paper V* .. One of the following :—
 (a) Ḥujjat Allāh-al-Bāligha (Cairo Edition), Vol. I only. Sadrā. Tasrīḥ Sharḥ-Tashrīḥ.
 (b) Bukḥārī. Tirmidhi.
- Paper VI* .. An Essay in elegant Arabic.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

(a) Prose :—

Ruḥ-i-Ijtīmā';
 Ifādāt-i-Mehdī;
 Khayālastān;
 Ru'yā-i-Ṣādiqa;
 *Adabi Khatut-i-Ghalib (ed. by
 Mohammad Askari).

(b) Poetry :—

Dīwān Hālī ma' Muqaddima;
 Dīwān-i-Ghālīb Urdu;
 Bang-i-darā.

* To be had of the Anwar-al-Matabi, Lucknow. Price Re. 1-12-0.

- Paper V* .. One of the following :—
 (a) *Hujjat Allāh-al-Baligha* (Cairo Edition),
 Vol. I only. Sadrā. Tasrīh *Sharḥ*-
Tashrīḥ.
 (b) *Bukhārī*. *Tirmidhī*.
Paper VI .. An Essay in elegant Arabic.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

(a) Prose :—

Ruh-i-Ijtīmāʿ;
Ifādāt-i-Mehdī, *omitting* the follow-
 ing pages :—

Pp. 279–284 (بنت عم),

Pp. 209–218 (فلسفۃ النخ),

Pp. 186–191 (خواب طفلی النخ);

Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part II, *Hissa*

Nathr (*omitting* نظریں آکے یہ نظرین and
 مسجعہ دیکھا کیوں);

Ruʿyā-i-Ṣādiqa;

**Adabi Khatut-i-Ghalib*, ed. by
 Mohammad Askari.

(b) Poetry :—

Dīwān Hālī maʿ Muqaddima;

Dīwān-i-Ghālīb Urdu;

Bang-i-darā.

* To be had of the *Anwar-al-Matabi*, Lucknow. Price
 Re. 1-12-0.

Examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature :—

Prajña or Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry ..	Kāvyamuktāvalī, by Duni Chandra, published by the Panjab University ..	I.
Drama ..	Bhāsa's "Nāgānanda" and "Pratimā-Nāṭakam" ..	
Prose ..	Pañcatantra (whole) ..	II.
General knowledge (a) Gaṇita Kaumudī in Hindi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares. Price 6 annas; (b) The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Geography, Part II, Indian Press, Allahabad. Price 8 annas; (c) Bhārata Varṣa Kā Itihāsa, Part I, by Prof. Gangā Prasāda (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore. Price Re. 1 with binding) ..	..	III.
Prosody and Nyāya : (a) Vṛttaratnākara ..	..	IV.
(b) Tarkasaṅgraha ..	..
(c) Vāgbhaṭālaṅkāra ..	..
Grammar ..	General Principles sufficient to enable students to analyse any grammatical forms occurring in the text-books prescribed; (standard of questions to be indicated by Madhya Kaumudī)	V.
Translation ..	From Sanskrit into Hindi and vice versa ..	VI.

For 1938.

Paper II.—For "Pañcatantra (whole)" substitute Hito-padeśa (expurgated edition), by Siva Datta.

Paper III.—Substitute "Bhārata Varṣa Kā Itihāsa, Part I", by Veda Vyasa, M.A., LL.B. (Messrs. Mehar Chandra Lakshmana Das, Book-sellers, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound) for (c) Bhārata Varṣa Kā Itihāsa, Part I, by Prof. Gangā Prasāda.

The rest as for 1937.

*Viśarada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.**For 1937.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Drama ..	Uttararāmacaritam, by Bhava- bhūti	I.
Poetry ..	Viśharadīya Kāvyaśaṅgraha, by Mādhavā Śāstri Bhaṇḍārī. Published by the Panjab Uni- versity. Price Rs. 3-4-0. (Can be had from the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore)	
Prose ..	"Harśacaritam, Ucchvāsa I, II, III and IV"	II.
Philosophy or	(a) Nyāya: Siddhānta Muktvāli, by Viśvanātha; or,	III.
Astronomy.	(b) Jyotiṣa: 1. Grahalāghava Pañca- tārāspaṣṭikaraṇānta; or, Tājakanilakanṭhi- Prathama Tantra. 2. Jātakālāṅkāra; or,	
	(c) for girls— Dharmaśāstra: Manusmṛiti, Adhyayas III-IX.	
*Rhetoric ..	Viśvanātha Sāhityadarpaṇa ..	IV.
Grammar ..	Siddhānta Kaumudī of Bhaṭṭojī Dikṣita, first half, <i>omitting</i> Phakkikās (questions to be confined to the text only) ..	V.
Translation ..	From Sanskrit into Hindi and <i>vice versa</i>	VI.
Composition ..	In Sanskrit "Prabandhaprakāśa", by Dr. Maṅgala Deva, Śāstri, M.A., D.Phil., is recommended for study	

* For Female Candidates the subject of Rhetoric to be dropped. The course prescribed for Paper IV of the Viśarada Examination for them is Bhagavad-Gita with Sridhara Tika.

*Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).**Paper A.*—Poetry and Drama :—

1. Tulasī Rāmāyaṇa, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa, Ratna Āshrama, Agra.
2. “Vikramāditya”, by Udaya Śaṅkara Bhatta (Hindi Bhavana, Anarkali, Lahore). Price 10 annas.

Paper B.—Prose and Composition :—

1. “Atīta Kathā”, by Sant Ram, B.A. (Messrs. Dass Bros., Publishers and Book-sellers, Anarkali, Lahore). Price Re. 1.
2. “Chatra Sāla”, by Bāla Chand Nānak Chand Shah Vakil, translated by Rāma Chandra Varmā (Hindi-Grantha-Ratnākara Kāryalaya, Hirābhūgh, Bombay). Price Re. 1-12-0.

In Paper B 25 marks are assigned to the Essay and 25 to the texts recommended.

For 1938.

Paper I.—*Substitute* “Śakuntalā”. Price (bound) 14 annas, (unbound) 12 annas *for* Uttararāmacaritam.

Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).

Paper A.—*Substitute* “Kāvyaakaustubha”, by Vidyābhūṣana Miśra (Vidyā-bhaskara Book Depôt, Chowk, Benares City). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound) *for* No. 1, and “Rājamukuta”, by Pt. Govinda Vallabha Panta (Gangagranthagāra, 36 La Touche Road, Lucknow). Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound) *for* No. 2.

Paper B.—*Substitute* “Ratnamālā”, by Prema Nidhi Śāstrī (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound) *for* No. 2.

The rest as for 1937.

*S’āstrī or Honours in Sanskrit Examination.**For 1937.*

SUBJECT.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
(a) Veda	.. Selections from Ṛgveda— Maṇḍala I, Sūktas I, 13, 22, 25, 32, 50, 110, 113, 118, 124, 125, 154, 185 ; with the intro- duction to Śāyaṇa’s commentary and his commentary on the pres- cribed hymns. Sūkta No. 164	I.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	.. with the commentary of Ātmānanda as published in "The Commentary of Śrī Ātmānanda on the 'Asya Vāmasya' hymn of the Ṛgveda I, 164", edited by Prema Nidhi Śāstrī and published by the Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore. Price 4 annas only ..	I.
(b) Vedānga ..	Yāska's Niruktam, I-IV and VII	
(a) Drama ..	Mṛcchhakatika	
(b) Poetry ..	Māgha, Sargas III-XI	
(c) Prose ..	Kādambari, first half	
(d) One or two questions on the History of Kavya Literature.—Samskrta Sāhitya kā Itihāsa (History of Sanskrit Literature), Vol. I, by Veda Vyasa, Hindi Press, Lahore, Price Rs. 2-4-0 (Students' edition), is recommended for study ..		II.
One of the following :—		
(a) Nyāyasāstra ..	Gautama's Nyāyadarśana with Vātsyayana's Bhāṣya ..	
(b) Vedāntasāstra ..	Śaṅkarācārya's Śārīraka Bhāṣya ..	
(c) Dharmaśāstra ..	Mitākṣarā	
(d) Vyākaraṇasāstra	Mahābhāṣya, first nine Āhnikas ..	
(e) Alankārasāstra	Kāvyaaprakāṣa	
(f) 1. Sāṅkhya—Sāṅkhyatattva—Kaumudī, with the commentary of Bāla Rāma Udaṣī, Guruman-dala, Haridwar.		III.
2. Yoga—Yogadarśana with Vyāsa's Bhāṣya		
(g) Mīmāṃsādarśana with Śābara Bhāṣya, first four chapters		
(h) Jyotiṣa—1. Bṛhajjātaka		
2. Muhūrta Cintāmaṇi		
Translation ..	From Sanskrit into Hindi and vice versa	IV.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	(a) Siddhānta Kaumudī of Bhaṭṭojī Dīkṣita, second half with Svara- vaidikī, <i>omitting</i> Phakṣikās ..	V.
.	(b) Mahābhāṣya, Āhnikas I and II ..	
Composition ..	In Sanskrit ..	VI.

Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).

Paper A.—Poetry and Drama :—

1. “Sūra-sūkti-sudhā”, by Viyogi Hari (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0.
2. Śivā Bāvanī, Hindī Sāhitya Sammelana, Allahabad.
3. “Añjanā”, by Sudarṣana (Hindī-grantha-ratnākara Press, Hīrābāgh, Girgaon, Bombay). Price Re. 1-2-0.

Paper B.—Prose and Composition :—

1. Gadya Kusumāvalī, by Shyama Sundara Dāsa, B.A., LL.B., Indian Press, Allahabad.
2. “Nibandha-ratnāvalī”, compiled by Rām Chandra Varmā [Sāhitya-ratna-mālā Kāryālaya, Benares. Price Rs. 2 (unbound)] is recommended for style.

For 1938.

Papers I–VI.—No change.

Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).

Paper B.—Substitute “Sāhitya-Sīkara”, by Mahāvīra Prasāda Dvivedī (Taruna-bharata-garanthavali-karyālaya, Daraganj, Paryag). Price 10 annas (unbound) and 12 annas (bound) for No. 1.

The rest as for 1937.

Examinations in the Persian Language and Literature.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Persian Language and Literature :—

Munshī or Proficiency in Persian Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Aḥsan-ul-Qawā'id ..	I.
History of Literature.	Shi'r-ul-'Ajam, Part I, by M. Shibli	
Prose ..	* "Sabad-i-Gul (Prose Selections only)"; † "Waqai' Alamgir", by Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad Sandilavi, M.R.A.S. Price Re. 1-8-0; Ḥakīm-i-Nabātāt, Gulistān (omitting Chapter V) ..	II.
Poetry ..	* "Sabad-i-Gul (Poetical Selections only)"; Tuhfat-ul-Aḥrār-i-Jāmī; Rubā'iyāti 'Umar Khayyām ..	III.
Moral Philosophy	Aḫlāq-i-Muḥsinī ..	IV.
Translation ..	Persian into Urdu, Urdu into Persian	V.

Elementary Arabic—

Grammar ..	"Arabic Grammar for the second class of Middle Schools, by Qaḍī Mir Aḥmad Shāh" ..	VI.
	or,	
Reader ..	"Naḥw Mīr" .. Sullam-ul Adab (Col. Holroyd's edition) ..	

* Can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.

† Can be had of the author whose address is Civil Lines, Aligarh.

For 1938.

Paper I.—Add “Suggested book” before *Shi’r-ul-‘Ajam*
Shibli.

Paper II.—Last line—read Chapters III, V and VI instead of Chapter V.

Paper III.—From *Tuḥfat-ul-Ahrār* omit Maqālas 17 and 18.

The rest as for 1937.

Munshī ‘Alim or High Proficiency in Persian Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Risāla-i-‘Abdul Wāsi’ ..	I.
Prosody ..	‘Arūd Saifi ..	
History of Literature.	Shi’r-ul-‘Ajam, Parts 2 and 3 ..	
Prose ..	(1) * “ Gulshan-i-Ma’ani (Prose Portion only) ”; (2) Sar Guzasht-i-Wazīr-i-Lankurān ; (3) Intikḥāb Tadhkira Dawlat Shāh Samarqandī, published by the Anwār-i-Aḥmadi Press. (Only literary and not historical questions are to be asked.) (4) Mihri Nīmroz ; (5) † Lisān-al-‘Ajam, Part I, by Mir Hussain Ali (Price 10 annas) ..	II.
Poetry ..	* “ Gulshan-i-Ma’ani (Poetical Selections only) ”; Matla’-ul-Anwār-i-Amīr Khusraw ; Qasā’id-i-‘Urfi }	III.
Moral Philosophy	Akhlāq-i-Nāṣiri ..	IV.
Translation ..	Persian into Urdu and vice versa ..	V.
Composition ..	An essay in Persian ..	
Arabic—		
Grammar ..	Kitāb-us-Ṣarf and Kitāb-un-Nahv, by Hājī ‘Abdur Raḥmān ..	VI.
Reader ..	The Intermediate Arabic Course, 1928—Prose Selections only ..	

* *Gulshan-i-Ma’ani* can be had from *Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons*, Lahore.

† To be had of the author—*Mir Hussain Ali*—*Farsi Book Depôt*, Mahalla Chihil Bibian, Lahore.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

As for Maulvī 'Alim Examination.

For 1938.

Paper I.—From Risāla-i-'Abdul Wāsi' omit *ḥaq' ul-ḥaq'*.

Add "Suggested book" before *Shi'r-ul-'Ajam*.

Paper III.—From *Matla'-ul-Anwār* (Aligarh edition) omit Maqālas 5 and 10.

Paper VI.—For the Intermediate Arabic Course, 1928 substitute *Qaṭf al-Azhār* (published by the University of the Panjab).

The rest as for 1937.

Munshī Fāzīl or Honours in Persian Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody.	Dabīr 'Ajam, by M. Asghar 'Alī Rūhī (Price Rs. 3-4-0) ..	I.
Arabic Literature	Simt al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab)—Prose sections only ..	
History of Persian Literature.	<i>Shi'r-ul-'Ajam</i> , Parts 4 and 5 ..	
Prose ..	* <i>Chahār Maqāla</i> ; Abul Fadl Daftars I and III; <i>Hājī Bābā Isfahāni</i> ; <i>Siyahat Nameh Ibrahim Beg</i> , Vol. II; <i>Wukalā-i-Murafī'a</i> ..	II.
Poetry ..	Selections from <i>Qa'ānī</i> (published by the Panjab University)—can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore; <i>Ghazaliyāt Nazirī</i> —first half (up to the end of Radif Ra); <i>Sāqināmeḥs</i> of May-khāna, Martaba I; <i>Rubā'iyāt-i-Abū Sa'īd Abul Khayr</i> , <i>Rubā'iyāt Bābā Tāhir</i> ; † <i>Diwan-i-Farrukhi</i> —the first 151 pages ..	III.

* Can be had of the Manager, Paisa Akhbar, Lahore, for 12 annas.

† To be had of N. Iranparast, Kitab Khaneh-i-Danish, Post Box 156, Calcutta.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
History ..	Tārīkh Waṣṣāf, <i>omitting</i> the Arabic quotations (from the beginning to the end of Julūs Arghūn), edited by Prof. Mohd. Iqbal. Selections from the Siyar-al-Mutakh-khirin, pp. 1-226 (up to the end of the reign of Jahangir) (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad) ..	IV.
Questions to be asked both on the subject-matter and the language.		
Mysticism and Moral Philosophy.	Akhlāq-i-Jalālī (<i>excluding</i> Baḥṭh Naḡhma); Kashf-al-Mahjūb of Hujwiri up to the end of the Sufi Sects; Rumaz-i-Hikmat, by M. Mohd. Sharif (Anwar-al-Matabi, Lucknow, Price Rs. 2) and Mantiq-al-Ṭair ..	V.
Translation and Composition.	Urdu into Persian .. An essay in elegant Persian ..	VI.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

As for Maulvī Fāzil Examination.

For 1938.

Paper I.—For Simṭ al-Durar (published by the University of the Panjab) *substitute* Jawāhir al-Buḥūr (published by the University of the Panjab).
Add "Suggested book" before Shi'r-ul-'Ajam.

Paper III.—For Sāqināmeḥs of Maykhāna, Martaba 1 *substitute* Mantiq-al-Ṭair and from *Diwan Farrukhi omit the following :—

(Matba' Majlis, 1311.)

P. 5. دوست دارم بیجاده لب (در مدح

امیر محمد ص *

P. 22. گر چون نگارست (در مدح امیر

ابو یعقوب *

* The expurgated edition is available at the Qaumi Kutub-khana, Railway Road, Lahore. Price 12 annas.

P. 46. (ای پسر خواهی شاد) در مدح

خواجه ابوبکر حمیری *

P. 95. (عشق خوش است از مساعدت بود

از یار در مدح سلطان محمد بن

سلطان محمود *

P. 100. (دل من لاغر کی دارد شامد کردار)

در عذر لاغری الخ *

P. 102. (وی ز لشکرگه دل بر) در مدح امیر

ابو احمد محمد *

P. 111. (شبی گذاشته نگار) در مدح

سلطان محمد *

Pp. 124-128. (ای دل نا شکیب مرده بیار) در

مدح امیر ابو احمد محمد الخ

(دوش بوقت سحر) در مدح

امیر یعقوب *

P. 141. (اے پسر بیار) در مدح امیر یوسف

P. 145. (مرابا خوش بود هموار) در

مدح سلطان مسعود الخ *

Paper V.—Add Durrat ul-Akhbar (or Tatimma Siwān al-Hikma: Persian version) (Panjab University Oriental Publication), omitting the Risala quoted in biography No. 107.

Omit Mantiq-al-Tair.

The rest as for 1937.

Examinations in Vernacular Languages.

URDU.

Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Misbāh-ul-Qawā'id (Etymology) ..	I.
Prosody ..	Bahr-ul-'Urūd ..	II.
Rhetoric ..	Tazkirat-ul-Balāghat ..	
Literature, Poetry.	Chahār Gulzār-i-Ḥālī ..	III.
	Guldasta-i-Muḥsin Kakauravī ..	
Prose ..	Ibn-ul-Vaqt, by S.U. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad ..	IV.
	Nairang-i-Khayāl, by S.U. Maulvi Muhammad Husain Azad ..	
	Urdū-i-Mu'allā ..	
	1. Muwāzina-i-Anīs-o-Dabīr ..	
	2. "Moqaddimah" only of Diwān-i-Ḥālī ..	V.
Composition ..	An essay in Urdu ..	VI.

For 1938.

Paper II.—From Tadhkirat al-Balaghāt (Delhi, 1900) omit
 صنعت هرل and the following passage on page 45
 (under چوتھی فصل فعل متعلقات فعل): from
 حذف اور اس حذف میں یہ نکتہ بھی ہوسکتا ہے
 حذف کردیتے ہیں.

The rest as for 1937.

High Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Grammar and Rhetorics.	Misbāh-ul-Qawā'id (Syntax) .. Nikāt-i-Sakhun by Syed Fazl-al-Hasan Hasrat Mohani, in 3 parts. Price Re. 1. (To be had of the author, Hasrat Road, Cawnpore) ..	I.
	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Language ..	Āb-i-Hayāt in full ..	.. II.
Literature, ..	Majmū'a-i-Naẓm-i-Āzād ..	..
Poetry.	Musaddas-i-Ḥālī ..	..
	Intikhab-i-Makhzan Hissa-i-Naẓm ..	..
	Qasā'id-i-Dhauq ..	..
	Yādgār-i-Nasīm, edited by M. Asghar (Indian Press, Allahabad) ..	..
Prose ..	ʿUd-i-Hindī ..	..
	Yādgār-i-Ḡhalīb (omitting Persian quotations) ..	..
	Darbārī-i-Akbarī (omitting the Ta-timma) ..	..
Composition ..	An essay in Urdu ..	.. VI.

For 1938.

Paper II.—From Āb-i-Hayāt omit Mustazads of Jur'at and Syed Insha.

Paper III.—Add to Qasā'id-i-Dhauq: (the edition published by Sh. Mubarak Ali).

Paper V.—Add * Zindagi, by Ch. Afzal Haq, M.L.C. Price Re. 1-12-0.

The rest as for 1937.

Honours in Urdu Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Philosophical and Historical Prose.	1. Rūh-al-Ijtima' (Maarif Press, Azamgarh, U.P.) ..	..
	2. Al-Fārūq, by Mawlana Shibli ..	..
	3. Hayāt-i-Sa'dī, by Mawlana Ḥālī ..	..
Literary Prose and Novel.	1. Chahār Darwesh, by Mīr Am-man ..	..
	2. Khayalistān, by M. Sajjad Haidar ..	..
	3. Siparai Dil, by Kh. Ḥasan Nizami ..	..
	4. Ifādāt-i-Mehdī ..	..
	5. Ro'yā-i-Šādiqa, by Dr. Nazir Ahmad ..	..

* Can be had of Qaumi Kutubkhana, Railway Road, Lahore.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry and Criticism.	1. <i>Diwān-i-Mīr Dard</i> .. 2. <i>Diwān Ḥālī Ma' Muqaddima</i> .. 3. <i>Diwān-i-Ḥālib Urdu</i> .. 4. <i>Qaṣā'id-i-Dhauq</i> ..	III.
History of Literature.	1. <i>Tarikh Adab-i-Urdū</i> .. (Urdu Translation of Saksena's <i>History of Urdu Literature</i> , Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow.) 2. * <i>Nātak Sāgar</i> , chapters 12 and 13 only, by M. Mohd. Umar .. Suggested books :— <i>Gul-i-Ra'nā</i> .. <i>Shi'r-al-Hind</i> .. <i>Ab-i-Ḥayāt</i> ..	IV.
Prosody and Rhetoric.	1. <i>Tarjuma-i-Hadā'iq-al-Balāghat</i> by Ṣahbā'ī (Price 6 annas) .. 2. † <i>Risāla-i-Tadhkir Ta'nith</i> , by Jalali Lucknawi ..	V.
Composition ..	An essay in Urdu ..	VI

For 1938.

Paper II.—*Substitute* Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part I, Hissa Naṭhr instead of item No. 1.

Substitute Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part II, Hissa Naṭhr (omitting *مجموعہ دیکھا کیوں* and *آلا یہ نظریں*) instead of item No. 2.

Substitute *Manshūrāt*, by Kaifi, Price Ro. 1-8-0 (unbound), instead of item No. 3.

From No. 4 (*Ifādāt-i-Mehdī*) omit the following :—

Pp. 279-284 (*بنت عم*).

Pp. 209-218 (*فلسفۃ الخ*).

Pp. 186-191 (*خواب طفلی الخ*).

Paper III.—*Add to* *Qaṣā'id-i-Dhauq*; (*Sh. Mubarak Ali's edition*).

The rest as for 1937.

* These Chapters have been separately printed and can be had of :—

1. Messrs. Mahmood Brothers, Publishers, Jammu,

or,

2. Messrs. Mumtaz Ali and Sons, Publishers and Book-sellers, 195, Railway Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

† Can be had of al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow.

HINDI.

*Hindi Ratna or Proficiency in Hindi Examination.**For 1937.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Grammar, Pro- sody and Rhetoric.	The following syllabus is prescribed :— I. Orthography. Correct spelling to be emphasised. II. Parts of Speech :— (i) Noun (संज्ञा). (a) Kinds (भेद). (b) Gender (लिङ्ग). (c) Case (कारक). (d) Number (वचन). (e) Declension (रूपरचना). (ii) Pronouns (सर्वनाम). (a) Kinds (भेद). (b) Declension (रूपरचना). (iii) Adjective (विशेषण). (a) Kinds (भेद). (b) Degrees of comparison. (iv) Verb (क्रिया). (a) Kinds (भेद). (b) Voice (वाच्य). (c) Tense (काल). (d) Mood (प्रकार). (e) Number (वचन). (f) Person (पुरुष). (g) Gender (लिङ्ग).	I.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	(h) Nominal Verb (नामधातु).	I.
	(i) Compound Verb (संयुक्तक्रिया).	
	(j) Causal Verb (प्रेरणार्थकक्रिया).	
	(v) Adverb (क्रियाविशेषण).	
	(a) Kinds (भेद).	
	(b) Formation (रचना).	
	(vi) Postpositions (सम्बन्धबोधक).	
	(vii) Conjunctions (समुच्चयबोधक).	
	(viii) Interjections (विस्मयादिबोधक).	
	III. Parsing (शाब्दबोध) and Analysis (विक्षेपण).	II.
	IV. Punctuation (विरामचिह्न).	
	V. Sandhi and Compounds (समास).	
	VI. Derivation (व्युत्पत्ति).	
	VII. उपसर्ग and प्रत्यय.	
	VIII. Explanation of easy idioms.	III.
Poetry	.. "Hindi Vilāsa", edited by Sūrya Kānta, published by the Panjab University	
Drama	.. "Dāhara", by Udaya Śankara Bhatta (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1	IV.
	"Durgā Dāsa", by Dvijendra Lala Rāya (Hindi-Grantha-Ratnākara Kāryālaya, Hīrābāgh, Bombay). Price Re. 1 (Students' edition) ..	
	Pratāpa-Pratijñā, by Jagan Nātha Prasāda Milinda, Hindi Bhavana, Anarkali, Lahore. Price 11 annas	
Literature	.. 1. "Hindi-ratna-Saṅgraha", edited by Santa Ram, published by the Panjab University	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ..	2. "Galpa-mañjari", by Sudarśana (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakālaya, Said Mittha, Lahore) ..	IV.
History ..	1. "Mevāra-gaurava", by Hari Śankara Sharmā (Rama Pra- sada and Bros., Agra). Price Re. 1 2. Bhārata Varṣa kā Itihāsa, Part I, by Satya Ketu Vidyālakāra (Sarasvatī Sadana, Gurukula Kāngri, Hardwar). Price Re. 1	
Composition and Essay-writing.	"Prastāva-pradīpikā", by Raghu- nandana Śāstri (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore): Price Re. 1-4-0, is recommended for study	VI.

For 1938.

Paper II.—"Hindi Vilāsa", omitting pages 38-73, pages 137-150 and pages 168-192.

Paper III.—*Substitute* "Aśoka", by Chandra Gupta Vidyālakāra (Viśva-Sāhitya Granthamālā, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound), 14 annas (bound) for Pratapa-Pratijñā, by Jagan Natha Prasāda Milinda, Hindi Bhavan, Anarkali, Lahore. Price 11 annas.

Paper IV.—*Substitute* "Galpamālā", by Banarasi Dasa (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakālaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound) for No. 2.

The rest as for 1937.

Hindi Bhūṣaṇa or High Proficiency in Hindi Examination.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar, Pro- sody and Rhetoric.	1. Saṅkṣipta Hindi-Vyākaraṇa, by Kāmata Prasāda Guru (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price 14 annas 2. "Alaṅkāra-Prabodha", by Rāma Ratna, Sāhitya-ratna Bhaṇḍāra, Agra	I.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry	.. 1. Tulasī Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa and Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa .. 2. "Sūra-sūkti-sudhā", by Viyogī Hari (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0 .. 3. "Takṣa-Śilā", by Udaya Śaṅkara Bhatta (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-4-0 .. 4. Śivā Bāvanī, Hindi Sāhitya Sammelana, Allahabad ..	II.
Drama	.. 1. "Pratimā Nāṭaka", by Bala Deva Śāstri (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound) .. 2. "Sītā", by Dvijendra Lala Rāya (Hindi-Grantha-Ratnākara Kāryālaya, Hīrābagh, Bombay). Price 10 annas .. 3. "Chandra Gupta Maurya", by Jaya Śaṅkara Prasāda (Bharati-bhandara, Rani Ghat, Benares City). Price Rs. 2-8-0 .. 4. "Kundamālā", translated by Vāgīśvara (Visva Sāhitya-granthamālā, MacLagan Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound) ..	III.
Prose	.. "Nāṭya-Sudha", by Kailash Nath Bhatnagar (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-8-0 .. "Ādarsa-mahilā", translated into Hindi by Pandit Janārdana Jhā (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-4-0 ..	IV.
History	.. "Itihāsa-darpaṇa", Part II, by B. N. Varma (Rama Prasāda and Brothers, Agra). Price Re. 1 .. "Buddhadeva", by Sarat Kumāra Rai (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-4-0 ..	V.

SUBJECT.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Composition ..	Composition and Essay-writing .. "Gadya-Prakāśikā", by Viśvanātha Prasāda Misra (Vidyābhāskara Book Depôt, Benares): Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound), is recom- mended for study ..	VI.

For 1938.

- Paper I.*—*Substitute* "Vyākaraṇa Mayaṅka", by Sureśvara Pathaka Vidyālakāra (Sarasvatī-bhaṇḍāra, Patna). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound) for No. 1, and "Sarala Alankāra", First Part, by Narottama Dāsa Svāmi (Indian Press Ltd., Prayāga). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound) for No. 2.
- Paper III.*—*Substitute* "Ādhunika Hindi Nāṭaka Sāhitya", by Veda Vyāsa (Veda Vyāsa and Co., MacLagan Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound) for No. 2.
- N.B.*—The price of Candrar Gupta Maurya, by Jaya Śankara Prasāda for 1938 is Re. 1-4-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-6-0 (bound).
- Paper IV.*—*Substitute* "Bhāratīya Mahilā", by Pt. Bhagavad Datta, Vaidika Anusandhana Samstha, Model Town, Lahore (Punjab). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound) for Ādarṣa-mahilā, translated by Janārdhana Jhā.
- Paper V.*—*Substitute* "Hindi Sāhitya Kā Itihāsa", by Braja-ratna Dasa (Kamalāmani Granthamala Karyalaya, Bulanala, Benares). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound) for "Buddhadeva", by Śarat Kumāra Rai (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-4-0.

The rest as for 1937.

Hindī Prabhākara or Honours in Hindī.

For 1937.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Grammar, Pro- sody and Rhetoric.	1. "Bhāratī-Bhūṣaṇa", by Arjuna Dāsa Kediā (Bhāratī-Bhū- ṣaṇa Kāryālaya, Benares). Price Rs. 2. ..	I.
	2. Chanda Prabhākara, Veṅka- teśvara Press, Bombay ..	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Bhūṣana Granthāvali", Sāhitya-sevaka Kāryālaya, Benares, omitting <i>शृंगार रस</i>, pages 124-127 2. "Kavira Kā Rahasyavāda", by Rāma Kumāra Varmā, M.A. (Gandhi-Hindi-Pustaka Bhandara, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2 3. "Sarasa Sangraha", by Ayodhyā Simha Upādhyāya (Navajivan Press, MacLagan Road, Lahore). Price 12 annas 	II.
Drama ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Candragupta", by Dvijendra Lala Rāya 2. "Śakuntalā Nāṭaka", by Rājā Lakṣmaṇa Singh 3. "Uttara-Rama-Charita" 4. "Bhīṣma", by Dvijendra Lala Rāya (Hindi-Grantha-Ratnākara Kāryālaya, Bombay). Price Re. 1 	III.
Prose ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Ādhuṇika-Hindi Sāhitya kā Itihāsa", by Kṛṣṇaśaṅkara, M.A. (Hindi Sāhitya-Kutira, Benares). Price Rs. 2-8-0 2. "Prema Sāgara", by Lallu Lal. 3. "Premāśrama", by Prema Chand (Sarasvatī Press, Benares). Price Rs. 3-8-0 4. "Sāhityālocanā", by Śyāma Sundara Dāsa (Sāhitya-ratnamālā Kāryālaya, Benares) 5. Sāhitya Samikṣā, by Kālidāsa Kapūr (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price 12 annas 	IV.
History ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hindi Sāhitya kā Itihāsa, by Rāma Candra Śukla (Indian Press, Allahabad. Price Rs. 4), or, "Hindi kā Vivecanātmaka Itihāsa", by Sūrya Kānta, Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha, Lahore .. 	V.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	The examiner shall give credit to candidates whether they answer questions according to one book or the other, prescribed for this paper	V.
Composition and Essay-writing.	“Nibandha-ratnāvalī”, compiled by Rāma Candra Varmā [Sūhitya-ratna-mālā Kāryālaya, Benares: Price Rs. 2 (unbound)] is recommended for study ..	VI.

For 1938.

Paper I.—*Substitute* “Alaṅkāra Kaumudī”, by Pt. Paramēśvarānanda (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-8-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-10-0 (bound) for No. 1.

Paper II.—*Add* Prithvī Rāja Rāso, by Mathurā Prasāda (Dayananda Press, Changar Mohalla, Lahore). Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound),

The rest as for 1937.

PANJABI (GURMUKHI).

Budhiman or Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.

For 1937.

Grammar and Prosody.—

(a) Grammar:—

(i) ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇਮ ।

(ii) Eight parts of speech, their classification, inflection and conjugation and parsing.

(b) Prosody:—

(i) ਵਰਣ, ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ, ਗਣ, ਲਘੂ, ਗੁਰੂ, ਚਰਣ, ਤੁਕ ਤੇ ਬਿਸਰਗ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ।

(ii) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ, ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ:—

(ੳ) ਵਰਣਿਕ ਛੰਦ—ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਸਵੱਯਾ, ਕੋਰੜਾ ।

I.

(ਅ) ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਛੰਦ—ਚੌਪਈ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਸੋਰਠਾ,
ਰੋਲਾ, ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆਂ, ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ ।

Books suggested, for (a) :—

੧. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇਮ ।

੨. ਨਵੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਣ ਭਾਗ ੨ ।

By Bhai
Karam
Singh,
Khalsa
College,
Amritsar.

I.

For Prosody (b) :—

ਨਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਿੰਗਲ, by Bhai Karam Singh and Teja
Singh, to be had from Bhai Karam Singh, Khalsa
College, Amritsar. Price 2 annas

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature, <i>Old Poetry and History of Literature.</i>	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ and ਸਲੋਕ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ, published by Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar Hans Chog, by B. Budh Singh	II.
Literature, <i>Prose</i>	(a) "Panjabee Lekh", by Mehtab Singh, Gyani, published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore (b) ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਭਾ, published by Pun- jab Text-Book Committee (c) Baba Phula Singh, by Bawa Prem Singh of Hati Mardan	III.
Literature, <i>Modern Poetry.</i>	(a) Lakhshmi Devi, by L. Kripa Sagar, Parts I and II (b) "Sunehari Kalian", by Feroz-ud- Din, published by Darshan Press, Amritsar. Price 12 annas (paper cover)	IV.
Drama, <i>Natak</i> ..	(a) ਦਾਮਨੀ, by B. Budh Singh (b) "Ranjit Singh" (Part I), by Kripa Sagar	V.
Composition ..	No fixed books	VI.

For 1938.

Paper II.—Old Poetry : Add Waran Bhai Gurdas, 1-15.

Paper III.—For (c) substitute ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭੌਰੇ, by Prof. Teja Singh and S. S. Amole. Price Re. 1.

Paper V.—Add (c) ਚਾਂਦੀ ਦਾ ਡੱਬਾ, by S. Gurdial Singh Khosla (Gulab Chand Kapur and Sons). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).

The rest as for 1937.

Vidwan or High Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.

For 1937.

Paper I.—

Grammar and Prosody :—

(a) Grammar :—

Orthography with emphasis on correct spelling of words ; eight parts of speech, their classification, inflection and conjugation ; syntax, parsing and analysis.

Book suggested : ‘ ਨਵੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਣ ਭਾਗ ੩, by Bhai Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar.

(b) Prosody :—

(i) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ, ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—

ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਛੰਦ—ਕਾਵੀ, ਬੈਂਤ, ਭੇਉਚ, ਸਵੱਯਾ, ਦਵੱਯਾ,
ਅਜਿਲ, ਝੂਲਨਾ ਛਪੈ, ਰੁਬਾਈ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕਲਾ (ਜਾਂ
ਸੋਲਹਾ) ।

(ii) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਲੰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—

ਛੇਕ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਯਮਕ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਲਾਟ
ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਵੀਪਸਾ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਮੰਤ੍ਰ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ (ਜਾਂ
ਕਾਵੀਆ), ਉਪਮਾ, ਰੂਪਕ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਵਿਆਜ, ਨਿੰਦਾ,
ਲੋਕੋਕਤੀ, ਛੇਕੋਕਤੀ, ਗੁਣੋਕਤੀ ।

Paper II.—

Literature, Old Poetry and History of Literature :—

(a) ਜਪਜੀ ਤੇ ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

(b) Waran Bhai Gurdas, first 20.

(c) Koilkoo, by B. Budh Singh.

*Paper III.—*Literature, *Prose* :—

- (a) ਮੇਰਾ ਵਲਾਇਤੀ ਸਵਰ ਨਾਮਾ ਭਾਗ ੧, published by Phulwari Press, Lahore.
- (b) Sundari (Khalsa Tract Society).
- (c) ਦੁਖੀਏ, by S. Kartar Singh, M.A., Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price (paper cover) Re. 1-8-0.

*Paper IV.—*Literature, *Modern Poetry* :—

- (a) Guldasta Hir, by S. Amar Singh (Publishers: Gulab Chand Kapur and Sons).
- (b) Vajid jide Shalok, by Pandit Omkar Nath.
- (c) Chandi-di-Var, annotated by Pandit Omkar Nath.

*Paper V.—*Drama, *Natak* :—

- (a) Mudra Rakhsasa, by Gyani Shamsher Singh, “Ashok”. Price Re. 1.
- (b) “Var Ghar”, by I. C. Nanda.

Paper VI.—

Composition :—

No fixed book.

*For 1938.**Paper I.—Books suggested :—*

1. ਨਵੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ, by B. Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).
2. ਨਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਗ ੨, by Bhai Karam Singh and Prof. Teja Singh. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).

Paper II.—(a) As for 1937.

- (b) Waran Bhai Gurdas, 16-40.
- (c) As for 1937.

Paper III.—(a) and (c) As for 1937.

(b) *Substitute* ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਭਗਤ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ, by
Onkar Nath Bhardwaj. Price 6 annas
(unbound) and 8 annas (bound).

Paper IV.—(a) *Substitute* ਲਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਰ, by Bhai Vir Singh.

(b) and (c) As for 1937.

Paper V.—As for 1937.

Paper VI.—As for 1937.

Gyani or Honours in Panjabi Examination.

For 1937.

Paper I.—

Grammar and Prosody :—

(a) Grammar :—

- (i) Formation of words, correct spelling, punctuation, parsing and analysis.
- (ii) General questions on idioms, uses of words, phrases and proverbs.

(b) Prosody :—

(i) ਪਿੰਗਲ :—

(1) ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ ?

(2) ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਭੇਦਾਂ—ਬਾਰਾਂਮਾਹ, ਸਤਵਾਰਾ, ਸੀਹਰਛੀ,
ਪੈਂਤੀ ਅਖਰੀ, ਸਦ, ਘੋੜੀਆਂ, ਸਿਠਣੀਆਂ
ਅਲਾਹਣੀਆਂ, ਗਜ਼ਲ, ਵਾਰ, ਚਉਬੇਲਾ, ਅਸਟਪਦੀ,
ਪਉੜੀ, ਸਲੋਕ, ਬਿਸ਼ਨਪਦਾ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ।

(3) ਲਘੂ, ਗੁਰੂ, ਵਰਣ, ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ, ਗਣ, ਚਰਣ, ਤੁਕ, ਬਿਸਰਾਮ
ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ।

(4) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਛਣ, ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—

ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਵਰਣਿਕ ਸਵਯਾ, ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਸਵੱਯਾ, ਕੋਰਝਾ,
ਚੌਪਈ, ਦੋਹਿਰਾ, ਸੋਰਠਾ, ਰੋਲਾ, ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆਂ ਕਾਫੀ,
ਬੈਂਤ, ਨਵੀਨ ਬੈਂਤ, ਰੁਬਾਈ, ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕਲਾ
(ਜਾਂ ਸੋਲਹਾ), ਅਭਿਲ, ਭੋਉਚ, ਛਪੈ, ਝੂਲਨਾ,
ਸਵੱਯਾ ਰੱਤਾ, ਗੀਆ ਮਾਲਤੀ, ਰਸਾਵਲ, ਤਾਟੰਕ ।

(ii) ਅਲੰਕਾਰ :—

(1) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ—ਅਨੁਪਾਸ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ।

(2) ਅਰਥ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ—ਉਪਮਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਂਤ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਰੂਪਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਉੱਲੇਖ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਅਤ-ਕਥਨੀ (ਜਾਂ ਮੁਬਾਲਗਾ) ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਅਸੰਭਵ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਅਧਿਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਨਿਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਦੀਪਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਦੇਹਲੀਂ ਦੀਪਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਏਕਾਵਲੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਸਾਰ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਯਥਾ-ਕ੍ਰਮ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਵਿਰੋਧ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਵਿਆਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਉੱਲਾਸ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਸਵੱਗਿਆ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਅਨੁਗਿਆ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਲੇਸ਼ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਕਾਵਲਿੰਗ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਕਾਵ-ਅਰਥਾਪਤੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰੋਵੋਤੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਲਲਿਤ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਲੋਕੋਕਤੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਛੋਕੋਕਤੀ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਗੁਵੋਤਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ।

Books suggested :—

- (1) Panjabi Vyakaran, Part II, by Bhai Ram Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. (Price reduced to two-thirds of the present price);
- (2) Nawin Panjabi Vyakaran, Part III, by Bhai Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar;
- (3) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੋਹਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, by Sahib Singh, B.A., and M. Mahtab Singh Gyani. Publishers: Atma Ram and Sons. Price Re. 1-12-0; and
- (4) ਬਾਣੀ ਬੇਰੁਗ, by Khalsa Tract Society.

Paper II.—

Religion and History of Literature :—

- (a) Gurmat Nirnaya, by Prof. Jodh Singh, M.A. Price Re. 1-14-0.
- (b) Bulleh Shah, published by the Panjab University
- (c) Babiha Bol, by B. Budh Singh.

Paper III.—

Literature, *Prose* :—

- (a) Khule Lekh, by S. Puran Singh. Price 12 annas.
- (b) Nawab Khan, by Miran Baksh Minhas, revised by Jodh Singh.

(c) ਹਿੰਦ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ.

Paper IV.—

Literature, *Poetry* :—

- (a) Bijlian de Har, by Bhai Vir Singh.
- (b) "Bani Bhagat Jallan": Price 10 annas. Published by Bawa Thakar Singh of Nowshera Dhala, District Amritsar (can be had from Sri Gurmat Press, Katra Ramgarhian, Amritsar).
- (c) ਚੰਦਨ ਵਾੜੀ, by Dhani Ram Chatrik, Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar. Price Re. 1-12-0.

Paper V.—

Drama, *Natak* :—

- (a) "Vikramorvasi with Introduction", by Man Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Punjab High Court, Lahore, published by Wazir Hind Press, Amritsar; and
- (b) "Subhadra", by Ishwar Chandra Nanda, Govt. College, Lahore.

Paper VI.—

Composition :—

No fixed book.

For 1938.

Paper I.—Books suggested :—

- (1) Panjabi Vyakaran, by Bhai Ram Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price Re. 1.
- (2) Nawin Panjabi Viyakaran, Part III, by Bhai Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price Re. 1.
- (3) As for 1937.
- (4) Delete ਬਾਣੀ ਬੇਉਰ, by Khalsa Tract Society and add ਨਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਗ ੨, by Bhai Karam Singh and Professor Teja Singh. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).

Paper II.—(a) As for 1937.

(b) Substitute ਬਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਾਂ from Adi Granth.

(c) As for 1937.

*Paper III.—As for 1937.**Paper IV.—(a) and (c) As for 1937.*

(b) Substitute Kaffan Bullah Shah, published by the Panjab University.

*Papers V and VI.—As for 1937.**Panjabi Examinations in Persian Script.*

For 1937.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper I.—</i> Modern Poetry and Drama.	(a) Asgar-u-Sugra by Pir Nek Alam, Pleader of Kula-chaur.	(a) "Hir Ranjha" by Ahmad Yar.	(a) "Subhadra" Drama by Ishwar Chandra Nanda.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper I.—</i> (continued).	(b) "Puran " by Qadir Yar. (c) Man Tarang by Kripa Sagar (Pan- jab Univ.).	(b) Sohni, Fazl Shah. (c) Chattihandi Var by Q. Fazl-i-Haq.	(b) Musaddas-i- Hali in Panjabi verse by Ch. Sir Shahab- u d - D in, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons. Price 12 annas.
<i>Paper II.—</i> Qissajat or Novels in Poetry.	(a) Kissa Bahram. (b) Hir Muqbal. (c) Sassi Punnu, G h u l a m Rasul.	Saif ul-Maluk Kalan.	Hir Waris Shah.
<i>Paper III.—</i> Pandname or Ethics in Poetry.	(a) Panj Ganj by Buta Gujra- ti. (b) *Vajid de Sha- lok by Pt. O m k a r Nath.	(a) Maktubat-i- Dilpazir. (b) Siharfihari Mu- kamal Hi- dayatulla.	(a) Panjabi Tar- juma Di- wan-i-Hafiz by Ghulam Haidar. (b) "S a l o k Farid", published by Allah Wale Ki K a u m i D u k a n, Kashmiri B a z a r, Lahore.

* Can be had of the Punjab School Supply Depôt, Lahore.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper III.—</i> (continued).	(c) Panjabi Tarjuma Diwan Hazrat Ghausul-Azam.	(c) Guldasta Miran Shah.	(c) Kafihai Bulleh Shah, Parts I and II.
	(d) Panjabi Tarjuma Diwan Hazrat Bu Ali Shah Qalander.	(d) "Darya-i-Marfaf by Fard Faqir." (e) Dohre Hashim Shah.	(d) A bi ya t - i Bahu.
<i>Paper IV.—</i> Dinyat or Religious Poetry.	(a) Hidayat-ul-Mussalmin by Mian Muhammad.	(a) Zahurul Islam.	(a) B a g h i - i Auliai-Hind by Mohd. Din, published by the Allah Wale Ki Dukan.
	(b) Majma Ashar by M. Abdur Satar.	(b) Gulzar-i-Adam by Muhammad Husain, Ahmadabadi.	(b) * Khair-ul-Bashar by M. Abdul Latif Arif (omitting introduction and first four pages).
	(c) Galzar-i-Adam by M. Mohd. Muslam.		
<i>Paper V.—</i> Prose.	(a) Pakki Roti Kala by M. Ghulam Rasul.	Mitthi Roti.	(a) Sharh Najatul-Momanin by M. Mohd. Makhdum.

* Can be had of the author at Gujrat.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper V.—</i> (continued).	(b) <i>Puran Bhagat</i> by Brij Lal.		(b) <i>Explanation</i> and use of <i>Panjabi Pro-</i> <i>verbs as in</i> <i>Kita b-ul-</i> <i>Amsal</i> by Mirza Sul- tan Ahmad. (c) <i>Jatdi Kartoot</i> by Miran Bakhsh and Fazl-i-Haqq.
<i>Paper VI.—</i> Composition and Essay.	No fixed books.	No fixed books.	No fixed books.

For 1938.

Paper I.—Omit “and Drama” from the title, for all the three examinations.

Paper I.—Proficiency and High Proficiency.—The same as for 1937.

Paper I.—Honours.—Delete (a) “Subhadra” Drama, by Ishwar Chandra Nanda, and substitute *Anwidh Moti*, by M. L. Diwana. Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound).

Paper II.—Proficiency and High Proficiency.—The same as for 1937.

Paper II.—Honours.—Hir Waris Shah, omitting pages 245–253.

Papers III and IV.—The same as for 1937 for all the three examinations.

Paper V.—Proficiency.—The same as for 1937.

Paper V.—High Proficiency.—Add *Dihati Talwar*, by Joshua Fazal Din. Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound).

Paper V.—Honours.—For (a) and (b) substitute Adabi Afsane, by Joshua Fazal Din. Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound) and Premkahani, by Bawa Budh Singh. Price Rs. 2-4-0 (unbound) and Rs. 2-6-0 (bound).

Paper VI.—The same as for 1937 for all the three examinations.

*PASHTO.

Proficiency in Pashto Examination.

For 1937.

Paper I. Grammar (Wáfia, Muḥáwarát and Amthál).

Paper II. 1. Dīwān-i-‘Azīm (Price Re. 1).
2. Fasāna-i-‘Ajā‘ib (Price 8 annas).
3. Gulshan-i-Afghānī (Price 8 annas).

Paper III. 1. Fawā'id-ul-Shariat (Price Re. 1).
2. Tafsīr-i-Waḍḍuḥā (Price 4 annas).

Paper IV. An easy essay in Pashto.

For 1938.

Paper I. 1. Fawā'id Shari'at (Price Re. 1).
2. Tafsīr Waḍḍuḥā (Price 4 annas).
3. Zaming Muhammad Nabi (Price Re. 1).

Paper II. 1. Dīwān 'Azīm (Price Re. 1).
2. Dīwān Moḥammad Amīn (Price 8 annas).

Paper III. 1. Qatal, by Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak, Publicity Office, N.-W.F. Province, Peshawar (Price 4 annas). (To be had of the author.)
2. Qissa Qamaruzzamán Shahzáda (Price 4 annas).
3. Hagha Dagha, by K.S. Ahmad Jan (Price Rs. 3). (To be had of the author K.S. Munshi Ahmad Jan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar.)

Paper IV. An essay in Pashto.

* The Pashto books recommended can be had of M. Abdul Khaliq, Bookseller and Stationer, Kissa Khani Bazaar, Peshawar City, unless otherwise stated.

High Proficiency in Pashto Examination.

For 1937.

- Paper I.* 1. Dīwān-i-'Abdul Rahmān (Price 8 annas).
2. Kulīyyāt-i-Khushhāl Khān, edited by M. Abdul Majid Afghani.
(Part I from pages 1 to 98 and Part II from pages 1 to 100) (Price of complete book, Rs. 5).
- Paper II.* 1. Ta'rīkh-i-Afāghina, by M. Abdul Majid Afghani (Price Re. 1-8-0).
2. Shāhnāma (first 200 pages) (Price Re. 1-4-0).
- Paper III.* Sirāj-ul-Haj (the whole) (Price Re. 1).
- Paper IV.* An essay in elegant Pashto.

For 1938.

- Paper I.* 1. Dīwān Abdur Rahman (Price 8 annas).
2. Akhum Gada (Price Re. 1).
- Paper II.* 1. Shahnāmeh Afāghina (first 200 pages) (Price Re. 1-4-0).
2. Alif Laila, four parts (Price Re. 1).
- Paper III.* 1. Sirāj ul Hājj (complete) (Price Re. 1).
2. Qissa-i-Saiful Mulūk (Afghani), by Sayyid Rahatullah (Price 8 annas).
- Paper IV.* An essay in elegant Pashto.

Honours in Pashto Examination.

For 1937.

- Paper I.* Kulīyyāt-i-Khushhāl Khān (Part II from pages 300 to 606) (Price of the complete work, Rs. 5).
Dīwān 'Abdul Hamid (Price Re. 1).
- Paper II.* 1. Qissa-ul-Anbiyā (Price Re. 1).
2. Akhun Gadā (Price Re. 1).
- Paper III.* Asrār-ul-'Arifin (Price Re. 1-8-0).
- Paper IV.* An essay in elegant Pashto.

For 1938.

- Paper I.* 1. Kulliyát Khushál Khán (complete) (Price Rs. 5).
 2. Diwán Háfiz al-púri (Price Re. 1).
Paper II. Táríkh Afghanistan, by K.S. Ahmad Jan (Price Rs. 4-8-0). To be had of the author K.S. Munshi Ahmad Jan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar.
Paper III. 1. Qisas ul-anbiyá (Price Ro. 1).
 2. Asrar al-'Arifin (Price Re. 1-8-0).
Paper IV. An essay in elegant Pashto.
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**Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate for the
 Medical Examinations of 1937 and 1938.**

For the Degree of M.B.B.S.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1937 and 1938.

Anatomy—

1. Gray's Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
2. Cunningham's Practical Anatomy.

Physiology—

1. Halliburton's Hand-book of Physiology.
2. Cole's Physiological Chemistry.
3. Anrep and Harris: Practical Physiology.
4. Schafer's Essentials of Histology.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1937 and 1938.

Materia Medica—

Pharmacology and Therapeutics or the Action of Drugs,
 by Cushman.

Or,

Hale White's Materia Medica.

Or,

Ghosh's Materia Medica.

Pathology—

- (i) A Text-book of Pathology, by Muir,
or,
- (ii) A Text-book of Pathology, by MacCallum.
- (iii) Handbook of Bacteriology, by Bigger,
or,
- (iv) An Introduction to Practical Bacteriology, by Mackie
and McCartney.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1937 and 1938.

Forensic Medicine—

Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence.

Or,

Smith's Forensic Medicine.

Or,

Dixon-Mann's Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

Hygiene—

- 1. Parkes and Kenwood's Hygiene.

Or,

Indian Hygiene and Public Health, by Dunn and
Pandya.

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1937.

Medicine—

- 1. Price's Text-book of the Practice of Medicine.
- 2. Tropical Medicine, by Rogers and Megaw.
- 3. Hutchison and Rainy's Clinical Methods.

Or,

Finalyson's Clinical Manual.

Surgery—

- 1. Rose and Carless's Manual of Surgery.

Or,

- Gask and Wilson's Text-book of Surgery.
- 2. Caird and Cathcart's Surgical Handbook.
- 3. Waring's Operative Surgery.

Midwifery—

1. Johnston's Midwifery.
2. Tweedy and Wrench's Rotunda Practical Midwifery.

Gynæcology—

Steven's or Blair Bell's Principles of Gynæcology. ,

Diseases of Children—

Hutchison's Lectures on Diseases of Children.

Eye Diseases—

Parson's Diseases of the Eye.

Nose, Throat and Ear Diseases—

1. Porter's Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat ; edited by Logan Turner.
2. Clinical Examination of the Ear, Nose and Throat, by Dr. Bhagwan Das Uberoi.

For 1938. .

Medicine—

The same as for 1937.

Surgery—

The same as for 1937.

Midwifery—

1. Johnston's Midwifery.
2. Tweedy and Wrench's Rotunda Practical Midwifery.
3. Midwifery, by ten teachers.

Gynæcology—

Steven's Principles of Gynæcology,

or,

Gynæcology, by ten teachers,

or,

Blair Bell's Principles of Gynæcology.

Diseases of Children—

The same as for 1937.

Eye Diseases—

The same as for 1937.

Nose, Throat and Ear Diseases—

The same as for 1937.

For the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. *Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy—*

A. Forty lectures and demonstrations over three terms to cover the following :—

1. Microscopical appearance of tissues.
2. Elementary Anatomy of the skeleton, joints, muscles, viscera, vessels, lymphatics, and nerves.
3. The topographic anatomy of the head, neck, central nervous system and sense organs.
4. The development of the jaws, face, buccal cavity, and teeth.
5. The dissection of the thorax and abdomen, with special reference to the circulatory, respiratory, alimentary and genito-urinary systems, and the dissection of the head and neck.

B. 1. Special anatomy to include—The special characteristics of the dentitions of vertebrata including mammals, pisces, amphibia, reptilia, and aves.

2. The temporo-mandibular articulation, movements of the mandible, and occlusion of teeth.

Text-book prescribed :—

Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative, by Headridge and Gibson.

2. *Physiology and Dental Histology—*

A. A course of 40 lectures and, or, demonstrations covering the following syllabus :—

1. An elementary knowledge of the working of the human body as a whole, with special reference to the applications of Physiology in dentistry.
2. The composition, properties, and function of saliva.
3. Mastication and deglutition.
4. Simple chemical Physiology tests for proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
5. The digestion, blood, bile and urine.

6. Histological methods,—fixing, hardening, decalcifying, embedding, staining, mounting and preserving, and recognition of tissues under the microscope.
7. Histology and functions of dental tissues, gums, alveolar process, maxillary sinus, nasal fossæ, pharynx, tonsils, tongue and associated glands.
8. Demonstrations in elementary experimental Physiology.

Text-book prescribed :—

Dental Histology, by Livingston.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. *Dental Materia Medica*—

A course of lectures and demonstrations extending over three months including :—

Antiseptics and drugs exercising corrosive action on tissues, anæsthetics and local anæsthetics, drugs acting on the heart and circulation.

Text-book prescribed :—

“Dental Materia Medica”, by Marsden, 1926.

2. *Dental Pathology and Bacteriology*—

A course extending over six months and comprising not less than 20 lectures and demonstrations in Morbid Anatomy and Pathology and 20 lectures and demonstrations in Bacteriology.

A. General Pathology to include a study of inflammation, infection, and immunity. Repair of soft structures and bones. Disorders of the blood, circulation and nutrition. Auto-intoxication, fever and pyrexia. Degenerations and retrogressive changes. Biology of neoplasms.

B. Bacteriology to include the morphology and biology of micro-organisms with reference to staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci, *B. coli*, *B. typhosus*, *B. Diphtheriæ*, *B. tuberculosis*, Actinomycosis, *S. pallida*. The applications of bacteriology to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the mouth.

C. Special Pathology. The pathology and malformations of the teeth and jaws. Rickets, syphilis,

tuberculosis, scurvy, hæmophilia, diseases of the salivary and lymph glands, cretinism, Acromegaly, and Actinomycosis.

Text-books prescribed :—

“Dental Pathology”, by Buston.

“Dental Bacteriology”, by Broderick.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. *Dental Prosthetics and Elementary Metallurgy :—*

A. A course of not less than 20 meetings in the following subjects :—

Indications for dentures. Preparation of the mouth. Impression-taking technique in full and partial dentures.

Analysis of forces which act on dentures. Distribution of Stress in bite-making.

Arrangement of teeth to make natural appearance.

Stability of dentures. Balanced occlusion.

Partial dentures, design and bone attachments.

Obturator and splints.

B. Materials, precious metal and other metals, vulcanite, synthetic resins and substitutes. Effects of exposure in the mouth of metals, their alloys and amalgams.

Preparation of alloys, including those suitable for dies and counter dies.

Preparation of fusible alloys. Preparation of Materials employed in dental cements and their properties. Preparation of dental amalgams and examination of them for changes in volume and permanence. Theory of blow pipe—use of fluxes. Description and use of furnaces and muffles.

Text-books prescribed :—

“Dental Prosthetics”, by Logan.

“Dental Metallurgy”, by Brown.

Candidates for the Degree of B.D.S., who have not obtained the M.B.B.S. Degree of the Panjab University, or of any other University in India considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the University will be required to attend additional courses of instruction in Medicine and Surgery, including a three months' course of instruction in Practical Medicine and Practical Surgery in the wards of a recognised Hospital, and pass the examinations in these two subjects.

2. *Medicine*—

A course of not less than 30 lectures in General Medicine, with special reference to disorders most commonly met with in oral infections, diseases of nerves, and paralysis.

Text-books prescribed :—

“Text-Book of Medicine”, by Conybeare.

“Clinical Methods”, by Hutchison and Hunter.

3. *Surgery*—

A course of not less than 30 lectures and demonstrations, with special reference to the General Principles and Practice of Surgery including inflammation, infection, wounds, blood and lymph vessels and glands, bones, joints, injuries to nerves, surgical affections of the mouth, tongue, lips, tonsils, gums, palate, and of the nose and naso-pharynx.

Text-book prescribed :—

“A Text-Book of Surgery for Dental Students”, by Mills and Humphreys.

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

*Subjects.**Course of instruction.*

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| 1. Orthodontia . . | <p>A. A course of not less than 10 lectures covering the following :—</p> <p>Terms and definitions used.</p> <p>Factors influencing the eruption of teeth.</p> <p>Normal occlusion and factors producing it.</p> <p>Etiology of mal-occlusion.</p> <p>Diagnosis and classification.</p> <p>Treatment by extraction, and surgical methods other than by extraction and by appliances.</p> |
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Text-book prescribed :—

“Orthodontics”, by Wilson.

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| 2. Operative Dental Surgery and Dental Radiology. | <p>A. The operating room, its design and requirements.</p> <p>Technique of sterilisation of instruments, etc.</p> |
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Oral examination, charting and recording.
Oral hygiene.
Technique of scaling.
Teeth separation—immediate and mediate.
Classification and preparation of cavities Materials used in fillings. Methods of insertion and finishing.
Inlays with modification of cavity designs.
Dental pulp and its treatment, vital and non-vital.
Root canals, technique and procedure of filling Minor surgical operations.
Extraction of teeth, complications, accidents and sequelæ.

Text-books recommended :—

“Dental Surgery and Pathology”, by Calyer.
Operative Dentistry, by Jamison.

B. X-ray tubes :—

Direct and alternating currents.
Spach coil and closed core transformers.
Production and control of X-rays.
Properties of X-rays, penetration and absorption, quantity and intensity, secondary and scattered radiation, dangers and protection, operating exposure, dosage, augulation, intra-oral films, bitewing films, extra oral films.
Developing and fixing.
Interpretation. Methods of examination, anatomical considerations, normal conditions, pathological changes, differential diagnosis, mistaken interpretations.

Preliminary Law Examination.

For 1937.

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| <p><i>Paper I</i> .. Jurisprudence and Roman Law.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jurisprudence, by W. N. Hibbert, 1932. 2. W. A. Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law, revised by F. H. Lawson, 9th Edition, 1934. |
| <p><i>Paper II</i> .. Constitutional Law (English and Indian).</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Law, by E. C. S. Wade and G. G. Phillips, 2nd Edition, 1935. 2. The Government of India, by C. L. Anand, 5th Edition (revised), 1936. |
| <p><i>Paper III</i> .. Hindu Law, Mohammdan Law and Punjab Customary Law.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936, <i>omitting</i> Sections 41 to 43, 45 to 56, and 60 of Chapter IV; Sections 68 to 94 of Chapters V to VII; Sections 149 to 157 of Chapter X; Sections 372 to 378 of Chapter XIX, and Chapters XXI, and XXVII to XXIX. 2. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Mohammdan Law, 10th Edition, 1933, <i>omitting</i> Sections 50 to 65, 80 to 97, excepting names and definitions of the various classes of heirs under each head, and Chapter XIII dealing with Pre-emption. |

3. A Treatise on Customary Law in the Punjab, by K. J. Rustomji (Students' Edition), 1934.
- Paper IV* .. Law of Contract and Specific Relief.
1. Principles of the English Law of Contract, by Sir William R. Anson, 17th Edition, 1929, *omitting* Part VII (Agency).
2. The Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), Sections 1 to 75 only.
3. The Specific Relief Act (I of 1887).
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The First Examination in Law, 1937.

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

**List of Acts and Books recommended for perusal.*

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

- Paper I* .. Jurisprudence and Principles of Roman Law.
1. Jurisprudence, by W. N. Hobbart, 1932.
2. W. A. Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law, revised by F. H. Lawson, 9th Edition, 1934.
- Paper II* .. Constitutional Law of England and India.
1. Constitutional, Law by E. C. S. Wade and G. G. Phillips, *omitting* Parts IX,

* Where in the case of any Act no commentary is suggested, the candidates are expected to read some suitable commentary as suggested by the Lecturer in the subject.

- X and Appendices,
2nd Edition, revised
1935.
2. The Government of India, by C. L. Anand, 5th Edition, revised 1936.
- Paper III .. Hindu and Moham-
madan Law, and
Punjab Custom-
ary Law.*
1. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936, *omitting* Sections 41 to 43, 45 to 56, 60, 68 to 94 and 149 to 157.
 2. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Mohamadan Law, 10th Edition, 1933, *omitting* Sections 50 to 65, 80 to 97, excepting names and definitions of the various classes of heirs under each head, and Chapter XIII dealing with Pre-emption.
 3. A Treatise on Customary Law in the Punjab, by K. J. Rustomji (Students' Edition), 1934.
- Paper IV .. Law of Contract
and Tort.*
1. Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla's Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) (Sections 1 to 75), Lawyers' Edition, 1931.
 2. Law of Torts, by Rattan Lal and Dhiraj Lal Thakore, 11th Edition, 1933.
 3. University Selection of ten cases on the Law of Contract and Tort.
- Paper V .. Indian Limitation
Act (Sections
only) and Civil*
1. H. C. Mitra's Indian Limitation Act (IX of 1908) (*omitting*

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| Procedure Code
(Sections only). | Schedule), edited by
B. B. Mitra, 11th
Edition, 1935. |
| | 2. Punjab Limitation
(Custom) Act (I of
1920). |
| | 3. Civil Procedure Code
(Act V of 1908), by
Sir D. F. Mulla (Stu-
dents' Edition)
(<i>omitting</i> Schedules),
7th Edition, 1934. |
| <i>Paper VI</i> .. Criminal Law
(Indian Penal
Code and Crimi-
nal Procedure
Code). | 1. Indian Penal Code (Act
XLV of 1860), by
Ratan Lal and
Dhiraj Lal, 14th
Edition, 1933. |
| | 2. The Criminal Proce-
dure Code (V of
1898) (as amended
up to date), <i>omitting</i>
Chapters 34, 38, 41
to 43, 46 and the
Schedules. |

*List of cases prescribed for the First Examination
in Law in Contract and Tort.*

Contract Act Ss. 1-75.

1. *Byrne versus Van Tienhoven* (1880) 5 C.P.D., page 344,
M. E. Rowe's Cases on Contract, page 6.
2. *Mahomed Buksh Khan versus Hussein Bibi*, I.L.R.
15 Cal., page 684 (P.C.).
3. *Kanhaya Lal versus National Bank of India, Ltd.*, I.L.R.
40 Cal., page 598.
4. *Hadley versus Baxendale* (1854) 9 Ex. 341=96 R. R. 742,
M. E. Rowe's Cases on Contract, page 199.
5. *Mohori Bibee versus Dharmodas Ghose*, I.L.R. 30 Cal.,
page 539 (P.C.).

Tort.

1. *Mayor of Bradford versus Pickles*, L.R. (1895) A.C. 587.
Kenny on Tort, page 8.
- 2 (a). *Sharp versus Powell*, L.R. 7 C.P. 253. Kenny on Tort,
page 50.

2 (b). In re: Polemis and Furness Withy & Co. (1921) 3 K.B. 560.

3. *Abrath versus N.E. Railway Company*, L.R. 11 Q.B.D., page 79, 440. Kenny on Tort, page 512.

4. *Rylands versus Fletcher*, L.R. 3. H.L. 330. Kenny on Tort, page 600.

5. *Ashby versus White* 2 Lord Raymond 938; 1 Smith Leading Cases 240. Kenny on Tort, page 202.

The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1937.

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

**List of Acts and Books recommended for perusal.*

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

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| <i>Paper I</i> .. Principles of Equity with special reference to Mortgages, Trusts, and Specific Relief. | 1. Maxims of Equity.
2. The Indian Trust Act (II of 1882).
3. The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) as amended up to date, Ss. 58-104, by B. B. Mitra, 8th Edition, 1934.
4. The Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), by Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla, 6th Edition, 1931 (Lawyers' Edition).
5. University Selection of Cases on Principles of Equity. |
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* Where in the case of any Act no commentary is suggested, the candidates are expected to read some suitable commentary as suggested by the Lecturer in the subject.

- Paper II* .. Punjab Land Revenue, Tenancy, Alienation of Land and Pre-emption Acts.
1. The Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887) (*omitting* Rules).
 2. The Punjab Tenancy Act (XVI of 1887).
 3. Sir Shadi Lal's Commentaries on the Law of Pre-emption in the Punjab, Students' Edition, 3rd Edition, 1935, revised by C. L. Anand.
 4. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), by Sir Shadi Lal, revised by C. L. Anand (Students' Edition), 3rd Edition, 1935.
- Paper-III* .. The Indian Contract Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Sale of Goods Act, and the Indian Partnership Act.
1. Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla's Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) (Ss. 124 to 238). Lawyers' Edition, 6th Edition, 1931.
 2. The Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881).
 3. The Sale of Goods Act (III of 1930).
 4. The Indian Partnership Act (IX of 1932).
 5. University Selection of Cases on the Law of Contract.
- Paper IV* .. The Civil Procedure Code (including the drafting of plaints, memorandum of Appeals, etc.), the
1. The Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908), by Sir D. F. Mulla (Students' Edition), 1934, Schedules I and II only.

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| Punjab Courts Act, and the Indian Limitation Act (Schedule only). | 2. The Punjab Courts Act (VI of 1918), by Shamair Chand, 1933.
3. Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.
4. H. C. Mitra's Limitation Act (IX of 1908) (Schedule only), edited by B. B. Mitra, 11th Edition, 1935. |
| <i>Paper V</i> .. Law of Evidence and Legal Practitioners' Act. | 1. The Law of Evidence (Act I of 1872), by Rattanlal and Dhirajlal, 6th Edition, 1932.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879). |
| <i>Paper VI</i> .. Law relating to Minors, Registration, Court Fees, and Provincial Insolvency Acts. | 1. The Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890).
2. The Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875).
3. The Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908).
4. The Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) as amended by Court Fees (Punjab) Amendment Acts up to date.
5. The Suits Valuation Act (VII of 1887).
6. The Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920). |
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List of cases on Principles of Equity and the Law of Contract prescribed for the LL.B. Examination.

Principles of Equity.

1. Noaks & Co., Limited *versus* Rice (1902) A.C. 24.
2. Ramcoomar Koondoo and others (Defendants) *versus* Macqueen and others (Plaintiffs), 1872 Law Reports Indian Appeals Suppl. Volume, page 40=11 B.L.R. 46=18 W.R. 166 (P.C.).
3. Gokuldas Gopaldas (Defendant) *versus* Rambux Seochand (Plff.) and Another (Respondents), Law Reports 11 I. Appeals 126=I.L.R. 10 Cal. 1035 (P.C.).
4. Paul *versus* Robson, Law Reports 41 I. Appeals 180=I.L.R. 42 Cal. 46 (P.C.).
5. Ardeshir Mama (Plaintiff) *versus* Flora Sassoon (Defendant), Law Reports 55 I. Appeals 360=I.L.R. 52 Bom. 597.
6. Kerwick *versus* Kerwick, 47 I.A. 275: 48 Cal. 260.

Law of Contract.

1. Keighley Maxsted & Co. *versus* Durant (carrying on business as Bryan Durant & Company) (1901) A.C. 240.
2. Bowes *versus* Shand (1877) 2 A.C. 455: 46 L.J.Q.B. 561.
3. Rogers, Sons & Company *versus* Lambert & Co. (1891) I.Q.B. 318.
4. Kali Bakhsh Singh and others (Defendants) *versus* Ram Gopal Singh and others (Plaintiffs), Law Reports 41 I. Appeals 23, I.L.R. 36 All. 81 (P.C.).
5. Khan Gul and Another (Defendants) (Appellants) *versus* Lakha Singh and Another (Plaintiffs), I.L. Reports 9 Lahore 701 Full Bench.

Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings, 1937.

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

Paper I.

- (a) Principles of Conveyancing.
- (b) Forms and Practice of Conveyancing.
- (c) Indian Stamp Act.

Paper II.

- (a) Interpretation of Deeds and Wills.
- (b) Pleadings.

Books recommended for study :—

Paper I.

- (1) R. F. Norton's Treatise on Deeds, 2nd Edition, 1928—Chapters I to XV only.
- (2) K. C. Chakravarti's Law of Pleadings and Conveyances, 2nd Edition, 1931—the portion concerning Conveyances only.
- (3) Panna Lal's Draft Deeds in Urdu, 1926.
- (4) Sir D. F. Mulla's Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), 3rd Edition, 1935. (Candidates will be allowed the use of the bare Act in the Examination Hall.)

In regard to forms of Conveyancing the Lecturer is expected to guide the students with the help of the existing material. The syllabus comprises all important kinds of forms such as sale, mortgage, gift, lease, rent-deeds, will, codicil, exchange, partnership, trust, wakf, partition, power of attorney, release, agency, arbitration, bond, agreement, promissory notes, acknowledgments, memoranda and articles of association, notices, etc.

Paper II.

- (1) Interpretation of Deeds, Wills and Statutes in British India, by K. S. Bannerji (T.L.L.), 1909, excluding the part relating to Statutes.
- (2) Beal's Cardinal Rules of Legal Interpretation, 3rd Edition, 1924, *omitting* Parts I (Case Law), III (Contracts) and VII (Statutes).
- (3) K. C. Chakravarti's Law of Pleadings and Conveyances, 2nd Edition, 1931—the portion concerning Pleadings.
- (4) The Law of Pleadings in British India with Precedents, by P. C. Mogha, 4th Edition, 1931.

The LL.M. Examination, 1937.

List of Books recommended for perusal.

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

GROUP I.

(A) Jurisprudence.

- (1) Sir T. E. Holland. The Elements of Jurisprudence, 13th Edition, 1928.

- (2) *The Nature and Sources of the Law*, by J. C. Gray, 2nd Edition, 1924.
- (3) *The Austinian Theory of Law*, edited by W. J. Brown (1926).
- (4) Salmond, Sir John. *Jurisprudence*, 8th Edition, by C. A. W. Manning, 1930.
- (5) C. K. Allen. *Law in the Making*, 1927.
- (6) *Ancient Law*, by Sir Henry Sumner Maine, with introduction and notes by Sir Frederick Pollock, 1930.

(B) *Constitutional Law of England and India.*

English Constitution.

- (1) E. H. Ridges. *Constitutional Law of England*, 5th Edition, edited by A. B. Keith, 1934.
- (2) A. B. Keith. *Constitutional Law of the British Dominions*, 1933.
- (3) C. Grant Robertson. *Select Statutes, Cases and Documents*, 5th Edition, 1928.

Indian Constitution.

- (1) *The Government of India*, by A. Eggar (Laws of India Series, Vol. III), 1924.
- (2) *The Government of India Act, 1935*, omitting Sections 320 to 476 and Schedules 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 relating to Burma.
- (3) *Indian Constitutional Documents (1600-1918)*, by P. Mukherjee.

(C) *Public International Law.*

- (1) T. J. Lawrence. *Principles of International Law*, 7th Edition, 1923.
- (2) L. Oppenheim. *International Law. A Treatise*. 2 volumes.
Vol. I—Peace, 4th Edition, by A. D. McNair, 1928.
Vol. II—Disputes, War and Neutrality, 4th Edition, by A. D. McNair, 1926.
- (3) Pitt. Cobbett. *Leading Cases on International Law*, 2 volumes.
Vol. I—Peace, 5th Edition, by F. T. Grey, 1931.
Vol. II—War and Neutrality, 4th Edition, by H. H. Bellott, 1924.
- (4) *Lectures on International Law*, by Sir T. E. Holland, edited by T. A. Walker and W. L. Walker, 1933.

(D) Conflict of Laws.

- (1) A. V. Dicey. A Digest of the Law of England with reference to the Conflict of Laws, 5th Edition, by A. B. Keith, 1932.
- (2) W. N. Hibbert. Leading Cases on Conflict of Law, 1931.

(E) Roman Law.

- (1) W. A. Hunter. A Systematic and Historical Exposition of Roman Law, 4th Edition, 1903.
- (2) C. P. Sherman. Roman Law in the Modern World, 2nd Edition, Vols. I and II, 1924.

Or,

Hindu Law.

- (1) J. D. Mayne. A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition, revised and edited by V. M. C. Trotter, 1922.
- (2) G. C. Sarkar Shastri. A Treatise on Hindu Law, 7th Edition, by R. N. Sarkar, 1933.
- (3) Colebrook's Mitacshara.

Or,

Mohammedan Law.

- (1) Syed Ameer Ali. Mohammedan Law, 2 volumes, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1912, and Vol. II, 5th Edition, 1929.
- (2) Sir R. K. Wilson. Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law, 6th Edition (T.L.L.), 1930.
- (3) Sir Abdur Rahim. The Principles of Mohammedan Jurisprudence (T.L.L.), 1911.

GROUP II.

(A) Land Tenures in British India and Easements and Profits.

- (1) B. H. Baden Powell. Land Systems of British India, 3 volumes, 1892.
- (2) Punjab Settlement Manual, by Sir James M. Douie, 4th Edition, 1930.
- (3) F. Peacock. The Law relating to Easements in British India (T.L.L.), 3rd Edition, 1922.

(B) Transfer Inter-Vivos, and Wills and Succession.

- (1) The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), as amended to date, by Sir D. F. Mulla, 1933.
- (2) Sir R. Ghosh. Law of Mortgage in India (T.L.L.), 5th Edition, 2 volumes, 1922.
- (3) Indian Succession Act (XXXIX of 1925).
- (4) Sir H. S. Theobald. A Concise Treatise on the Law of Wills, 8th Edition, 1927.

(C) *Equity with special reference to Specific Performance, Injunctions and Trusts.*

- (1) Lewin. Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts. Ed. by W. Banks, 13th Edition, 1928.
- (2) Sir E. Fry. Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts, 6th Edition, 1921.
- (3) The Indian Trusts Act (II of 1882).
- (4) Sir J. Woodroffe. The Law relating to Injunctions in British India (T.L.L.), 5th Edition, 1929.

(D) *Hindu Law.*

- (1) J. D. Mayne. A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition. Revised and edited by V. M. C. Trotter, 1922.
- (2) G. C. Sarkar Sastri. A Treatise on Hindu Law, 7th Edition, by R. N. Sarkar, 1933.
- (3) Colebrook's Mitacshara.

(E) *Mohammedan Law.*

- (1) Syed Ameer Ali. Mohammedan Law, 2 volumes, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1912. Vol. II, 5th Edition, 1929.
- (2) Sir R. K. Wilson. Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law, 6th Edition (T.L.L.), 1930.
- (3) Sir Abdur Rahim. Principles of Mohammedan Law (T.L.L.), 1911.

GROUP III.

(A) *Law of Contract.*

- (1) S. M. Leake. Principles of the Law of Contracts, 8th Edition, by R. R. A. Walker, 1931.
- (2) Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla. Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872). (Lawyers' Edition), 6th Edition, 1931.
- (3) M. E. Rowe. Cases on Contract, 1927.

(B) *Law of Tort.*

- (1) Sir J. Salmond. Law of Tort, 8th Edition, 1934.
- (2) J. F. Clerk and W. H. B. Lindsell. Law of Tort, 8th Edition, 1929.
- (3) C. S. Kenny. A Selection of Cases illustrative of the English Law of Tort, 5th Edition, 1928.

(C) *Partnership and Sale of Goods.*

- (1) Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla. Indian Partnership Act, 1934.
- (2) Lord Lindley. A Treatise on the Law of Partnership, 10th Edition, 1935.

- (3) The Indian Sale of Goods Act (III of 1930), by Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla, 1933.
- (4) H. Aitken. Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods, 1921.

(D) *Negotiable Instruments, Banking, Insurance and Trade Marks.*

- (1) Sir J. B. Byles. Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes and Cheques, 9th Edition, 1931.
- (2) J. B. Porter. Laws of Insurance : Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee, omitting Marine Insurance, 8th Edition, 1933.
- (3) M. L. Tannan. Banking Law and Practice in India, 1933.
- (4) Sir D. M. Kerly. Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names, 6th Edition, 1927.
- (5) Practice and Law of Banking, 4th Edition, 1930, by H. P. Shelden.

(E) *Company Law and Bankruptcy.*

- (1) K. J. Rustomji. Company Law (Act VII of 1913), 1934.
- (2) Buckley. Law and Practice under the English Companies Acts, 11th Edition, 1930.
- (3) Sir D. F. Mulla. Law of Insolvency in British India (Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920), 1930 (T.L.L.).

GROUP IV.

(A) *Law of Crime.*

- (1) Russel, Sir W. M. O. Treatise on Crimes and Misdemeanours, 8th Edition, 2 volumes, 1923.

(B) *Law of Crime.*

- (1) The Penal Law of British India (Act XLV of 1860), by Sir H. S. Gour, 4th Edition, 2 volumes, 1928.
- (2) Syed Shams-ul-Huda. Principles of the Law of Crimes in British India (T.L.L.), 1902.

(C) *Law of Evidence.*

- (1) Woodroffe, Sir J., and Ameer Ali. Law of Evidence (Act I of 1872) applicable to British India, 9th Edition, 1931.
- (2) Taylor, P. Law of Evidence, edited by R. P. Croom-Johnson and G. F. L. Bridgman, 12th Edition, 2 volumes, 1931.

(D) *Jurisprudence and Theory of Legislation.*

- (1) Bentham's Theory of Legislation, by C. M. Atkinson, 2 volumes, 1914.
- (2) Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation, by W. J. Brown, 1917.
- (3) Sir T. E. Holland. Elements of Jurisprudence, 13th Edition, 1928.
- (4) The Nature and Sources of the Law, by J. G. Gray, 2nd Edition, 1924.
- (5) The Austinian Theory of Law, edited by W. J. Brown, 1926.

(E) *Hindu Law.*

- (1) J. D. Mayne. A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition. Revised and edited by V. M. C. Trotter, 1922.
- (2) G. C. Sarkar Sastri. A Treatise on Hindu Law, 7th Edition, by R. N. Sarkar, 1933.
- (3) Colebrook's Mitacshara.

Or,

Mohammedan Law.

- (1) Syed Ameer Ali. Mohammedan Law, 2 volumes, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1912. Vol. II, 5th Edition, 1929.
- (2) Sir R. K. Wilson. Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law, 6th Edition (T.L.L.), 1930.
- (3) Sir Abdur Rahim. Principles of Mohammedan Jurisprudence (T.L.L.), 1911.

Examination for Diploma in Commerce.

Syllabuses and Recommended Books.

ACCOUNTANCY.

First Year.

Cash-book, Purchase-book, Sale-book and other subsidiary books, Posting and Balancing of Ledger, Double Entry (Trial Balance). Simple Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Second Year.

Bills of Exchange, Journalising Ledger Accounts, Income and Expenditure Account, Revenue Account, Consignments

Accounts, Partnership Account, Capital and Revenue, Terms and Abbreviations, Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Third Year.

Theory and Practice of Single and Double Entry Book-keeping including preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance-Sheets of Companies, Bad Debts Reserves, Goodwill, Stores Account, Income Tax and Super-tax.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

I. Revision of the Arithmetic prescribed in the Mathematics paper of the Matriculation Examination. Long and Cross Tots; Simple Interest. Discounts; Commission Brokerage. Abbreviated methods of calculations.

II. Percentages; Profit and Loss; Compound Interest. Rates, Taxes and Dividends. Calculations in connection with Bills of Exchange; Bankers' Discount and Charges. More detailed knowledge of previous work.

III. Calculations of freight, rail and shipping charges, and of the commercial transactions with which they are associated.

Stocks and Shares; Foreign Exchanges; Metric System. Elementary Statistics; averages; tabulation and graphs for Commerce. Index Numbers.

ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I. Practice in the use of the English Language in Commercial Correspondence of various kinds.

II. As in the First Year, together with drafting of other commercial documents such as circulars, reports, prospectuses and advertisements.

III. More advanced treatment of the syllabus for the First and Second Years together with summaries and précis-writing.

The main purpose of this course is to help students to express themselves clearly and concisely. Attention should be paid to handwriting and the examination tests will include Dictation and *viva voce*.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

Second Year.

(a) Contracts; various kinds, with special reference to Agency, Bailment and Sale of Goods.

(b) Partnership. Formation and dissolution.

Third Year.

(a) Company Law. Formation and general management of companies. Duties of Auditors.

(b) Negotiable Instruments of various kinds; how they are prepared and negotiated.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

I. Organisation of trade, wholesale and retail.

Ordering and despatching of goods. Prices and discounts, packing and forwarding. Road and Rail routes, charges and checking, Invoices, Statements, Debit and Credit Notes.

II. Receipts and Payments. Cheques and accounts department routine; dealings with a bank. Petty cash, Cross profits and charges against them. Net profit, on articles, on the turnover of a business and on the capital invested. Customs and Excise. More detailed knowledge of previous work.

III. Mechanism of Exchange, Indian Currency System, Money Orders, Bills of Exchange, Hundis.

Studies of business documents and a knowledge of the relevant calculations will be required at each stage.

Suggested Book :—

Grebb: "Modern Business Training".

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

I. Introductory: Commerce, its basis. Geographical Differences and Commerce. Environmental control—its nature, scope and extent with special reference to Indian conditions.

II. Human Occupations: Agriculture, Industry, etc. Localisation of Industries; Leading industries of India.

III. Commodities of Commerce :—

(a) Wheat, Rice, Tea and Coffee.

(b) Cotton, Jute, Silk, Wool.

(c) Coal, Petroleum and Water Power.

(d) Iron and Steel, Gold, Silver and Copper.

Bachelor of Commerce Examination.*Syllabuses and Recommended Books.**For 1937.***FIXED SUBJECTS.****COMMERCIAL LAW.***Contracts.*

General Provisions of the Law of Contracts including Sale of Goods, Bailments, Guarantee, Indemnity, Agency and Partnership. Only general principles should be studied from Stevens' Mercantile Law (Part I), the latest (ninth) edition, The Indian Contract Act, by Pollock and Mulla (Students' Edition) and the Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932.

Company Law.

Formation, management and administration of Companies.

Law of Hundi and Negotiable Instruments.

The Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.

Note.—A study of the general principles of law only from the point of view of students of Commerce rather than of lawyers is expected. A detailed study of the Indian Acts is not necessary. They are recommended only for comparative study and reference.

Books recommended:—

- Stevens' Mercantile Law—Part I, and Chapter XVII of Part III on Insurance only.
- Pollock and Mulla—Indian Contract Act (Students' Edition).
- Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932.
- Indian Companies Act, Sections 1-154.
- The Negotiable Instruments Act.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. Capital.—With reference to the formation of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings, Relationship of First Cost to Turnover, Profits and Demands,

2. Production.—Location, Design, Construction, Organisation and Operation of Industrial works—Scale and Scope of Manufactures—Plant—Storage—Management—Staff—Handling of Labour, General Office Organisation—Examples.

3. Distribution.—Buying and Selling, including Wholesale and Retail Sales—Warehousing—Relations with Manufacturers—General Organisation.

4. General.—Insurance—Fire—Marine—Accident, etc. Industrial Combinations—Welfare Work.

5. Problems arising from the Employment of Labour.—Relations between Employers and Employees regarding Engagement, Dismissal, Rate-cutting, etc. Temperament. Trade Unions. Systems of Remuneration. Co-operation, Co-operative Societies Acts. Provident Fund Act.

6. Visits to such industrial works and markets as can readily be reached.

Candidates will be expected to have a good working knowledge of the Principles of Economics.

Recommended Books :—

Stephenson : Principles and Practice of Commerce.

Elbourne : Factory Administration and Accountancy.

Silverman : Economics of Social Problems.

Taussig : Principles of Economics, Vol. II, Chapters 45 to 67 inclusive.

Marshall (L. C.) : Industrial Society.

Lee : Industrial Production.

H. W. Houghton, A.C.I.S. : Salesmanship and Advertising.

Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

Duncan : Principles of Industrial Management.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

I.—INDIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PUNJAB.

(a) *Home and Foreign Trade of India.*

* 1. Economic Geography of India.

2. Brief History of the Development of India's Trade with the World from 1600. The present position. The chief imports, their countries of origin. The importance of the Indian Markets to those countries. Relation of the Home production to the total consumption of those commodities.

3. Functions of the middleman in the trade of the country. The financing of the internal and external trade. The relation of tariff and trade. Public institutions. Consular Service. Chambers of Commerce.

4. The chief exports and their destinations. Importance of India as a supplier of the various commodities in those markets.
5. The trans-frontier trade (Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet).
6. Importance and Nature of the Internal Trade—inter-provincial and coastal.

(b) Economic Conditions and Developments in the Punjab.

The aim of this part of the paper is to see that the student can apply the knowledge he has acquired in his course to conditions in the Punjab.

It should be prepared by a geographical and economic survey of the Province as a whole, *e.g.*, physical features, climate, water, soil, etc., natural regions—and the effect of those on economic activities. The course should embrace a bird's-eye view of the existing position, the devices and prospective developments in the Province in such fields as the following :—

Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Transport (Road and Railway), Irrigation, Co-operation, Banking, Hydro-electric Schemes and Finances.

Books recommended :—

- (1) Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India.
- (2) Brij Narain—Indian Economic Life.
- (3) Jather and Berry—Indian Economics, Volumes I and II.
- (4) Punjab Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee Report.
- (5) Moreland—From Akbar to Aurangzeb.
- (6) World Economic Survey, 1932-33, League of Nations.
- (7) Report of Royal Commission on Labour in India.
- (8) Abridged Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928).

II.—GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Since 1750.

A general outline of the Economic History of England in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution. This part of the syllabus shall not carry more than eighteen marks.

(1) The eve of the change—population, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, finance, etc. Prevailing economic thought—Mercantilism.

(2) During the change (1760-1820)—growth of population, inventors and captains of industry, roads and canals, the enclosure movement in agriculture, the growth of trade, etc. Prevailing economic thought—Adam Smith and Malthus.

(3) The new problems to which the change gave rise and their treatment—trade unions, factory legislation, poor relief, free

trade, the credit economy, colonial policy, etc. Prevailing economic thought—the growth of the philanthropic spirit.

(4) Economic Geography of Great Britain.

Recommended Books :—

Ashley—Economic Organisation of England.

Knowles—Industrial and Commercial Revolutions of the Nineteenth Century.

Rees—Social and Economic History of England, 1815–1914.

Waters—Economic History of England.

Hammonds—Rise of Modern Industry.

JAPAN.

Economic Geography of Japan.

A general outline of the economic development of Japan, since 1850. Downfall of Feudalism. Beginning of the Industrial Movement. The change from Domestic to Factory Organisation. Development of the Silk and Cotton Industries. Japan's Power Problem. Mining and Shipbuilding Industries. Growth of Foreign Trade. State aid to Industry.

Recommended Books :—

Overseas Trade Reports—Industry and Trade of Japan.

League of Nations (Economic Section)—Report on Japan.

Allen—Modern Japan and its Problems—Chapters V to VIII.

The Foreign Trade of Japan } Bureau of Commerce, Govern-
(Latest Edition). } ment of Japan. (Published

The Industry of Japan (1929 } by Maruzen Co., Ltd.)
Edition). }

Economic Conditions of Japan, 1930–32, H.M. Stationery Office.

Nitobe—"Japan".

Moulton—"Japan".

Orchard—"Japan's Economic Position".

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS.

GROUP I.

Trade and Transport.

(a) 1. *General Trade and Water, Air and Road Transport.*—

I. Detailed knowledge of the paper on General Trade as given under Group II.

II. *Shipping.*—Outline of its development. Modern Shipping and World Commerce with special reference to Indian Trade.

III. *Air Transport*.—Modern developments. Commercial possibilities. Effects on other forms of transport.

IV. *Road Transport*.—History and modern revival. Construction and maintenance of roads. Competition with railways. Co-ordination and control of services.

(a) 2. *Rail Transport*.—

I. Brief history and present position of railways especially in India. Economics of construction and maintenance. Ownership and control of tracks and services. Competition and co-ordination between railways and other forms of transport.

II. *Railway Finance*.—Economics of railway construction and maintenance. Analysis of capital and revenue expenditure—its chief characteristics—analogy with other industries—effects on price determination—passenger traffic—passenger fares—freight rates in theory and practice, classification of goods, special rates and discrimination—competition and combination—ownership and management—control of rates. Effects of railway rates on industries. Analysis of financial and statistical statements with special reference to India. Relations to other forms of transport. Indian Carriers Act No. III of 1865 and Chapters V, VI and VII, *i.e.*, Sections 26 to 32 of the Indian Railways Act.

Books recommended :—

- (1) Fenelon—"Railway Economics".
- (2) Fenelon—Economics of Road Transport.
- (3) Mitchell and Kirkness—Report on the State of Road and Rail Competition in India.
- (4) Royal Commission on Transport. Final Report cmd. 3761, 1931.
- (5) Administration Report of Railway Board for 1932-33.
- (6) Owen—Ocean Trade and Shipping.
- (7) Johnson and Humbner—Principles of Ocean Transportation.

(b) 1. *Accounting*.—Theory and practice of Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, including the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet; Consignment, Bills of exchange and Joint accounts; Partnership accounts including treatment of Goodwill and Company accounts including floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation, absorption and liquidation of Companies; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserves; Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure accounts; Columnar Book-keeping; Departmental accounts, Branch accounts including Foreign Branch accounts; Sinking Funds and Self-balancing Ledgers.

(b) 2. *Banking and Currency.*—

Banking.—The nature of banking and the functions of the Banker. Simple banking operations and Clearing House System. How to read the Balance Sheet of a Bank. Banking and Money Market. The Reserve and the Discount rate. Causes of fluctuations in the Bank rate. Credit and its developments. The origin and management of Commercial Crisis. Central Banks. State control of banking.

Money and Currency.—The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Quantity theory of money. Currency appreciation and depreciation, causes, effects and remedies. Battle of monetary standards. Currency and Banking principles, Methods of regulating note-issue in different countries. Various proposals for international currency. The post-war currency problem in different countries. Foreign Exchanges.

Indian Currency system.—Historical development and present currency problems. The War and Gold Exchange Standard in India.

Recommended Books :—

1. Relevant portions of the following books :—

Marshall : Economics of Industry.

Chapman : Outlines of Political Economy.

The following may be consulted in addition for selected topics :—

Taussig : Principles of Economics.

2. Cannan : Money in relation to Rising and Falling Prices.
Withers : Meaning of Money.
Goschen : Foreign Exchanges.
Clare : A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges.
Gregory : Foreign Exchanges, before, during and after the War.
Keynes : Indian Currency and Finance.
Findlay Shirras : Indian Finance and Banking.
Report of the Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee.
Leaf : Banking.

GROUP II.

Banking.(a) 1. *Advanced Banking and Currency.*—

Historical and Comparative Study of Banking with special reference to England, U.S.A., Germany and France.

Indian Banking System.—Exchange Banks, Joint Stock Banks, The Imperial Bank of India. Problems of Indian Banking, Structure of Indian Money Markets. Co-operative Banks and Credit Associations.

Stock Exchanges.—Relations with Money Market. Working of Stock Exchanges, London, Bombay and Calcutta. Arbitrage, Bulls and Bears. Options, Stradling, Settlement. Economic effects of Speculation.

Banking Practice.—Opening and conducting of Bank accounts. Cheques, Forms, Endorsements, Crossing of Cheques, Negotiability, Forgery and Alterations. Bankers' marks on cheques. Termination of bankers' authority to pay cheques.

Bills of Exchange.—Forms and endorsements, Acceptance for Honour, Case of need, Noting, Protest, Discharge of a bill. Discounting of bills.

Bankers' Credits.—Travellers' Letters of Credit, Circular notes. Confirmed and unconfirmed Bankers' Credits. London Acceptance Credit. Documentary Credit. Bankers' Advances against marketable securities, goods and produce, real property, ships, guarantees, debts, Debentures of Companies. Unsecured advances.

Banking Investments.—Deposits of valuables with the Banks. Banks and Customers. Bank Organisation, Management and Accounts.

Detailed knowledge of the subjects in the syllabus for Banking and Currency specified under Group I.

Recommended Books :—

Conant—History of Modern Banks of Issue.

Dunbar—Theory and Practice of Banking.

Tannan—Banking Law and Practice in India.

Wolf—People's Banks.

Withers—Stock and Shares.

Minty—English Banking Methods.

Minty—American Banking Methods.

S. Evelyn Thomas—Banker and Customer.

Andreades—History of the Bank of England.

Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

(a) 2. *Co-operation, Public Finance and Insurance.*—

1. *Co-operation.*—Principles and practice of Co-operation. Forms of Co-operation. Consumers' and Producers' Societies. Agricultural Co-operation; Co-operative Credit in rural and urban areas; its scope as regards long and short credit; its achievements and prospects in India. Co-operation abroad, with special reference to agricultural and credit societies in Europe and Japan.

2. *Public Finance*.—Scope and divisions of the subject. Theory of Public Revenue, expenditure and debts. Principles of Taxation. Principal sources of revenue in India. Land Revenue System; Customs and Excise; Income-tax. Expenditure; Defence, Industry and Trade, Education, Health. Growth of expenditure in recent times. Provincial Finance, its early history and present position. Indian Public Debt. Financial procedure.

3. *Insurance*.—Principles and forms. History and present position in India.

The following books were recommended for this paper:—

1. *Co-operation*.—

Smith-Gordon and O'Brien—"Co-operation in many Lands".

Kaji—"Co-operation in Bombay".

2. *Public Finance*.—

Dalton—"Public Finance".

Shirras, G. Findley—"Science of Public Finance". (Chapters I, VI, VII, X, XI, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XX (only gg. 5, 6, 7 and 8), XXV, XXVI, XXIX, XXXIII, XXXVI, g. 1.)

Sir Walter Layton's "Report on Indian Finance". (Indian Statutory Commission, Part VIII, Volume II.)

3. *Insurance*.—

Wilson—"Business of Insurance".

(b) 1. *Accounting*.—

Theory and practice of Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, including the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet; Consignment, Bills of exchange and Joint accounts; Partnership accounts including treatment of Goodwill and Company accounts including floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation, absorption and liquidation of Companies; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserves; Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure accounts; Columnar Book-keeping, Departmental accounts, Branch accounts including Foreign Branch accounts; Sinking Funds and Self-balancing Ledgers.

(b) 2. *General Trade*.—

I. *International Trade*.—Principles of International Trade. Finance and Foreign Exchanges in relation to International Trade. Free Trade and Protection. Working of Modern Tariffs. Subsidies and Bounties.

II. *Indian Trade*.—A study of the Course of Indian Trade during the five years ending on the 30th June preceding the examination.

III. *Salesmanship*.—Modern Methods of Advertising and Publicity Work.

IV. *Transport Facilities*.—The place of Transport in Modern Trade. Transport problems from the general commercial point of view.

Recommended Books :—

- (1) Taussig—International Trade.
- (2) Gregory, T. E.—Tariffs at Work.
- (3) World Production and Prices. } League of Nations.
- (4) Review of World Trade. }
- (5) Advertising Media, by Harold W. Eby—Butterworth and Co.
- (6) Psychology and Advertising, by A. P. Braddouck, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer at the University of Birmingham—Butterworth and Co.
- (7) Review of Trade of India, 1932-33.

GROUP III.

Accountancy.

(a) 1. *Advanced Accountancy*.—

Theory and practice of Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, including the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet; Consignment, Bills of exchange and Joint accounts; Partnership accounts including treatment of Goodwill and Company accounts including floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation, absorption and liquidation of Companies; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserves; Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure accounts; Columnar Book-keeping; Departmental accounts, Branch accounts including Foreign Branch accounts; Sinking Funds and Self-balancing Ledgers.

Accounts of particular businesses, such as Banks, Insurance Companies, Factories, Railways, Hotels, Charitable Institutions and other non-trading concerns; Cost accounts, Bankruptcy and Liquidation accounts; Hire purchase and Instalments system and Royalty accounts; Double account system.

(a) 2. *Auditing*.—

The continuous and the completed audit, the Detection of Fraud, Technical Errors and Errors of Principle, First and Subsequent Audit, Verifying Cash, Securities, Stock Sheets, Wages

Sheets, Special considerations in different classes of audit, Valuation of Fixed and Floating Assets. Forms of Accounts and Balance Sheets.

Capital and Revenue items, the Auditor's Certificate, the Liabilities of Auditors, the conduct of investigations and certifying of average profits.

Books recommended :—

- Dicksee : Advanced Accounting.
- Lunt : Manual of Cost Accounts.
- Cropper : Accounting.
- Dicksee : Auditing.
- Pixley : Auditors, their Duties and Responsibilities.

(b) 1. *Banking and Currency.*—

Banking.—The nature of banking and the functions of the Banker. Simple banking operations and Clearing House System. How to read the Balance Sheet of a Bank. Banking and Money Market. The Reserve and the Discount rate. Causes of fluctuation in the Bank rate. Credit and its developments. The origin and management of Commercial Crisis. Central Banks. State control of banking.

Money and Currency.—The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Quantity theory of money. Currency appreciation and depreciation, causes, effects and remedies. Battle of monetary standards. Currency and Banking principles, Methods of regulating note-issue in different countries. Various proposals for international currency. The post-war currency problem in different countries, Foreign exchanges.

Indian Currency system.—Historical development and present currency problems. The War and Gold Exchange Standard in India.

Recommended Books :—

1. Relevant portions of the following books :—

- Marshall : Economics of Industry.
- Chapman : Outlines of Political Economy.

The following may be consulted in addition for selected topics :—

Taussig : Principles of Economics.

2. Cannan : Money in relation to Rising and Falling Prices.
Withers : Meaning of Money.
Goschen : Foreign Exchanges.
Clare : A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges.

Gregory: Foreign Exchanges, before, during and after the War.

Keynes: Indian Currency and Finance.

Findlay Shirras: Indian Finance and Banking.

Report of the Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee.

Leaf: Banking.

(b) 2. *General Trade*.—

I. *International Trade*.—Principles of International Trade. Finance and Foreign Exchanges in relation to International Trade. Free Trade and Protection. Working of Modern Tariffs. Subsidies and Bounties.

II. *Indian Trade*.—A study of the Course of Indian Trade during the five years ending on the 30th June preceding the examination.

III. *Salesmanship*.—Modern Methods of Advertising and Publicity Work.

IV. *Transport Facilities*.—The place of Transport in Modern Trade. Transport problems from the general commercial point of view.

Recommended Books :—

- (1) Taussig—International Trade.
- (2) Gregory, T. E.—Tariffs at Work.
- (3) World Production and Prices. } League of Nations.
- (4) Review of World Trade. }
- (5) Advertising Media, by Harold W. Eby—Butterworth and Co.
- (6) Psychology and Advertising, by A. P. Braddouck, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer at the University of Birmingham—Butterworth and Co.
- (7) Review of Trade of India, 1932-33.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH.

Two Papers.

<i>Paper I</i> .—Three hours :	<i>Marks.</i>		
Essay ; the candidate shall be required to give a synopsis of the Essay separately	50*
Précis	30
Correspondence	20
			100

* The synopsis will carry 10 marks.

The questions relating to correspondence may require a candidate to draft a reply on the subject or subjects dealt with in a file of at least six printed letters.

Paper II.—Two and a half hours :

An unseen passage of fair length. The candidates will be required to rewrite the leading ideas of the passage in their own words				60
Drafting				20
Viva Voce—Time as required				20
				<hr/>
				100
				<hr/>

Books recommended :—

- Stevenson—Principles and Practice of Commercial Correspondence.
- Pitman—Commercial Correspondence and Commercial English.
- Hammond—Prose Composition Exercises.
- Robertson—Progressive Course of Précis-writing.
- Pink and Thomas—English Grammar, Composition and Correspondence.
- Gregory—Spirit and Service of Science.
- Bronte—"Shirley" (World's Classics).
- "Christopher Columbus" (pub. by Nelson).

For 1938.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

I.—INDIA, with special reference to the Punjab—

Under Books recommended, omit books Nos. 7 and 8, and substitute :—

- (a) Industrial Organisation of India, by Lokanathan, and
- (b) Development of Foreign Capitalism in India, by Buchanan (Macmillan, New York).

For No. 6 substitute Latest Edition of "World Economic Survey, League of Nations" instead of 1932-33.

JAPAN.

Substitute Hubbard, G. E.—“Eastern Industrialisation and its Effect on the West” (Oxford University Press) for “Overseas Trade Reports—Industry and Trade of Japan”.

Substitute Latest Edition of “Economic Conditions of Japan” instead of 1930–32.

The remaining subjects : the same as for 1937.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

Syllabuses of Subjects for the First Examination in Agriculture.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

For 1937 and 1938.

I. *Introductory*.—Origin of agriculture, its history, scope and objects. Relationship to other industries and sciences.

II. **Meteorology*.—Relation of geographical position (including altitude) to rainfall and temperature. The seasons, their character and causes. The effects of dew, frost and hail.

General description of agriculture of the Province as related to climate and geography.

III. *Elementary Agricultural Geology* with special reference to the geology of the Punjab.

(a) Earth's crust, its present condition and composition.

(b) Rocks, their formation and classification.

* Attention of the teachers is invited to the following syllabus on Meteorology :—

Air, its composition; climate and factors determining it, variations of atmospheric pressures; solar and terrestrial radiation. Temperature variation—seasonal and diurnal, soil temperature, exposure of thermometers.

Moisture in the atmosphere :

Hygrometer, dew, frost, cloud, rain and snow.

Winds : Regular and periodic, influences that determine them, cyclones, anticyclones, wind force.

Variations of rainfall in India and their causes. Climatic Zones.

Scientific basis of weather forecasting. Daily Weather Report.

- (c) Minerals—composition and properties, with special reference to the part played by minerals in the formation of the soils.
- (d) Weathering; soil formation; geological classification of soils in relation to agricultural characteristics.

IV. *Soils*.—Classification.

General physical properties, mechanical analysis, and constituents of soils as correlated with agricultural properties, structure of soil, texture, effects on fertility.

V. *Water in soils*.

- (a) Amount held and how held.
- (b) Movements; effect of treatment on these. How affected by agricultural operations.
- (c) Losses of moisture from soils and their prevention.

VI. (a) Irrigation, sources of irrigation water; methods of raising water; application of water to land; advantages of different systems of irrigation; canal system; water requirements of crops; when to irrigate; management of irrigated lands; water-logging; salt lands.

(b) Drainage; different methods—covered drains, open drains, laying of the drains, cost of laying in different systems; repairs; mole drainage, excavators. Water-logged areas and their reclamation. Drainage water—composition.

- (c) Principles of dry farming and practice in the Punjab.

VII. *Soil management*.

- (1) Tillth and condition of soils as affecting supply of plant food; influence of irrigation; aeration; leaching; etc. etc.
- (2) Tillage and tillage implements.
 - (a) Preparatory.
 - (b) Seed-bed operations.
 - (c) After-tillage, harrowing and interculture.

VIII. Plant food; fertility; availability; effects of agricultural operations on these.

IX. *Manures*.

Necessity for manuring and objects; classification of manures; approximate composition; sources; natural and artificial manures; action, direct and indirect; methods of application; system of manuring; comparative value and cost of manures in India; unit value; farm yard manure; supply, conservation; nitrification and decay.

X. Choice of crops and varieties as determined by climate, soil, seasons, special requirements and market.

- XI. (a) Grain crops.
(b) Pulses.
(c) Fibre crops.
(d) Fodder crops.
(e) Crops grown for other purposes.

XII. Garden crops and vegetables of the Punjab ; soil, season, rainfall requirements, manure requirements and methods of application ; tillage, selection of seed, seed rate and methods of planting, care after planting, harvesting and special preparation, outturn, cost of cultivation and profit ; effect on soil.

XIII. Rotations.

XIV. Agricultural Statistics of India, and especially of the Punjab. Division of land into arable, pasture, forest and waste.

Practical.

I. Each student will cultivate an area not less than one-tenth of an acre and grow kharif and rabi crops. Work on plots will be done entirely by the students themselves or where this is impossible, under their direct supervision.

II. Preparation of vegetable beds and growing of vegetables, with conduct of simple tests.

III. Recognition of different manures ; their approximate composition.

IV. Practical use and adjustment of all the farm tillage implements including the adjustment of ropes to indigenous implements ; suitability for different tracts.

V. Carrying out of all the usual farm operations, *e.g.*, ploughing, harrowing, sowing, transplanting and harvesting.

VI. Use of appliances for raising water.

VII. Recognition of crops of the province and their principal classes.

VIII. Ability to recognise good seed and to select plants suitable for seed production ; steeping of seed.

IX. Appraisalment of yield and quality of crops ; different methods employed.

X. Tours in various parts of the Province to study local agriculture.

NOTE.—The whole of the practical work done by the students during the year will be recorded in the note-books which must be attested by the Professor of Agriculture. Candidates will be examined practically on the work recorded in their books.

Books :—

The following are recommended for all students :—

- Soil Management—King (Orange Judd Company).
- Principles of Agriculture—L. H. Bailey (Macmillan).
- Principles of Irrigation Practice—J. A. Widstoe (Macmillan).
- Text-book of Punjab Agriculture—Roberts and Faulkner (Civil and Military Gazette Press). Price Rs. 10.
- Soils, their Properties and Management—Lyon, Fippin and Buckman.
- Manures and Manuring—A. D. Hall.
- Dry Farming—Widstoe.
- Agricultural Geology of India, 1929—D. L. Sābasrabudhe (Aryabhushna Press, Poona).
- Indian Vegetable Gardening—Gollan.
- The Farmer's Raw Material—J. Hendrick. (W. Green and Sons, Edinburgh.)
- Agricultural Meteorology—J. W. Smith. (Macmillan and Company.)

II.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

For 1937.

(a) Chemistry.

Elementary treatment of the following :—

Distinction between Chemical and Physical Change; conditions affecting Chemical Change; Solution, Crystallisation, Filtration, and other operations employed in Chemistry; Elements and Compounds, Symbols, Formulæ and Equations; Modes of Chemical Action; Chemical Nomenclature; Laws of Chemical Combination; Atomic Theory; Chemical Equivalents; Atomic and Molecular weights, Valency, Avogadro's and Gay Lussac's Laws; Chemical Calculations; Volumes and weights of gases formed at specified pressures and temperatures; Problems relating to Gaseous Combinations; Percentage Compositions and Calculations of Formulæ; Ionic Theory and its simple applications. Mass action.

Non-Technical study of the following Elements and Compounds, their conditions in Nature, Laboratory Methods of Preparation and chief Properties: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Water, Carbon, its Oxides, Marsh Gas, Ethylene, Acetylene, Coal Gas, Oil Gas and Gas Plant. Saturation and Unsaturation, Nitrogen, its Oxides, Nitric Acid and Nitrates and Nitrous Acids and Nitrites, Ammonia, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chlorides, Bleaching Powder, Hypochlorites, Bromine, Hydrobromic Acid, Iodine

and Hydriodic Acid, Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid ; Sulphur, Sulphur Dioxide, Sulphur Trioxide, Hydrogen Sulphide, and the Sulphides, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids (excluding its commercial preparation), their Salts, Carbon Disulphide, Phosphorus, Phosphorous and Phosphoric Acids, Arsenious Oxide, Arsenic Oxide, Arsenic Acid, tests for Arsenic, Boric Acid and Borates ; Silica and Silicates ; the nature of Combustion, the structure of the Bunsen, Batswing, Blow Pipe and Candle Flames, Oxidation and Reduction.

Metals.—(a) Occurrence, Properties, analytical reactions and important uses of the following metals, together with the important methods of extraction of those in *italics* :—

Sodium, Potassium, Copper, Silver, Calcium, Magnesium, *Zinc*, Mercury, *Aluminium, Tin, Lead*, Arsenic, *Iron*, Chromium, Manganese, Barium and Cobalt.

(b) Study of the following metallic compounds including their methods of preparation and important uses together with the important methods of manufacture of those in *italics* :—

Sodium *Hydroxide, Carbonate*, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate, thiosulphate, nitrate, nitrite, cyanide and phosphate, Potassium chloride, chlorate, bromide, iodide, *carbonate* and *nitrate* and cyanide. Ammonium sulphate, chloride and carbonate, Cupric oxide, cupric sulphate, Fehling's Solution, cupric chloride, cuprous chloride, silver nitrate, silver halides, *calcium oxide* and hydroxide, Paris Green, London Purple. Plaster of Paris, Calcium Carbonate, *Carbide*, Chloride, and *Superphosphate*. Magnesium oxide, carbonate, chloride and sulphate and Magnesia mixture. Zinc oxide, chloride and sulphate. Mercurous chloride. Mercuric oxide and *chloride*. Mercuric iodide and Nessler's Reagent, Aluminium oxide, chloride and sulphate. Potash alum. Stannous chloride. Stannic chloride. Lead nitrate and chromate, *white lead*, red lead and lead peroxide. Basic lead acetate, Arsine. Arsenious oxide. Tartar emetic. Potassium chromate and dichromate, Manganese dioxide, Potassium permanganate. Ferrous sulphate, Ferric chloride, Potassium ferrocyanide.

Elementary study of the following processes :—

Photography, electroplating, silvering of mirrors and tinning. (Agricultural aspect to be emphasised throughout.)

Practical Chemistry.

The practical examination will be based on Dr. Dunncliff's Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Classes (Macmillan), Parts 1 and 2. Demonstrations 51, 55 and 60 are excluded. Analysis of salts will be confined to Acids and Bases included in the syllabus.

Book recommended :—

- * Elementary Chemistry, by Holmyard. Price Rs. 4-7-0.

(b) **Physics*.

1. *Mechanics : Theoretical*.—Physical properties and states of matter.

Measurement of mass, weight and density.

Motion ; inertia ; force ; Newton's laws of motion ; measurement of work and energy.

Composition and Resolution of forces ; parallelogram of forces.

Parallel forces ; determination of centre of gravity of a body.

Machines : the lever, the pulley and the inclined plane.

Transmission of Liquid Pressure ; Bramah Press. Archimedes' Principle, Laws of Liquid Pressure, Relative densities, surface tension, viscosity. Elementary Principles of Aeroplane and Airship.

Practical.—Measurements of lengths and areas ; use of scale and vernier calipers ; practical use of opisometer and planimeter.

Measurement of mass ; use of ordinary and spring balance.

Measurement of volume ; determination of volumes by weighing ; testing the accuracy of a burette.

Determination of density by hydrostatic balance of a liquid and a solid (a) heavier than water, (b) lighter than water.

Determination of density by specific gravity bottle of (a) powder, (b) any liquid.

Verification of the Principle of Parallelogram of forces.

Determination of the resultant of parallel forces, lever.

Determination of the value of g with the Simple Pendulum.

Comparison of rates of percolation and of capillary rise of water in soils of different types.

* Attention of the teachers is invited to the following syllabus on Meteorology :—

Air, its composition ; climate and factors determining it, variations of atmospheric pressures ; solar and terrestrial radiation. Temperature variation—seasonal and diurnal, soil temperature, exposure of thermometers.

Moisture in the atmosphere :

Hygrometer, dew, frost, cloud, rain and snow.

Winds : Regular and periodic, influences that determine them, cyclones, anticyclones, wind force.

Variations of rainfall in India and their causes. Climatic Zones.

Scientific basis of weather forecasting. Daily Weather Report.

2. *Heat : Theoretical.*—Definition of temperature ; effects of heat ; construction and use of instruments for measuring temperatures ; expansion of solids, liquids and gases ; specific heat and calorimetry ; change of state ; determination of the latent heat of water and steam ; vapour pressure and hygrometry ; formation of cloud, fog and dew ; transmission of heat, conduction, convection, radiation and laws of radiation ; mechanical equivalent of heat, elementary principles of steam-engine and internal combustion engine.

Practical.—Testing of the fixed points of a mercury thermometer ; the reading of the Barometer.

Determination of the specific heat of a solid and a liquid (method of mixtures).

Determination of the latent heat of water.

Determination of maximum and minimum temperature and of humidity of the atmosphere by wet and dry bulb thermometer. Use of rain-gauge.

Determination of soil temperature. Melting point of a fat, comparison of the rates of cooling of different liquids and of radiation from different surfaces.

3. *Light : Theoretical.*—Laws of propagation of light ; photometry ; laws of reflection ; reflection at plane and spherical mirrors and the formation of images ; laws of refraction ; refraction at plane surfaces by Prisms and Lenses ; combination of lenses to form a telescope, a microscope, an optical lantern, a photographic camera and a cinematograph ; the eye and its defects ; dispersion and colour, production of a pure spectrum ; elementary principles and use of spectroscope ; measurement of the velocity of light (Romer's method).

Practical.—

Verification of the laws of reflection and refraction of light ; measurement of the focal length of a concave mirror and of a convex lens ; tracing the path of a ray of light through a plate and a prism.

Combination of lenses to form a telescope and a microscope. Rumford photometer.

4. *Magnetism and Electricity : Theoretical.*—Properties of magnets ; simple phenomena of magnetism and of magnetic induction ; the magnetic field ; lines of force ; the earth as a magnet ; condition of equilibrium of a freely suspended magnet under the influence of two magnetic fields at right angles to each other ; the simple phenomena of electrified bodies ; conduction and insulation ; electrification by friction and by induction ; quantity of electricity ; the two kinds of electricity produced or destroyed in equal amounts ; distribution of electrification on conductors ; electric field ;

strength of field ; the inverse square law of electric force ; potential capacity ; identification of electric discharge with electric current ; various cells ; accumulators ; magnetic field of current ; galvanometers ; electromotive force ; difference of potential ; resistance, Ohm's law ; the Volt, Ohm and Ampere ; heating and chemical effects of currents ; action on current circuits in a magnetic field ; electro-magnetic induction ; Faraday's law ; Lenz's law ; Transformer and induction coil ; transmission of electrical energy ; telegraphy ; electric bell ; telephony ; Hertz waves, their production and detection ; relation between the phenomena of heat, light, magnetism and electricity. Principles of dynamo and electric motor, arrangement of lights and fans in electric circuits.

Practical.—

Tracing of lines of force in a magnetic field.

Comparison of two magnetic fields at right angles by a magnetometer.

Principle and use of slide wire bridge for comparison of resistances ; comparison of electromotive forces by potentiometer.

The use of the Tangent galvanometer. Installation of an electric Bell Circuit. Setting up a practical Telephone Circuit. Charging of an accumulator.

Book recommended :—

A Class Book of Physics, by Gregory and Hadley (Indian edition), Macmillan and Co.

For 1938.

(a) *Chemistry.*

In the end, *after* “(Agricultural aspect to be emphasised throughout” *add* “and special attention to be paid to the compounds used as fertilisers, insecticides and fungicides)”.

(b) *Physics.*

1. *Mechanics: Theoretical.*—*For* “Motion” *substitute* “Accelerated Rectilinear Motion”.

2. *Light: Theoretical.*—*For* “Romer's method” *substitute* “Finzean's method”.

3. *Magnetism and Electricity: Theoretical.*—*After* “potential capacity” *add* “Atmospheric electricity”.

The rest as for 1937.

III.—BOTANY AND ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For 1937.

(a) BOTANY.

External Morphology of the typical Angiosperms, macroscopic structure, functions and modifications of roots, stems and leaves.

Inflorescences and flowers : chief types, structure and uses.

Seeds and fruits :—

Structure, food-stores of economic value, distribution. Development of a seedling, conditions necessary for germination.

Plant cells, tissues and tissue systems.

The development and microscopic structure of roots, stems and leaves of Angiosperms.

The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms. The structure and life-history of Gymnosperms as represented by *Pinus*.

Classification of Angiosperms and study of the characters of the following families :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Solanaceæ, Linaceæ, Labiatae, Liliaceæ, Palmae and Gramineæ.

Plants representing these families to be taken as far as possible from field and garden crops and weeds. Botanical characters of the important weeds of farm crops ; their modes of propagation and measures of control.

Books recommended :—

1. Agricultural Botany—J. Percival (Duckworth).
2. Botany with Agricultural Applications—John N. Martin (John Wiley and Sons, New York). Price 18s.
3. Practical Introduction to the Study of Botany—Farmer and Chaudhri (Longmans, Green and Co.).

(b) ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Anatomy.

Characteristics of living matter, general account of animal cell and types of tissues.

The structure of the rabbit as a type of the Mammalia.

General external and internal anatomy of the horse, ox, sheep, with special stress on the digestive and reproductive systems.

A general account of the Mammalia.

General external and internal anatomy of the fowl, pigeon, crow or parrot. A general account of the Aves.

Elementary embryology of the chick, and a general account of the embryology of mammals, with special reference to placentation, parturition, etc. etc.

Physiology.

Food and physiology of nutrition; blood, its composition, circulation and functions; physiology of respiration, excretion, internal secretions, reproduction and lactation, skin and heat regulation. Physiology of nervous system and sense organs (mere outlines). Immunity.

Practical.

Examination and dissection of the rabbit. Examination of all the various systems of sheep or ox.

Skeleton of ox, horse and sheep. Examination of the different systems of the pigeon, crow or parrot. Examination of the different stages in the development of fowl. Types of placenta.

Simple experiments in Physiology: digestion, respiration, fatigue, etc.

Book recommended :—

Wood and Marshal—Physiology of Farm Animals.

For 1938.

(a) BOTANY (PRINCIPAL).

The following to be inserted before Books recommended:—

Practical Botany.

1. Study of the form and structure of roots, stems and buds of important field and garden crops.

2. Study of the structure of flowers and chief types of inflorescence.

3. Study of the fruits and seeds and contrivances for dispersal.

4. Microscopic examination of cells, cell contents and different types of starch grains.

5. Microscopic study of tissues.

6. Study of the characters of important plants representing families mentioned in the syllabus.

Candidates will be required to submit their original practical note-books initialled and dated by their Professors.

Books recommended :—

Add Intermediate Botany, by Charan Singh, Jiwan Singh and Harcharan Dass, published by Atma Ram and Sons, Lahore.

(b) ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Insert "I. *Vertebrates*" just below the above heading (b), and above "Anatomy".

Insert the following above the side-heading "Practical" and below "Immunity":—

II. *Invertebrates.*

Anatomy and physiology of silk-worm.

General account of the class Insects, including broad outlines of classification.

After "Simple experiments.....etc." and above the side-heading "Book recommended" add the following:—

Examination and dissection of the various systems of silk-worm.

Pinning, setting and preservation of insects, and recognising main orders.

The rest as for 1937.

IV.—MATHEMATICS AND LAND SURVEYING.

For 1937 and 1938.

(a) *Mathematics.*—I. *Elementary mensuration of surfaces and solids.*

- (i) Areas of rectangles, easy examples on garden paths, cost of planting trees and fencing gardens. Areas of right-angled triangles; areas and heights of isosceles and equilateral triangles; cost of fencing; square plots inscribed in right-angled triangles; areas of triangles in terms of sides; rents of fields.

Areas of parallelograms, rhombus, quadrilaterals and trapezoids; sections of drains, ditches and embankments. Regular polygons with emphasis on hexagon and octagon. Simple cases of irregular rectilineal and similar figures. Circumference and area of circles; circular rings; cost of fencing circular fields and paths. Lengths of chords and arcs; areas of sectors and segments.

- (ii) Volumes of cubes and rectangular solids; cubic contents of tanks and cisterns.

Volumes of triangular and rectangular prisms, right circular cylinders, rings and segments of cylinders; volumes of stacks, wells, ditches, drains and embankments, etc.

Volumes of cones, doublecones and spheres.* Easy examples on flow of water in tubes and time of filling tanks, cisterns, etc.

Surface areas of the solids mentioned above.

N.B.—Easy numerical examples bearing on science of Agriculture only to be set. Proofs of formulæ not required.

II. *Trigonometry*.—Sexagesimal and circular units of measuring angles, definitions of trigonometrical ratios and the relations connecting them. Trigonometrical ratios of $30^\circ, 45^\circ, \dots, 180^\circ$. Trigonometrical ratios of allied angles, $A, -A, 90-A, 180-A, 360+A$. Addition and subtraction formulæ: $\sin(A \pm B)$, $\cos(A \pm B)$, $\sin A \pm \sin B$, $\cos A \pm \cos B$, $\tan(A \pm B)$ and their simple applications. $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\tan 2A$. Relations between sides and angles of a triangle: Sine formula, cosine formula, Napier's analogies, values of $\sin A/2$, $\cos A/2$, $\tan A/2$ and $\sin A$ in terms of sides. Application of properties of logarithms to easy numerical examples in solution of right-angled and oblique triangles.

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, r = S/s,$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}, r_1 = \frac{S}{s-a}.$$

N.B.—Easy examples to be set and proofs of difficult formulæ not to be demanded.

III. *Algebra*.—Solution of quadratic equations involving one variable; sum, product and nature of its roots. Simple cases of A.P., G.P., H.P., and A.G.P. relating to the n th term, the sum of n terms and the mean in each case. nP_r , nC_r , with easy applications to questions of crops and plots. *Binomial theorem.

Simple cases of Ratio and Proportion.

N.B.—Same as under Trigonometry.

* Binomial theorem with positive integral index; statement and application of the Binomial theorem for negative and fractional indices (excluding the properties of coefficients).

IV. *Graphs*.—Plotting of points, easy graphs of numerical equations of first and second degree, graphs of experimental data and making of frequency curves. Graphs of sine and cosine.

(b) *Land Surveying*.—

Units of measurement, the chain, arrows, laths and whites, tape, poles, ranging straight lines, chaining, offsets, triangulation, checking triangles, setting out right angles with tape and with cross staff; field book, calculation of areas, conventional signs for various types of boundaries, trees, buildings, roads, railways, etc. Magnetic compass, plotting survey, drawing paper, tee and set squares, scales.

V.—ENGLISH.

For 1937.

The following books are prescribed :—

For Intensive reading :—

1. One Act Plays of To-day, I Series (HarraPs).
2. Master Thinkers, by Gibson (Nelson).

For Rapid reading :—

3. The Time Machine, by H. G. Wells.
4. The Milestones and the Great Adventure, by A. Bennett (Mothuen).

For 1938.

Substitute “Representative Classical Essays, by Monk (Macmillan)” *for* “One Act Plays of To-day”.

The rest as for 1937.

VI.—MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the Intermediate Examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

For 1937 and 1938.

Courses of Studies in Principal Subjects.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

For 1937.

PART I.

- I. Classification of domestic animals.
- II. Cattle (cows, bullocks, buffaloes) breeds, races found in the Province, description, distribution, merits and defects.
- III. Elementary knowledge of poultry, sheep, goats, horses, mules and camels.
- IV. Management of stock.
 - (a) Feeding.
 - (i) Composition and analysis of foods available in the Province; nutrients and their utilisation.
 - (ii) Digestibility, determinations and coefficients.
 - (iii) Energy value of nutrients—
 - (a) in calorimeter,
 - (b) to animals.
 - (iv) Relative values of foods—
 - (a) for maintenance purposes,
 - (b) for productive purposes.Chaffing, grinding, bruising and cooking foods.
 - (v) Energy and protein requirements of animals—
 - (a) for maintenance,
 - (b) for various productive purposes. Rations for bullocks and for cows.
 - (vi) Summary of principles affecting economy and efficiency in feeding; practical details.
 - (b) Housing of stock—Housing requirements in India, situation and construction. Drainage of cattle byres. Location and construction of manure pits.
 - (c) Breeding of stock, especially cattle. Heredity and variation, breeding for special purposes, characteristics of working and milking breeds, measurements and records, possibilities of dual purpose strain. Fecundity, care of breeding stock, periods of gestation, treatment of young animals, castration and its value and effect.

V. *Dairying*.—Nature of milk; general composition of milk of Indian cows. European and cross-bred cows, buffaloes and goats. Conditions exerting an influence on the quality and quantity of milk. The present position of milk supply in Indian cities and its improvement, with special reference to Lahore.

Conditions required to produce wholesome milk, contamination of milk; sources and prevention.

Treatment of milk; pasteurising; sterilising and marketing. Care of milk vessels, cream composition.

Separators, butter-making, churning, washing, salting, preserving; preparing for market.

Manufacture of cheese, casein, lactose, dried milk and condensed milk.

VI. *Dairy Bacteriology*.—Sources of contamination of milk. Growth, activities and kinds of bacteria in milk. Biological milk tests. Milk-borne diseases, normal and abnormal alterations of milk. Pasteurisation.

Bacterial content of butter—influence of bacterial action on taste and flavour—use of starters. Part played by bacteria in the manufacture and ripening of cheese—means of regulating the activities of micro-organisms in cheese.

Practical Work.

I. Tours to important cattle breeding and dairy farms in the Province.

II. Cattle—Determination of breeds. Detection of merits and demerits of individual animals.

III. Feeding and care of cattle; conducting a simple experiment in cattle feeding.

IV. Practical Dairy work.

Books recommended :—

Feed and Feeding—W. A. Henry and E. B. Morrison (Henry-Morrison Company, Madison, Wisconsin). Price £1-1-0.

Principles and Practice of Butter Making—McKay and Larsen (John Wiley and Sons). Price 15s.

Breeding and Improvement of Farm Animals, by Rice (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 6, Bouverie Street, London).

Principles and Practice of Cheese Making, by Van Slyke and Price (Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York).

Animal Nutrition, by T. B. Wood (University Tutorial Press, Ltd., London, W.C.2).

PART II.

I. *Farm management*.—Principles governing the different systems of farming, management of farm labour, bullock and

other labour. Costs of cultivation and stock-keeping. Comparison of incomes derived from stock breeding, dairying, and arable farming. Estimation of outturns. Valuation of crops.

Equipment of farms.—Capital required for various types of farming. Machinery and implements. Cultivation by tractors and steam tackle; power-driven threshers and other machinery, costs of such operations, utility.

Agricultural book-keeping.—Object and advantages of keeping farm accounts. Some simple methods of farm book-keeping.

II. *Agricultural Experiments*—Selection of site for farms, laying out of land, shape and size of plots, methods of conducting various experiments.

Application of statistical methods—Nature and use of statistics, simple diagrams, frequency tables and graphs, different types of averages, measures of variability. Experimental error and probability. Index numbers.

Demonstration work—Multiplication of selected seeds and its distribution. Methods of demonstration and propaganda. Summary of Agricultural improvements. Organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Practical Work.

I. Tours to study conditions in other parts of the Province.

II. The class will be divided into small groups and each group of students will carry out an experiment in a small plot approved by the Professor of Agriculture. All the work that the students do in their plots will be entered in note-books and attested by the teacher-in-charge. Candidates will be required to submit for examination their original Note-books initialled and dated by the teacher-in-charge of the class.

III. Further proficiency in use of implements and in cultivation.

IV. Visits to the College estate and surrounding farms.

Books recommended :—

The Book of the Rothamsted Experiments—A. D. Hall and E. J. Russell.

Farm Costs—Orwin (Oxford University Press).

Farm Book-keeping—Kirkwood (W. Green and Son).
Price 6s. 11d.

Farm Implements and Machinery, by Bond (1923) (Benn Brothers, Ltd., 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4, London).

An Elementary Manual of Statistics, by A. L. Bowley.
Price Rs. 6.

Theory of Statistics, by Thurstone.

For 1938.

PART I.

The same as for 1937.

PART II.

I. Farm Management. Para. 3—Agricultural book-keeping.

Delete "Some simple methods of farm book-keeping" and substitute the following:—

"Different systems of book-keeping, principles of the double entry system and their application; waste book, journal and ledger with object of each. Writing up waste book and journal; classification of accounts, drawing up a ledger; opening, posting and closing of ledger accounts; drawing up a trial balance, profit and loss account and balance sheet.

Bank accounts, bank cheques, discount, interest, bad debts and depreciation.

Appreciation and depreciation of live and dead stock; land and buildings; plant and machinery; bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Single entry system, its shortcomings; preparation of trading, profit and loss account and balance sheet; provision for discounts and doubtful debts; suspense account."

The rest as for 1937.

ELEMENTARY AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

(a) *Elementary Economics.*

I. Elementary notions in Economics.

(i) Definition of Economics, its aim and scope.

Economic activity—want—effort and satisfaction.

Economic life and economic system. Modern economic organisation—consumption—production, distribution, and exchange.

(ii) Consumption and demand.

Want—standard of living and standard of comfort.

Standard of Life.

Wealth, necessities, comforts and luxuries.

Utility—the Law of diminishing utility.

Demand—Law of demand—elastic and non-elastic demand.

(iii) Production and supply. Modern production and its characteristics. Supply. Law of supply. Laws of increasing, decreasing and constant returns.

- (iv) Exchange. Market, Value and Price. Theory of Value. Law of supply and demand in a market. Connected values. Monopoly value.
- (v) Organisation. Factors of production, land—labour—capital and organisation and their characteristics. Division of labour and scale of production. Forms of business organisation. Competition and combination.
- (vi) Distribution—rent, interest, wages and profits.
- (vii) Mechanism of Exchange. Money—prices—credit—banks—internal and external trade. Rate of Exchange.
- (viii) The State in relation to economic activity. Laissez Faire and State interference. Elements of Public Finance.

(In the study of this part of the syllabus, special attention should be paid to Indian conditions, both for purposes of illustration and application.)

II. Economic Geography of the Punjab.

Physical features and their economic importance, economic effects of its geographical position. Resources, agricultural, mineral and forest.
Population, its distribution according to occupations. The village system—social and economic effects of village economy. Industries, trade and communications.

Books recommended for reference :—

1. Richards—Groundwork of Economics (University Tutorial Press). Rs. 6.
2. Thomas and Aggarwal—Elements of Economics for Indian Students (Malhotra Bros.). Rs. 4-4-0.
3. Silverman—Substance of Economics (Pitman). Rs. 6.
4. Douie—Punjab, N.-W.F.P. and Kashmir (Cambridge University Press).
5. R. K. Luthra—Elementary Economics for Indian Readers (R. S. Jaura, Katchery Road, Lahore). Price Rs. 4.

(b) Agricultural Economics.

I. Agriculture as an industry, its place in the economic system and its social and economic effects. A brief survey of the economic history of Agriculture in India and other countries. The transition to commercialised and scientific agriculture. The place of economics in modern agriculture and rural life. Scope and meaning of Rural and Agricultural Economics.

II. Agricultural law and custom—Tenures and land laws. Detailed study of the system of land revenue settlement and administration and of the laws relating to tenancy, alienation, pre-emption, partition and succession.

III. Economics of Punjab Agriculture :—

(i) Special study of the factors of production.

Land—area and situation and the law of diminishing returns.

Labour—its supply, efficiency and wages.

Capital—forms of agricultural capital—equipment.

Agricultural credit and indebtedness. Co-operative credit and Government loans.

Organisation—Management. Law of proportions and combination of factors of production. Factors governing the selection of crops and the size of holdings. Large and small scale production. Intensive and extensive cultivation. Cultivation by different systems of farming, their comparative merits. Land tenures and their economic effects. Batai systems—competitive and customary rents.

(ii) (a) Survey of the economic history of the Province.

(b) The study of the important economic problems in Agriculture—soil, climate, water supply, people, holdings, tenancy, indebtedness, rise of prices and marketing.

IV. The Punjab canals and colonies. Irrigation works, their economic effects, new projects.

Canal colonies, history, progress and economic importance, new schemes.

V. Marketing and distribution—detailed study of the existing system of marketing and transport with special reference to wheat and cotton trade. Marketing problems and facilities. Organisation in advanced countries. Direct and co-operative marketing. Marketing of fruits and vegetables.

VI. Punjab industries and trade—Industrial position of the Punjab. Industrial development in relation to Agriculture. Subsidiary and cottage industries.

Punjab exports and imports. Influence of rate of exchange, tariffs and sea-freights on agriculture and industries.

VII. Agricultural and rural organisation. Study of the origin, principles and progress of the Co-operative Movement in the Province and abroad. Its importance in rural organisation. Rural welfare and reconstruction, movement in other countries, rural uplift and rural community councils in the Punjab. Education and sanitation. Diet and standard of living, and its effect upon production. Economic surveys and rural problems.

VIII. Punjab Administration and Finance. General features. Development Schemes.

The following books and reports are recommended for reference:—

- Taylor—Agricultural Economics (Macmillan).
 Carver—Principles of Rural Economics (Ginn and Co.).
 Rew—A Primer of Agricultural Economics (John Murray).
 Rs. 3-12-0.
 O'Brien—Agricultural Economics (Longmans, Green and Co.). Price Rs. 6.
 Gray—Introduction to Agricultural Economics (Macmillan).
 Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (Oxford University Press).
 Darling—Rusticus Loquitor or the Old Light and New in the Punjab Village (Oxford University Press).
 Keatinge—Agricultural Progress in Western India (Longmans).
 Jathar and Beri—Indian Economics, Vols. I and II (Oxford University Press). Price Rs. 10.
 A. N. Bali—Studies in Indian Economics (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore).
 Land of Five Rivers. Volume I. Punjab Administration Report, 1921-22 (being the decennial portion of the Punjab Administration Reports) (Government Press, Lahore).
 Indian Year Book.
 Latest Report of the Government of India for presentation to Parliament.
 Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture.
 Reports on Punjab Administration, Land Revenue Administration, Industries, Co-operative Societies, etc.
 Publications of the Standing Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.
 Punjab Land Acts, Vols. I and II.
 Provincial (Punjab) and Central Banking Inquiry Committee Reports.
 Trevaskis—The Punjab of To-day, 2 Vols. (Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore).

II.—CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

For 1937.

PART I.

(a) *Physical Chemistry.*

Atomic and molecular theory and the determination of atomic and molecular weights. The general properties of gases, liquids and solids. Solution and elementary electrochemistry.

The principle of construction and use in Physico-chemical measurements of the following instruments :—

Spectroscope, refractometer, polarimeter, calorimeter, potentiometer in the determination of pH values.

Chemical statics and dynamics. Catalysis. The colloidal state.

(b) *Organic Chemistry.*

Hydrocarbons.—Aliphatic, olefinic, acetylenic and aromatic ; their halogen derivatives, alcohols, ethers, esters, aldehydes, ketones, acids, amines and amides. Compounds of multiple function ; hydroxy and amino acids, urea and the uric acid group. Carbohydrates. Heterocyclic compounds and the simple alkalis.

As far as possible illustration will be extended to compounds of biochemical significance.

Books recommended :—

A Class Book of Physical Chemistry, by Lowry and Sugden.
Organic Chemistry—Norris (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York). Price about Rs. 8.

Or alternatively, Organic Chemistry—Cohen (Macmillan).

Practical.

1. Qualitative analysis of mixtures.
2. Quantitative analysis.

(a) Gravimetric.

Estimation of the following acid radicals ; carbonates and bicarbonates, sulphates, phosphates, chlorides, and the following metals :—iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium.

(b) Volumetric.

Preparation of standard solutions, and the use of the following in analysis :—

Potassium dichromate, Potassium permanganate, Iodine, Sodium thiosulphate.

(c) Estimation of Nitrogen in—

- (i) Nitrates by means of phenol sulphonie acid ;
- (ii) Nitrates by Lunges Nitrometer method ;
- (iii) Ammonia by Kjeldahl's method.

3. Organic preparations :—

Identification of glucose, lactose, maltose by the Osazones method. Alcohol, ethyl bromide, acetone, acetaldehyde, Nitro-

benzene, Aniline, phenol, citric acid, oxalic acid and iodoform. Identification of the elements in organic combination.

Methods of identification of the following groups :—

Alcoholic, phenolic and acidic hydroxyl: carbonyl group in aldehydes and ketones; the nitro, amino and amido groups; esters; separation of the hydrocarbon radical from its carboxy derivatives.

Determination of melting points and boiling points. Determination of vapour density by Victor Meyer's method. Molecular weight determination by the Cryoscopic method.

Book recommended :—

Notes on Qualitative Analysis—Fenton.

PART II.

(c) *Agricultural Chemistry.*

1. Soils.

Their origin, classification, chemical, physical and mineralogical characteristics. Chemical and mechanical analysis. Soil organic matter. Soil acidity and alkalinity.

2. Soil Physics.

Density and Thermal Properties of soils, Capillarity and the movement of moisture in soil. Moisture equivalents, wilting point, hygroscopic moisture. Evaporation. Soil Colloids. The soil solution and its osmotic properties. Salinity in soils.

3. The plant in relation to the soil, the elements essential for plant growth, absorption of nutrients, the rôle of mineral materials in plant metabolism and their provision by manures.

4. Biochemistry.

Chemical action in living matter; catalysis and enzymic action. Some action of the yeast-cell illustrating intermediate metabolism. Foods and feeding stuffs; their chemical composition. Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipoids and proteins. Rôle of minerals in nutrition. Vitamines. Maintenance rations and feeding for milk and fat production, Woolf-Lahman, Kellner, Armsby standards. Composition of milk, butter and cheese and the changes which milk undergoes in the preparation of the latter two.

General Bacteriology :—

Classification, morphology and reproduction of bacteria, relationship of bacteria to Agriculture. Nutrition and reaction of micro-organisms to moisture, air, temperature, light, etc. Symbiosis and antagonism.

Distribution of micro-organisms in nature. Elementary bacteriological technique. Sterilisation—Pasteurisation—Antisepsis and Asepsis. A general account of Pathogenic and non-Pathogenic organisms.

Bacteriology of Soil, Manures, etc. :—

Micro-organisms of the soil. Their distribution and relationship to the productivity of soils. Partial sterilisation of the soil.

Number of organisms in soil and their relation to moisture, air, temperature, soil reaction, with special reference to waterlogged and alkalic soils. Bacteria in relation to the decomposition of organic matter including farmyard manure and green manure, sugars, starches, cellulose, rotting of gum, fats, etc.

The Nitrogen cycle—destruction of organic nitrogenous compounds—ammonification—nitrification—nitrate reduction—denitrification and fixation of Nitrogen (symbiotic and asymbiotic). Sulphur bacteria and iron bacteria in soil reactions. Methods of seed and soil inoculation. Silage and bacterial activity.

The following books are recommended for consultation :—

Bacteriological and Enzyme Chemistry—Fowler (Macmillan and Co.).

Hall's Soil—Murray.

Hall's Fertilisers and Manures—Murray.

Chemistry of Food and Nutrition—Sherman (Macmillan and Co.). Price 6s. 6d.

Journal of Agricultural Science.

* Soil Conditions and Plant Growth, by Russell.

Text-book of Biochemistry, by Cameron.

Practical.

1. Analysis of soil :—

Mechanical analysis of soil.

Sedimentation.

Chemical analysis of soil.

Estimation of lime, carbon dioxide. Insoluble matter.

Total nitrogen, phosphates and potash.

Empirical analysis for available plant food material.

Analysis of alkali soils. Separation by means of Berkefeld filter.

2. Manurés :—

Analysis and valuation of the following manures :—

Farmyard manure. Oil cake. Potash manures. Phosphatic manures. Superphosphate and basic slag. Calcium cyanamide.

3. Milk analysis :—

- (a) Total solids by the absolute method, the use of Richmond's scale.
- (b) Specific gravity of milk.
- (c) Fat. Absolute method by extraction with ether (Werner's method), use of Lister Gerber's apparatus in estimating fat in milk.
- (d) Proteins by Kjeldahl's method.

4. Butter, Ghee and Dairy products :—

Analysis for fat, moisture, added substance, examination of butter fat, physical and chemical constants of butter fat. Refractive index of fats and the use of the refractometer and butyrometer.

5. Analysis of fats and oils :—

The estimation of oil in oil-cakes.

The determination of saponification equivalent. Acid value, acetyl value, iodine values of fats. Example, Butter fat (ghee), cocoanut oil, castor oil, linseed oil, cotton-seed oil.

6. Sugar analysis :—

Determination of the amount of juice and bagasse yielded by an ordinary farm mill.

Analysis of juice. Specific gravity of juice.

Determination of total solids from sugar density-tables. The estimation of sugar, the use of polarimeter and saccharimeter. The determination of reducing sugar and use of Fehling's solution.

7. Fermentation :—

- (i) The alcoholic fermentation of gur solution by common yeasts. The estimation of alcohol. Alcoholic tables, measurement of the contraction of alcohol on dilution.
- (ii) Germination. The germination of barley and the preparation of malt. Preparation of amylase from barley and its action on starch. Diastatic power of commercial malt.
- (iii) Action of trypsin and pepsin.
- (iv) Rennet and coagulation of milk.

8. Protein reaction.

9. Cultivation of bacteria from soil, milk and plant nodules. Counting of bacteria. Examination of bacterial colonies. Isolation and study of pure cultures. Preparation of the hanging drop. Practical demonstrations in ammonification, nitrification, denitrification, nitrogen fixation and cellulose decomposition.

Text-book recommended:—

Auld and Ker—Practical Agricultural Chemistry. Price Rs. 6.

Other books of reference will be provided in the College library.

For 1938.

PART I.

The same as for 1937.

PART II.

(c) *Agricultural Chemistry.*

Delete the following books:—

Bacteriological and Enzyme Chemistry—Fowler (Macmillan and Co.),

Hall's Soil—Murray,

and add "The Nature and Properties of Soils", by Lyon and Buckman (Macmillan and Co.).

The rest as for 1937.

III.—BOTANY AND APPLIED BOTANY.

For 1937.

PART I.

(1) Classification and study of the following groups of Cryptogamic plants:—

(a) Thallophyta :—Algae : Oscillatoria, Ulothrix, Spirogyra, Vaucheria and Chara. Fungi : classification of fungi and characters of the main groups. Lichens.

(b) Bryophyta :—Marchantia, Anthoceros ; Funaria.

(c) Pteridophyta :—Ferns (Pteris), Marsilea, Equisetum, Selaginella.

(2) The chemical elements found in plants.

(3) Physiological processes :—respiration, transpiration, absorption of food materials, and formation of food from them. The sources from which plants obtain their food materials. Growth and methods of measuring the rate of growth in stem and root. Fundamental facts of ecology. Ecology of farm crops and weeds.

PART II.

Seeds—Methods of estimating purity and germinating capacity; identification of seeds of common crops and weeds. Structure of the seed coat of leguminous seeds; causes of hardness of seeds and methods of improving germination; causes of deterioration of seeds and their remedy.

The principles of Mendelism.

Detailed study of Agricultural crops, *viz.*, cottons, wheats, barley, rice, sugarcane, etc., with their points of economic interest; influence of environment, effect of climate and cultivation.

Plant propagation—Various methods; influence of these methods on the produce.

Plant variation—Improvement of crops by hybridisation and plant-to-plant selection. Possibilities of developing improved types.

Study of common plant products :—Characters, common uses, detection of impurities microscopically and otherwise.

Fruit Culture.

Study of the important fruits of the Province.

Requirements of fruit plants :—climate, soil, water and manures.

Selection of Orchard sites. Practical training in budding, grafting, layering and pruning; protection and care of plants.

Picking, packing and marketing of fruits.

Fruit preservation : (a) Canning and bottling of fruits and vegetables.

(b) Preparation of jellies, syrups, jams, marmalades, preserves, etc.

(c) Drying of fruits and vegetables.

The students will be associated in the experiments under the Fruit Specialist on the Botanical Farm.

Food Bacteriology.

Principles involved in the preservation of food products. Food poisoning. Fermentation reactions in production of alcoholic beverages, bread, vinegar, etc.

Mycology.

The nature of fungi. Their position in the vegetable kingdom. Structure of hyphæ, sporophores, spores, methods of reproduction. Habits and habitats of fungi. Food and its sources. Saprophytes, parasites and their modifications. How fungi

spread. Manner of infection. Effect of the parasites on the host tissues and organs. Predisposition to disease. Immunity.

Characters of the important families.

A special study of the common diseases of field and garden crops:—

Rusts of wheat (*Puccinia graminis*, *P. glumarum*, *P. Triticina*); Smuts of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*; *Tilletia tritici*). Barley (*U. Hordei*, *U. Nuda*) and Oat (*U. Avenae*). Gram Blight (*Phyllosticta Rabiei*—*Ascochyta Rabiei*). White rust (*Cystopus candidus*) and downy mildew (*Peronospora parasitica*) of cruciferous plants; early blight (*Alternaria solani*) and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) of Potato; Rust of Shaftal (*Uromyces* sp.). Red leaf spot of Jowar (*Colletotrichum graminicolum*), Red rot of sugarcane (*Colletotrichum falcatum*), Canker (*Pseudomonas citri*) and wither tip (*Colletotrichum gleosporioides*) diseases of citrus plants.

Angiospermic parasites, viz.:—

Striga, *Orobanche* and *Ouscuta*. Their methods of reproduction and control.

Bacteria and their general actions. Bacterial diseases in plants.

Symptoms and prevention of diseases. Remedies and their mode of action. Preparation and practical application of fungicides.

This course will consist of practical work in the laboratories and in the field with explanatory lectures.

Bacterial diseases of plants.

An elementary study of the part played by bacteria in plant diseases.

Occurrence of disease, agents of transmission, isolation of the causative organism, artificial infection tests. Methods of control.

Books recommended:—

A Text-book of General Botany, by Holman and Robbins (John Wiley and Sons, New York).

Mendelism—Punnett.

J. N. Martin: Botany with Agricultural Applications (John Wiley and Sons, New York).

Firminger and Burns: Manual of Gardening (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).

Botany of Crop Plants, by Robbins (Blackiston, Philadelphia).

Fundamentals of Plant Breeding—John M. Coulter (D. Appleton and Co., New York). Price 10s.

Fungi and Diseases in Plants—Butler (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).

A Manual of Plant Diseases, by F. D. Heald (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).

Wickson—Californian Fruits (Pacific Rural Press).

Principles of Plant Physiology, by O. Raber (The Mac-Millian Co., New York).

For 1938.

PRINCIPAL BOTANY.

Practical (Part II).

Add after "Study of common.....and otherwise":—

1. Analysis of samples of seeds of farm crops for purity percentage. Use of various kinds of germinating apparatus and devices.

2. Study of morphological characters of crops in the field. Practice in hybridisation.

Fruit Culture.

Add at the end:—

The candidates will be required to prepare various fruit products in the laboratory and attend to practical work on the rest of the syllabus in the garden.

Delete "The students.....Botanical Farm".

Mycology.

Add the following:—

1. Study of the symptoms of the diseases as prescribed in the syllabus and the structure of their causal fungi.

2. Preparation and application of fungicides; seed disinfectants, etc.

Delete "Preparation.....fungicides".

Delete "This course.....explanatory lectures".

To be inserted before Part II:—

Practical.

Study of the structural characters of Orptogamic plants mentioned in the syllabus and *Pinus*.

The setting up of and performance of physiological experiments given in the syllabus.

Collection of plants from various habitats and study of their adaptive characters.

Candidates will be required to submit their practical notebooks and collection, initialled and dated by their Professors.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY-ENTOMOLOGY. -

For 1937.

1. Aim and scope.
2. Protozoa with special reference to the soil organisms and pathogenic forms causing diseases of cattle and insects such as the silk-worm and honey-bee.
3. Trematods and Cestodes as parasites of farm animals.
4. Nematods with special reference to soil Nematods and pests of crops. Nematod parasites of domestic animals.
5. A brief account of the Annelida with special reference to the soil forms.
6. Arthropoda as pests of crops and disease-carriers in domestic animals.
7. Entomology.

(i) *Pure Entomology.*

Insect Morphology, external and internal, including histology and histological technique.

Insect Embryology and post-embryonic development.

Insect Physiology and Psychology.

Insect Ecology and Distribution.

Systematic Entomology—Classification up to families and sub-families.

Identification of insects.

(ii) *Applied Entomology.*

Insects in relation to crops and fruits in the Punjab.

Pest of stored products and household pests.

Control measures :—Natural control—influence of winter condition, humidity, soil moisture, precipitation, wind, seasonal changes, etc.

Biological control :—Predaceous animals, predaceous and parasitic insects, fungal, bacterial and protozoic diseases.

Artificial control :—Agricultural operations, kind of cropping, cultivation, ploughing, rotation of crops, time of sowing, harvesting, clean cultivation, drainage, irrigation, trap-crops, etc. etc.

Mechanical Methods—Traps, etc. etc.

Chemical Methods—Insecticidal ; stomach and contact poisons, fumigants, repellents, deterrents, soil insecticides.

Dusting, spraying and fumigating machinery.

Insect carriers of disease to man and cattle.

Beneficial and useful insects—Sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

Legislation dealing with pest control.

Organisation of pest control work.

System of record.

Insect collection and its maintenance.

8. Mollusca, as pests of crops and intermediate host of parasitic worms.

9. A general account of the Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia as enemies of insects. A brief account of the common snakes of the Punjab.

10. Aves—Classification and study of species useful and harmful to Agriculture.

11. Mammalia with special reference to groups harmful to crops particularly Ungulata, Rodentia, Chiroptera. Mammals as enemies of insects.

(Students shall be expected to gain general familiarity with Entomological literature.)

Practical.

1. Study of the external and internal anatomy, embryonic and post-embryonic development of common examples of the groups mentioned above of each order of the class insecta.

2. Histological technique.

3. Field and laboratory study of the main crop, fruit, stored grain, and household pests of the Province.

4. Insect breeding; collecting, setting and preserving of insects.

5. Preparation and use of insecticides; contact and stomach poisons and fumigants.

6. Familiarity with the mechanism and use of spraying and dusting machinery.

7. Practical instructions in sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

(Students will be expected to take part in actual pest control operations.)

Books recommended :—

Lefroy : Indian Insect Life.

" " " Pest.

Imms : General Text-book of Entomology.

Comstock : Introduction to Entomology.

Metcalf and Flint : Useful and Destructive Insects.

Anderson and Roth : Fungicide and Insecticides, and Appliances.

Various Entomological Memoirs and Publications of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

For 1938.

PART I.

1. Aim and scope.
2. Protozoa with special reference to the soil organisms and a general account of the pathogenic forms causing diseases of cattle. Protozoa causing diseases to insects particularly silk-worm and honey-bee.
3. An elementary account of the trematode and cestode parasites of farm animals.
4. Nematods with special reference to soil forms and pests of crops and their control. A general account of the Nematod parasites of domestic animals.
5. A brief account of the Annelida with special reference to the soil forms.
6. Arthropoda (other than insects) as pests of crops and disease carriers in domestic animals, and their control.
7. Mollusca as pests of crops and their control.
8. A general account of the Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia as enemies of insects. A brief account of the common snakes of the Punjab.
9. A general account of the Aves and a study of the species useful and harmful to Agriculture. Bird control and bird encouragement.
10. A general account of the Mammalia with special reference to groups harmful to crops particularly Ungulata, Rodentia, Chiroptera and Primates, etc. Mammals as enemies of insects.
11. Entomology (Pure).

Insect Morphology.

Exo- and Endo-Skeleton of head; comparative account of antennæ and mouth parts.

Exo- and Endo-Skeleton of Thorax; comparative account of wings and legs.

Exo- and Endo-Skeleton of abdomen, including a general account of the genitalia.

A general account of internal anatomy with special reference to digestive, respiratory, circulatory, excretory and reproductive systems.

Practical.

1. Study of the external and internal anatomy, and post-embryonic development of common examples of the groups mentioned above, excluding insects.
2. Field and laboratory study of the main pests of crops and disease carriers of domesticated animals and their control.
3. Insect Morphology, external and internal.

Books :—

Metcalf : Text-book of Agricultural Zoology.
Theobald : Agricultural Zoology.

PART II.

1. *Pure Entomology.*

Insect Embryology and post-embryonic development.
Insect Physiology and Psychology.
Insect Ecology and distribution.
Systematic Entomology—Classification up to families of the groups of economic importance.
Identification of insects of agricultural importance.

2. *Applied Entomology.*

Insect in relation to crops and fruits in the Punjab.
Pest of stored products and household pests (a general account).

Control measures :—Natural control—influence of winter condition, humidity, soil moisture, precipitation, wind, seasonal changes, etc.

Biological control :—Predaceous animals, predaceous and parasitic insect, fungal, bacterial and protozoic diseases.

Artificial control :—Agricultural operations, kind of cropping, cultivation, ploughing, rotation of crops, time of sowing, harvesting, clean cultivation, drainage, irrigation, trap-crops, etc. etc.

Chemical Methods—Insecticidal :—Stomach and contact poisons, fumigants, repellents, deterrents, soil insecticides.

Dusting, spraying and fumigating machinery.

Insect carriers of disease in man and domesticated animals.

Beneficial and useful insects—sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

3. *Legislation dealing with pest control.*

4. *Organisation of pest control work.*

5. *System of record.*

6. *Insect collection and its maintenance.*

(Students shall be expected to gain general familiarity with Entomological literature.)

Practical.

1. Study of the external and internal anatomy, and post-embryonic development of the common examples of the orders of Agricultural importance.

2. Field and laboratory study of the main crop, fruit, stored grain and household pests of the province.

3. Insect breeding, collecting, setting and preserving of insects.

4. Preparation and use of insecticides, contact and stomach poisons and fumigants.

5. Familiarity with the mechanism and use of spraying and dusting machinery.

6. Practical instructions in sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

(Students will be expected to take part in actual pest control operation.)

Books :—

Lefroy : Indian Insect Life.

" " " Pest.

Imms : General Text-book of Entomology.

Comstock : Introduction to Entomology.

Metcalf and Flint : Useful and Destructive Insects.

Anderson and Roth : Fungicide and Insecticides, and Appliances.

Various publications on Indian Entomology.

V.—ENGLISH.

FOR PART I.

For 1937.

For Intensive Reading :—

1. Selected Essays and Addresses, by T. H. Huxley, edited by P. M. Buck (Macmillan Co., New York).
2. Major Barbara, by Bernard Shaw.

For Rapid Reading :—

3. The War of the Worlds, by H. G. Wells.
4. Short Stories of To-day (Harraps).

For 1938.

Substitute "Socrates, by H. F. Carlill (To-day and To-morrow Series)" in place of Major Barbara, by Bernard Shaw.

The rest as for 1937.

AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

For 1937 and 1938.

THEORY.

General.

Classification, morphology and reproduction of bacteria, relationship of bacteria to Agriculture. Nutrition and reaction of micro-organisms to moisture, air, temperature, light, etc. Symbiosis and antagonism.

Distribution of micro-organisms in nature. Elementary bacteriological technique. Sterilisation—Pasteurisation—Antisepsis and Asepsis. A general account of Pathogenic and non-Pathogenic organisms.

Bacteriology of Soil, Manures, etc.

Micro-organisms of the soil. Their distribution and relationship to the productivity of soils. Partial sterilisation of the soil.

Number of organisms in soil and their relation to moisture, air, temperature, soil reaction, with special reference to water-logged and alkalic soils. Bacteria in relation to the decomposition of organic matter including farmyard manure and green manure, sugars, starches, cellulose, rotting of gum, fats, etc.

The Nitrogen cycle—destruction of organic nitrogenous compounds—ammonification—nitrification—nitrate reduction—denitrification and fixation of Nitrogen (symbiotic and asymbiotic). Sulphur bacteria and iron bacteria in soil reactions. Methods of seed and soil inoculation. Silage and bacterial activity.

Dairy Bacteriology.

Sources of contamination of milk. Growth, activities and kinds of bacteria in milk. Biological milk tests. Milk-borne diseases, normal and abnormal alterations of milk. Pasteurisation.

Bacterial content of butter—influence of bacterial action on taste and flavour—use of starters. Part played by bacteria in the manufacture and ripening of cheese—means of regulating the activities of micro-organisms in cheese.

Food Bacteriology.

Principles involved in the preservation of food products. Food poisoning. Fermentation reactions in production of alcoholic beverages, bread, vinegar, etc.

Bacterial Diseases of Plants.

An elementary study of the part played by bacteria in plant diseases.

Occurrence of disease, agents of transmission, isolation of the causative organism, artificial infection tests. Methods of control.

PRACTICAL.

Cultivation of bacteria from soil, milk and plant nodules. Counting of bacteria. Examination of bacterial colonies. Isolation and study of pure cultures. Preparation of the hanging drop. Practical demonstrations in ammonification, nitrification, denitrification, nitrogen fixation and cellulose decomposition.

Courses of Studies prescribed for Subsidiary Subjects.

For 1937 and 1938.

1. AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS.

For 1937 and 1938.

Paras. IV and V of Part I, and II of Part II of the principal course.

Practical—I-IV of principal course.

2. CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

For 1937 and 1938.

The occurrence, methods of preparation and general characters of Methane, Ethane, Ethylene and Acetylene, and their derivatives, Halogen Compounds, Alcohols and Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones, Monobasic Acids; Esters; Oxalic, Succinic, Tartaric and Citric Acids; Amines, Amino Acids, Glycine, Cellulose, Starch Dextrose; Lævulose and Cane Sugar; the processes of Fermentation; Urea and Uric Acid, Glycerol; the Fats and Soaps. Benzene, its homologues, and their more important derivatives, *viz.*, Halogen, Nitro and Amino Compounds, Phenols, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic and Salicylic Acids and

their esters. Naphthalene. The Structural Formulae, occurrence and properties of the following compounds: Furfurence, Pyrrol, Thiophene, Pyridine and Coniine.

Simple Bacteriology of the Nitrogen Cycle.

The chemical composition of the plant, chemical changes which take place during germination and growth.

The mechanical and chemical composition of the soil. The movement of water in the soil. The soil solution and the chemical needs of plants. Soil deficiencies. Manures and fertilisers.

Chemistry of Animal Feeding and Dairying.

Analysis of feeding stuffs and the determination of digestibility coefficients.

Physiological utilisation of the foods. Metabolism. Balance of Nutrition.

Maintenance Ration, Woolf-Lahman, Kellner and Armsby standards.

Feeding for fattening and milk production.

Rôle of minerals in Nutrition. Determination of Nitrogen and mineral balance sheets.

A more detailed study of Diets from the following stand-points :—

1. Net energy values.
2. Protein and Amino Acid Values.
3. Mineral content.
4. Vitamin content.

Composition of milk, butter, cheese and the changes which milk undergoes in the preparation of the latter two. The chemical and biological changes underlying the deterioration of the above substances.

Practical.

Purification of organic substances.

Separation of two organic compounds by fractional distillation. Testing for purity of organic substances. Detection of N, P, S, C, and Cl in organic substances.

Quantitative determination of Moisture, Ash, Fat, Fibre, Starch and Nitrogen in foodstuffs.

The quantitative determination of sugars, and their identification by means of the Osazone and other reactions; structure and use of the Polariscope.

The fermentation of sugar, preparation and estimation of Alcohol.

Preparation and purification of soap from fats.

The tests for and properties of proteins; their extraction from simple food materials.

The analysis of Milk, Butter and Cream and the detection and estimation of simple adulterants.

The mechanical and chemical analysis of soils.

The estimation of Phosphorus, Potash and Nitrogen in artificial manures.

Candidates will be expected to analyse qualitatively mixtures of not more than four radicals and may be asked to determine one quantitatively. Analysis of mixtures will be confined to acids and bases included in the syllabus for the First Examination in Agriculture.

Importance will be attached to the ability to set up apparatus bearing on the general theoretical and practical work.

Practical note-books must be presented at the examination and these will be taken into consideration in allotting marks.

3. BOTANY AND APPLIED BOTANY.

For 1937.

1. *Elementary Physiology*.—Elements of plant food and the sources from which they are obtained. Processes of respiration, transpiration, carbon-assimilation and growth.

2. Methods of estimating purity and germination capacity of seeds. Identification of seeds of common crops and weeds. Causes of deterioration of seeds and their remedy.

3. Various methods of reproduction and the influence of these methods on the produce.

4. The types of the Punjab cottons, wheats, barley, rice, sugarcane, etc., with their points of economic interest.

5. Fundamental facts of Mendelism. Improvement of farm crops by plant selection and crossing.

6. *Fruit culture*.—Methods of cultivation of Date palm, Fig, Plum, Peach, Mango, Grape, Orange and Banana. Practice in pruning, grafting and budding.

Plant diseases.

Characters of the main groups of the Fungi.

The special study of the following diseases of field and garden crops:—

Rusts of wheat (*Puccinia graminis*, *P. glumarum*, *P. Triticina*). Smuts of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*, *Tilletia tritici*); Barley (*U. Hordei*, *U. Nuda*) and Oat (*U. Avenae*); Gram Blight (*Phyllosticta Rabiei*—*Ascochyta Rabiei*); Early blight (*Alternaria Solani*) and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) of Potato; Red rot of sugarcane (*Colletotrichum falcatum*), Canker and wither tip diseases of citrus plants.

Angiospermic parasites, viz. :—

Striga, *Orobanche* and *Cuscuta* : Their methods of reproduction and control.

Symptoms and mode of attack of the diseases.

Preventive and remedial measures.

Preparation and application of fungicides.

Elementary facts concerning bacterial fixation of free nitrogen in leguminous crops and bacterial diseases in plants.

Explanation of the experiments being carried out in the Botanical Section.

For 1938.

Add at the end :—

The course will be accompanied by practical work in the field and laboratory.

The rest as for 1937.

4. AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY-ENTOMOLOGY.

For 1937.

1. Insect morphology, external and internal, post-embryonic development.

2. Insect behaviour.

3. Principles of insect ecology.

4. Classification into orders and main families of economic importance.

5. Applied Entomology as for the Principal subject [paragraph 7 (ii)].

6. A general account of useful and harmful birds and mammals.

Practical.

1. A general study of the external and internal anatomy of post-embryonic development of the more important orders of the Insecta.

2. Field and laboratory study of the major crops, fruit, stored grain and household pests.

3. Collecting, setting and preserving of insects.

4. Preparation and use of insecticides.

5. Use of spraying and dusting machinery.

6. Demonstration of the methods of sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

Books recommended :—

Metcalf and Flint : Useful and Destructive Insects.

For 1938.

1. Insect morphology, external and internal, post-embryonic development.
2. Insect behaviour.
3. Classification into orders and main families of economic importance.
4. Applied Entomology.
5. Beneficial and useful insects.
6. Organisation of pest control.
7. A general account of useful and harmful birds and mammals.

Important insect pests of crops and fruit trees in the Punjab.
A general account of pests of stored grain and other important household pests.

Control Measures.

- (a) Natural control :—Influence of winter conditions, humidity, soil moisture, wind, etc. etc.
- (b) Biological control :—Important predator and parasites.
- (c) Artificial control :—Agricultural operations, scheme of cropping, clean cultivation, irrigation, trap-crops, etc.
- (d) Chemical methods :—Stomach and contact poisons, fumigants and repellents. Dusting and spraying machinery, sericulture, apiculture and lac-culture.

Practical.

1. A general study of the external and internal anatomy and post-embryonic development of the more important orders of the insects.
2. Field and laboratory study of the major crops, fruit, stored grain and household pests.
3. Collecting, setting and preserving of insects.
4. Preparation and use of insecticides.
5. Use of spraying and dusting machinery.
6. Demonstration of the methods of sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

Books :—

Metcalf and Flint : Useful and Destructive Insects.
Lefroy : Indian Insect Pest.

Courses of Studies prescribed for Qualifying Subjects.

For 1937 and 1938.

MANUAL TRAINING.

FIRST YEAR.

Carpentry.—The use of tools, straight halved joint, angle halved joint, cross, halved or cross lap joint, dovetailed lap joint, bevelled halving, shouldered dovetailed halving, double notching, dovetailed notching, tredgold notching, cogging, bridle joint, oblique bridle joint, tabled scarf, splayed scarf, vertical scarf, dovetailed scarf, double forked joint.

Metal Work.—Single and double rivetted lap joints, single and double rivetted butt joints with single and double cover plates, soldering, brazing.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

THIRD YEAR.

Materials.—Choice of materials used in works, specification and properties of timber, stone, brick, lime, concrete, iron, steel, other metals. Stresses and strains, tension, compression, bending, neutral axis, shearing, torsion, moment, bending moment, moment of resistance, moment of inertia, elastic limit, modulus of elasticity, factors of safety.

Structures.—Calculation of strength of beams and shafts, polygon of forces as applied to trusses, retaining walls and arches.

Roads.—Laying out, formation, metalling, consolidation, maintenance, influence of materials and strata, traffic effects and repairs.

Buildings.—Plans, elevation and sections, classes of masonry, standard sizes of materials used in construction and works generally, taking out quantities and estimating cost.

Machines.—Soil working and their mechanics, farmyard machines, internal combustion and steam engines, pumps and lifts, Persian wheel, charsa, pulsometer, air lift, reciprocating pumps, centrifugal pumps.

Hydraulics.—Wells and well sinking, boring tube wells, cone of depression, loosing water, regaining water, field application, flow of water in pipes, channels and over weirs and notches.

Land Surveying.—The optical square, prismatic compass, box sextant, theodolite, Abney level, Dumpy level, Y level. Temporary, semi-permanent and permanent adjustments of levels, levelling staff. Levelling and check levelling, recording levels, reduction and checking of levels, plotting sections from levels.

2. VETERINARY SCIENCE.

General anatomy will be taught by the Zoological Section. The course in Veterinary Science will be mainly practical and will cover the following subjects. The examination will be practical only :—

Hygiene.—The sanitary location of stables; ventilation; drinking water; wholesome food; cleanliness and stable management.

Drugs and Pharmacy.—Different terms used, *viz.*, antiseptics, disinfectants, demulcents, counter-irritants, caustics, stimulants, anti-spasmodics, astringents, anthelmintics, tonics, alteratives, stomachics, purgatives, diuretics, with examples of each. Medicine to be discussed only in connection with specific diseases as mentioned in the course.

Different ways of giving medicines, methods of making infusions, decoctions, balls, powders, etc.

Liniments, ointments, lotions, mixtures.

Weights and measures used in pharmacy.

Toxicology.—Common poisons: their symptoms and treatment.

General diseases.—Conformation of healthy stock and the more common defects. Nature of contagious diseases, their prevention and treatment :—

- (1) Rinderpest; Hæmorrhagic septicæmia, Black quarter, Anthrax.
- (2) Foot and Mouth disease, Liver fluke, Cow-pox.
- (3) Strangles, Surra, Glanders and Farcy, Dourine.
- (4) Rabies, Tetanus.
- (5) Lampas, Irregular teeth, Choking, Sore throat.
- (6) Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Impaction of rumen, Tympanitis; fever.
- (7) Cold or catarrh, Laryngitis, Cough.
- (8) Conjunctivitis, Ulcer in the cornea.
- (9) Mange, Urticaria.
- (10) Retention of urine.
- (11) Signs of Inflammation, its results and treatment.
- (12) Sprains of ligaments, tendons and muscles; symptoms and treatment.
- (13) Bone spavin, Splint, Ring bone.

- (14) Capped elbow, Capped hock, Bog spavin and Wind galls.
- (15) Minor surgery including the treatment of wounds ; simple lameness.
- (16) Laminitis, Prick in shoeing.
- (17) Diseases of the hoof.
- (18) Signs of pregnancy and parturition, inversion of vagina.
- (19) Mammitis.

Diseases of young calves.—Constipation, white scour, joint ill.

Points to note in purchasing horses and cattle.—Identification marks, important defects, ageing, etc.

Handling stock.—Securing and throwing of animals, administering of medicines, giving of balls, drenching, dressing of wounds, taking of pulse, respiration, temperature, bandaging, poulticing, inhaling, fomentation and blistering.

Text-book : “Some Diseases of Cattle in India”, as revised by Colonel Walker and Dr. Edwards.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1937 and 1938.

The same as for the B.A. Examination.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Syllabuses and Courses of Reading for the Engineering Examinations.

SYLLABUSES.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

GROUP A.

Paper (a)—Mathematics.

Graphs and differentiation of standard functions and rules for the differentiation of a product and a quotient of two functions and function of a function. Successive differentiation. Inverse

functions. Applications to the determination of speed and acceleration of moving bodies and the rate of increase of physical quantities. The slope of curves. Equation to the tangent and normal. Small increments and errors. Approximating to the root of an equation. Maximum and minimum values of a function. Curvature of a curve. Curvature of a beam. Motion in a circle. Banking of railway tracks.

Integration as the inverse of differentiation. Standard integrals. Integration by substitution and by parts. Definite integrals. Area under a curve. Work done by a variable force. First and second moments of plane areas and the theorem of parallel axes. Mean and root mean square values.

Evaluation by logarithms. Logarithms to any base, and relations between them. Applications to engineering problems. The slide rule, theory and practice. Solution of trigonometrical equations, by graphs and otherwise. Graphs of formulæ and graphical solution of equations where algebraic methods fail.

Determination of laws to satisfy observed values from experiments. Simple co-ordinate geometry. Areas of irregular curves from observed values. Mid-ordinate and Simpson's Rules. Work done by varying forces. Average values. Mechanical and electrical problems involving differentiation. Tangents to curves, and orthogonal curves.

Problems in engineering on maximum and minimum values. Areas of curves by integration. Volumes of solids of revolution, and surface area of curves where equation is not known. Centre of gravity by integration and graphical methods: complex functions.

Paper (b)—Mechanics.

Vector and scalar quantities. Addition of vectors. Specification of a force. Addition of forces. Triangle and polygon of forces. Components of forces. Application to cranes, simple roof trusses, and bodies at rest on inclined planes.

Moments of forces. Reactions of beams, and lever safety valves. General conditions of equilibrium under a system of coplanar forces. Parallel forces, and their resultant Couples. Centre of Area and Centre of Gravity. Tension in loaded cords and hanging chains. Stresses in telegraph wires. Behaviour of metals under increasing stresses. Stress-strain diagrams. Elastic limit, elastic and ductile extension; resilience. Calculations of stresses and strains in bars, and columns. Shear stress and shear strain, and transverse modulus. Examples of shear in practice. Calculations of shearing forces, and design of pins under shear. Strength of thin shells and pipes.

Bending moment and Shearing Force diagrams for loaded beams in simple cases. Torsion and torsional stresses in shafts. Angle of twist and torsional stress. Belt friction.

Power required for train haulage. Electric and steam trains, Kinetic Energy due to linear or rotary motion. Momentum and rate of change of momentum. Impact. Solid and fluid friction. Work lost and heat generated. Centrifugal force. Super-elevation of rails. Elementary work in hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

GROUP B.

Paper (a)—Engineering Drawing and Design.

Forms of screw threads and their projections, sections of the corresponding nuts; lead and pitch of multiple threads. Projection of coiled springs. Standard forms of rivets, bolts, studs, set screws, nuts, keys and key-ways, feathers. Various methods of locking a nut.

Hand sketches of machine parts and the production of scale drawings from sketches. Examples will be taken from following: Stuffing box of a steam engine, the piston, the crosshead, the connecting rod, the eccentric, the D slide valve, plunger blocks and bearings, pipe and shaft couplings and simple machine details.

The correct method of showing dimensions on a machine drawing.

Paper (b)—Practical Geometry.

Position in space defined and exhibited. Fundamental Rules of Projection. The straight line and perpendicular plane. The oblique plane. Horizontal projection or Figured Plans. Planes and Solid Figures in given positions. The Projection of Curves and Curved Surfaces. Tangent Planes to Surfaces. Surfaces in Contact. Intersection of Surfaces and Interpenetration of Solids. Development of surfaces with special reference to Sheet Metal Work. Trihedral Angles and Spherical Triangles. Cast Shadows.

GROUP C.

Paper (a)—Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Methods of thermometry. Measurement of high and low temperatures. Heat Expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their practical consequences and applications. Calorimetry, specific heat and effect of temperature, specific heats of gases.

Change of state. Boiling point and effect of pressure upon it. Latent heat. Connection between latent heat and temperature. Total heat.

Vapours and vapour pressure. Hygrometry.

Transmission of heat, conduction and diffusion of heat and determination of constants. Heat insulation and insulators in

common use. Logging of steam pipes. Convection currents. Radiation and absorption of heat. Laws of cooling. Mechanical equivalent of heat. Isothermal and adiabatic expansion and equations for a gas.

Second law of thermodynamics. Carnot's cycle. Heat engines and their efficiency. Absolute temperature. Entropy. Temperature diagrams, simple practical applications. Wet and dry steam and use of steam tables.

Electrostatic induction, conduction and distribution of Electricity. Electric Machines and other sources of electrification. Condensers; simple theory of electrostatic potential. Condensers in series and parallel. Energy of a condenser. Electrometers. Specific inductive capacity. Electrostatic units. Phenomenon of discharge; Atmospheric electricity; Magnetic attraction and repulsion; Distribution of Magnetism. Terrestrial magnetism. Laws of magnetism; Magnetic force, Magnetic fields, Magnetic shell. Calculation and discussion of magnetic fields due to current in a short straight wire, infinitely long wire, circular wire. C.G.S. and practical unit of current. Solenoid. Force in a magnetic field on a current-carrying linear conductor, rectangular coil. Mutual action of current for two parallel conductors and co-axial coils. Ohm's law of E.M.F. and currents. Ratio constant. Resistance, practical units of electromotive force and resistance. Effect of temperature and light on resistance. Conductors and insulators. Materials used in Electrical Engineering and their electrical properties, Cables and insulations. Resistance of conductors in series and parallel-divided circuits, shunts, earth returns, line leakage. Kirchhoff's laws of E.M.F. and current. Network of conductors—Wheatstone net.

Galvanometers: Astatic, Tangent, moving magnet, moving coil, Ballistic.

Ammeters: Moving iron, Moving coil, Dynamometer, Hot wire.

Voltmeters: Moving iron, Moving coil.

Magnetisation of iron.—Effects due to the presence of iron near or inside current-carrying conductor. Magnetic flux, flux density—lines of induction, permeability, variation of permeability. E.M.F. reluctance, flux, magnetic circuit. Calculations, magnetic leakage. Cycle of magnetisation, hysteresis, hysteresis loss, Steinmetz hysteresis tester. Flux measurement and measurement of permeability by magnetometer method, ring and bar and yoke methods and traction method.

Electromagnetic induction.—Relative motion, electrical and magnetic circuits. Flux linkages, variation of flux, Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction. Lenz's law, quantitative

relation. Faraday's disc experiment, eddy currents, energy loss due to eddy currents.

Inductance.—Electrical inertia of a circuit, and growth of current, flux linkage variation. Self-inductance, coefficient of unit inductance. Energy in the magnetic field, calculation of L for a solenoid. Mutual inductance coupling coefficient. Induction coil vibrators. Other instruments. Ampere balance, Watt balance. Use of shunts, figure of merit of the instrument. Supply meters, motors, clocks and electrolytic types.

Electrical measurements.—Measurements of E.M.F. direct deflection, tangent galvo, potentiometer, Crompton type potentiometer.

Measurements of resistances.—Wheatstone bridge, meter and post office box form, Resistance of Galvo by Wheatstone bridge, Internal resistance of a cell by Wheatstone bridge. Potentiometer, internal resistance of a cell. Low resistance by Kelvins bridge; High resistance cable insulation, etc., by direct deflection.

Measurement of currents.—Potentiometer, Tangent Galvo, Voltameter.

Thermal effects of current.—Heat and work, electricity and work, Joule's law, determination of mechanical equivalent of heat by electrical method. Units of electrical energy and power. Electric lamps, efficiency, candle power, Arc lamps. Current-carrying capacity of wires, fuses. Electric heaters.

Thermo-electricity.—Seebeck phenomenon, thermopile pyrometer, Peltier effect, Thomson effect. Piezo-electricity.

Chemical effects of currents.—Theory of dissociation. Ion charges and migration of ions. Faraday's laws of electrolysis. Electroplating, electrotyping, rectification of metals, copper for conductors.

Secondary cells.—Theory, operation and maintenance.

Paper (b)—Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Dissociation Theory, Electro-chemistry, including electrolytic alkalies, aluminium, steel, copper refining. Thermo-chemistry, combustion, flame calorific value of fuels. Solid, liquid, gaseous fuels. Metallurgy and chief uses of iron, copper, lead, tin, magnesium, zinc, aluminium, mercury, silver, nickel, manganese and chromium.

Important compounds of the above.

Cast iron, mild steel, steel, alloy steels, wrought iron, silicon steels, etc., their manufacture, properties and uses.

Alloys of industrial importance; their composition, manufacture and uses.

Mortars and cements, composition, uses and properties and ways of testing.

Paints and other preservatives for engineering materials.

Petroleum and lubricants.

Crushing and grinding.

Mechanical separation of mixtures.

Transportation of materials through the plant.

Solution and mixing.

Absorption of gases.

Evaporation (including simple and multiple effect), Distillation.

Crystallisation and drying.

Filtration, humidity control, purification of air.

Purification of water for potable, industrial and boiler use.

Methods of waste disposal.

Furnaces.

Refractory materials, insulation.

Heat transmission and losses.

Materials of construction.

Temperature measurement and control.

Practical.

Loss of heat from hot surfaces, iron, copper, aluminium.

Evaporation of water.

Determination of the overall coefficient of heat transfer, hot gases to water.

Laws of crushing and grinding.

High temperature measurements.

Exercises in calculating heat balance.

Qualitative analysis of alloys and simple minerals.

Gravimetric analysis of iron, copper and zinc.

Temporary and permanent hardness of water and total solids and suspended matter.

Analysis of simple alloys (gravimetric).

Analysis of stack gases.

Determination of ash, moisture and sulphur in coal.

Calorific value of coal, wood, oil, etc.

Viscosity of lubricants.

GROUP D.

Papers (a) and (b)—Surveying.

General principles. Chain surveying. Chains. Rods. Tapes. Cross-staff. Optical squares. Methods of chaining. Field-book. Tie-lines. Offsets. Obstacles. Chaining on Slopes. Stepping. Clinometers. Plotting. Computation of Areas.

Levelling. Levels. Levelling Staff. Field-book. "Rise and Fall" and "Collimation" Methods. Reduced levels. Datum. Bench Marks. Cross-Sections. Contours. Boning Rods.

Surveying with instruments. Theodolite. Surveying compass. Box Sextant. Plane Table. Range Finders. Care of Instruments. Traverse Surveys. Bearings. Closing Error. Measurement of Heights of inaccessible objects.

Adjustment of Instruments. Chain. Theodolite. Level.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

GROUP A.

Paper (a)—Pure Mathematics.

Differentiation and integration by graphical methods. Speed and acceleration from time-displacement curve and time-displacement curve from speed-time and acceleration time diagrams. B.M. from load curve, etc. Volumes of solids of revolution. Prismoidal rule for volumes of solids, tanks, cuttings and embankments. Volumes by double integration. Lengths of arcs, lengths of suspension chains and telegraph wires. Areas of surfaces. Solid angles. Theorems of Pappus and Guldinus. Moments of inertia of simpler solids. K.E. of rotation and the torque for angular acceleration. Motion of simple rigid bodies on the level and on the inclined plane.

Rectangular co-ordinates. Straight line and the circle. Curve traced by a point on a curve rolling on another curve. The cycloid, the epicycloids and the hypocycloids. Forms of wheel teeth. Polar co-ordinates. Polar diagrams. Tangent properties. The logarithmic, spiral and non-circular gearing. The Rousseau diagram and the Mean Spherical Candle Power.

Paper (b)—Applied Mathematics.

General conditions of equilibrium. The principle of virtual work. Friction and C.G.

Deflections of beams—Non-uniform sections. The compound interest Law and applications. Simple Harmonic Motion and time of oscillation. Motion of parts of machines with respect to rectangular co-ordination.

Applications in solid geometry.

More difficult logarithmic calculations; Use of approximations from binomial theorem; Expansion of functions. MacLaurin's theorem. Proof of De Moivre's Theorem; Applications in electrical problems. More difficult determination of laws to satisfy observed values from experiments. Determination of

direction and inclination of oblique planes from survey measurements. More difficult engineering problems in maximum and minimum values.

Moments of Inertia. General theorems and applications. Principal axes.

GROUP B.

Paper (a)—Engineering Drawing and Design.

Examples of machine and engine details. Examples of brackets, hangers, wall boxes, footsteps, pulley and speed cones, spur and level wheels, lubricators. Boilers and boiler fittings; furnaces, bolts, stays and gussets, tubes and tube plates, domes, manholes and doors. Single, double and treble riveted lap and butt joints. Lever, dead weight and spring loaded safety valves, steam pipes and stop valves. Economisers, filters and feed pumps. The preparation of tracings and blue prints.

Paper (b)—Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Elastic stress and strain. Elastic limit and modulus of elasticity. Yield point. Ductile extension. Ultimate strength and percentage elongation. Effect of changes of temperature. Fluctuating loads. Suddenly-applied loads, shock resistance.

Calculation of shearing force and bending moments in beams and diagrams for same. Relations between loading, shearing force, bending moment, curvature, slope and deflection. Proof of formulæ in standard cases of beams. Theory of circular bending. Moments of Inertia and moment of resistance. Stresses in beams and design of section in simple cases for wood or steel beams. Graphical determination of reaction, shearing force and bending moment. Simple cases of rolling loads. Formula for simple cases of struts and columns axially loaded. Ferro-concrete columns, stresses in steel and concrete. Shear stress and strain. Shear Modulus. Development of formula for torque, stress and angle of twist, for circular shafts, solid and hollow. Determination of shaft diameter for transmission of power. Design of couplings. Strength of thin cylinders, boiler shells and pipes. Types of riveted joints, and design of same in simple cases. Close coiled springs, extension and stress due to axial loads.

Two dimensional non-redundant frame structures, example on cranes, bridges and roof trusses, etc.

Suspension chains and suspension bridges without stiffening girders. Metal arches. Simple cases of three-hinged arches subjected to stationary loads.

GROUP C.

Paper (a)—Heat Engines.

Fuels and combustion. Calorific value and air required. Products of incomplete combustion. Types of boilers. Standard fittings; effects of impure water, pitting and galvanic action. Economisers and superheaters. Steamtraps. Natural, forced and induced draughts.

Properties of steam, sensible and latent heat, superheat and dryness fraction. Internal and external work.

Simple and compound engines, various types of valves and gears described. The hypothetical indicator diagram, assumptions made, calculation of mean effective pressure. The actual diagram compared. How the losses occur. Effects of Jackets. Condenser plants and air pumps.

The functions of the governor and flywheel. Description of governors. Simple calculations.

Lubrication of steam engines. Oil separators and other accessories. Simple description of types of steam turbines.

The internal combustion engine. Otto cycle and two-stroke cycle. The Diesel engine. Fuel consumed. Comparison of costs with steam engine.

Paper (b)—Hydraulics.

General Principles. Static pressure. Types of hydraulic gauges. Pressure on immersed surfaces. Total pressure. Centre of pressure. Problems on lock gates and sluices.

Descriptive work on hydraulic machines. Reciprocating pumps. Accumulators; hydraulic presses. Jacks and lifts. Flow of water. Steady flow. Betnoulle's theorem. Venturi meters. Rise of pressure in pipes due to sudden stoppage of flow. Discharge of water from orifices, jets and nozzles. Coefficients of velocity. Contraction and Discharge.

Discharge of water over notches and weirs. Standard formulae by theory and by experiments. Fluid friction in pipes and channels. Discharge through pipes and channels.

Loss of head due to sudden enlargements, and contractions, bends and elbows.

Paper (c)—Mechanism.

Linear and circular motion. Vector diagrams of velocity and acceleration. Mass acceleration effects. Limiting velocity of rims. Turning moment on crankshaft, fluctuation of energy and speed. Design of flywheels. Rope, belt and chain gearing

for known power. Design of brakes and dynamometers. Toothed gearing and wheel trains; epicyclic and differential gears.

GROUP D.

Paper (a)—Electrical Engineering. Direct Current.

Electrical and Magnetic units. Power and energy. Cables. Resistance and drop of volts. Filament, arc mercury vapour and other lamps. Illumination and photometry. Lighting Installations. Switches, fuses and other apparatus. Secondary cells, theory, construction, installation and maintenance. Battery control and diagrams of switching connections. Voltmeters. Ammeters. Wattmeters and integrating instruments. Three-wire distribution. Detecting and locating faults. Boosters, balancers, circuit breakers. Jointing of cables, lead covered, conduit and other installation systems.

Installation of motors, starting panels. Lightning arresters. Fundamental principles of induction. Principle of dynamo. Example of laps and wave windings. E.M.F. equation. Armature reaction, commutation. Use of interpole and compensation windings. Shunt, series and compound wound generators. Mechanical details. Turbo Generators. Fundamental principle of the motor. Shunt, series and compound wound motors. Characteristics, applications, method of starting and control. Speed variation. Torque and efficiency. Testing. Operation of generators and motors. Switchboard connections. Elementary electric traction by direct currents.

Paper (b)—Electrical Engineering. Alternating Current.

Generating of alternating current. Representation by sin wave and vector diagrams. Maximum, effective and average values. Effect of self-induction in A.C. Circuits. Skin Effect. Examples of self-induction. Effect of capacity in A.C. Circuits. Examples. Ohm's law for an A.C. Circuit. Wattless currents. Power factor. Resonance.

Series and parallel circuits. Measurement of power. Wattmeters. Alternators. E.M.F. equation. Constructional details. Armature reaction, regulation. Synchronising and parallel operation of alternators. Polyphase currents. Delta and star connections. Measurement of power in polyphase circuits. Theory of the transformer. Types and their uses. Vector diagrams—Losses, efficiency and regulation. Alternating current instruments.

FINAL B.SC. EXAMINATION (MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING).

GROUP A.

Paper (a)—Pure Mathematics.

Algebraic and trigonometric equations. Taylor's formula with applications. Complex numbers. Hyperbolic functions and trigonometric functions with complex argument. Conjugate functions. Repeated partial differentiation. Vector addition and vector products.

Differential equations, elementary general considerations. Linear equations. Exact differential equations. Linear differential equations of the first and second orders with constant coefficients. Simultaneous differential equations in two dependent variables with constant coefficients.

Fourier's integrals and Fourier's series for simple functions. Straight line, plane and sphere. Contour lines on simple surfaces.

Spherical trigonometry. The fundamental theorem and solution of spherical triangles.

Paper (b)—Applied Mathematics.

More difficult differentiation and integration. Application to observed graphical results for deriving further information.

Harmonic analysis by arithmetical and graphical methods. Applications of differential equations. Motion in resisting media. Deflection of beams. Emptying of tanks. Conduction and radiation of heat. Atmospheric pressure. Free vibration and forced vibration of mechanical systems. Simple and compound pendulums. Bifilar suspension. Current and voltage in systems with given R.L. and K. Current and voltage in a transmission line.

Euler's formulae. Struts. The whirling speed of shafts.

Applications of spherical trigonometry. Distances and angles on a sphere. Elementary Thermodynamics. The principle of virtual work. Applications. Double integrals. Centre of pressure and metacentre.

GROUP B.

Paper (a)—Mechanism.

Quick return motions. Friction gearing and clutches. Valves and valve gears. Radical valve gear. Stephenson and other link gears; determination of equivalent eccentric for any position of gear. Determination of steam distribution in each case.

Types of governors and their properties.

Balancing of rotating and reciprocating masses with applications to engine balancing. Gyroscopic effects. Simple and compound harmonic motions. Harmonic analysis. Critical speeds of shafts and torsional oscillations. Beams and ratchets; accurate determination of profiles for special motions.

Paper (b)—Hydraulics.

Buoyancy, metacentric height and stability of floating bodies. Theory of Reciprocating Pumps. Impact of water on surfaces. Reaction of jets.

Pelton wheels. Radial and Axial flow turbines. Angle of vanes and glide blades. Work done per pound of water and efficiency.

Design of water wheels, turbines, centrifugal and multiple impeller pumps. Practical construction of weirs, dams and penstocks.

Reconnaissance and general layout for various types of water power schemes.

Flumes and Open Channels.

Types of dams, flash boards, head gates, sluice gates, head racks, forebays. Settling tanks, tunnels and channels.

The hydraulic equipment of the power house, including auxiliary plant. The Pelton, Francis and other types of turbines. Speed, head and efficiency. Specific speeds. Water hammer and surge tanks. Governing.

GROUP C.

Papers (a) and (b)—Materials and Structures.

Stresses in two dimensions and the strains related to them. General theory of elasticity. Ellipse of stress. Poisson's ratio. Oblique and complimentary combined. Bending and torsion with or without end thrust. Guest and Rankine stresses. Formulæ for equivalent bending moment or equivalent twisting moment with proofs. Principal axes and stresses. Design of crankshafts and other cases of combined stresses.

Theory of Struts. Euler's and Rankine Formulæ developed; assumptions made. Design of Struts in practice. Eccentric loading, effects in ties and columns. Limit of eccentricity.

Theory of thick cylinders. Relations between pressure and stresses. Compound thick cylinders. Shrunk and wound thick cylinders, initial and final stresses. Resilience. Effect of suddenly applied loads. Repetition and reversal of loads. Fatigue of metals. Wohler's experiments and conclusions. Centrifugal stresses in rotating rims.

Open coil springs axially loaded, extension and twist produced. Testing machines of various kinds, and tests to destruction under tensile, compressive, bending and torsional loads. Tests on impact and hardness. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for fixed and continuous beams. Estimation of stresses with fluctuating and rolling loads. Propped beams. Flitched beams and ferro-concrete beams, theory and design. Distribution of shear stress across section of beams. Semi-members, and counterbracing in bridge frames. Internal friction hypothesis, and development of Rankine's formula, for earth pressures. Depth of foundations. Design of footings. Retaining walls for hydraulic or earth pressures, strength and stability and design of same, with or without surcharge. Three pinned arch ribs, shearing force, bending moment and thrust, with dead loads.

Deflection of Frame Structures.

A knowledge of constructional details of roof trusses, bridges, plate girders, lattice girders, trestles and piers, and design of such structures.

GROUP D.

Economics of Engineering.

Paper (a): English Essay and Fundamentals of Industrial Administration.—

Part I. Essay :—

A short Essay on a set subject coming under one of the following heads, one subject being set under (1) and (2), and four alternative subjects under (3) :—

- (1) A subject of historical interest in connexion with Engineering.
- (2) A subject relating to Engineering resources of the Empire.
- (3) A subject of general interest in the Engineering world.

Part II. Fundamentals of Industrial Administration :—

A. General Considerations :

Growth of industrialisation. Main features of technological development. Scope of modern industry.

Origin and development of the commercial system. International trade and exchange. Natural resources and commodities of world trade.

Financial responsibility and control. The limited company. Other forms of organisation.

Elements of commercial law. Outline of industrial legislation. Industrial relations in practice.

B. Conduct of the Industrial Undertaking :

Organisation of production. Organisation of distribution. Significance of development and research. Financial statements: Valuation and depreciation. Principles of industrial accounting. Principles of costing and estimating: Rates, taxation and insurance. Control of expenditure: authorisation, budgets. Statistics and the use of graphs. Office organisation. General principles of management. Division of functions. The human factor.

*Paper (b) : Workshop Organisation and Management.—***The Management Function :**

Systematic management. Departmental and functional organisation. Trends in factory organisation. Management charts. Elimination of waste.

Personnel, Administration and Incentives :

Selection and training of operatives. Recruitment and training of Staff. Time work and systems of payment by results. Profit sharing and co-partnership.

Design, Development, Initiation of Manufacture and Quality Control :

Drawings, specifications and assembly lists. Manufacturing instructions. Inspection standards. Research and technical development. Standardisation.

Planning and Estimating :

Job, batch and mass production. Functions of a planning department. Jig and tool design and manufacture. Time and motion study. Operation schedules. Maintaining scheduled programme. Control boards and progress charts. Records of progress. Tool stores. Estimating.

Purchasing and Storekeeping :

Production and service materials. Specifications, codes and sources of supply. Inspection. Financial control by authorisation, budgets. Stock requisitions and accounting.

Factory Costing :

Prime costs: Wages and materials. On costs or overheads and their distribution. Timekeeping. Records of costs.

Sale Organisation and Tendering :

Market study in relation to technical development. Price determination: Selling and general expenses and profit margins. Conditions of contracts. After service.

Selection of Site and Lay-out of Works :

General considerations as to suitability of land, services, and local government regulations. Materials, labour, markets and communications. Location of various departments. Special features in structural design. Co-ordination of departments.

Equipment of Factories :

Lay-out of shops. Lighting, ventilation and heating. Power supplies. Machine tools and their functions. Lifting and transporting equipment.

GROUP E.*Paper (a)—Heat Engines.*

The hypothetical diagram. Mean effective pressure for isothermal and adiabatic expansion. The actual diagram compared, losses and methods of reducing same. Most efficient expansion. Theory of condensation and valve leakage, methods of reducing. Determination of missing quantity from actual diagrams. Types of valve gears compared. Entropy chart. Carnot's cycle and Rankine Cycle. Efficiencies, work done and dryness of steam. Superheating, and constant volume lines. Plotting of indicator diagram on entropy chart. Comparison of engine performances. Flow of steam through nozzles, use of entropy chart. Impulse and reaction and special types of steam turbines. Diagrams of pressure and steam velocity. Determination of blade angles and work done by steam.

Internal combustion engines. Thermodynamic properties of gas. Experiments with explosive mixtures of varying percentage. Disassociation of gas in cylinders. Gas, oil, Diesel and petrol engines. Constant volume and constant pressure cycles. Theoretical diagrams and calculation of efficiencies. Actual diagrams compared. Various methods of ignition, timing of same and valve operation. Rate of reception of heat during expansion determined from indication diagrams. Types of plant for producer gas. Theory and reactions in same. Quality of the gas refrigeration. Choice of working agent. Coefficient of performance. Commercial machines. Air compressors and transmission of power by compressed air.

Paper (b)—Practical.

Determination of calorific value of gas, oil and coal. Setting of valves for steam and internal combustion engines. Complete boiler tests, and preparation of heat balance sheets. Indicated and Brake Horse Power tests of steam engine with and without

jackets, condensing and non-condensing. Determination of loss from condensation and valvo leakage.

Prolonged tests of gas and oil engines at different loads, and with different compression ratios. Determination of thermal and mechanical efficiencies. Comparison with standard air engine.

GROUP F.

Engineering Drawing and Design.

The application of graphical methods to problems arising in the study of mechanism, structures and hydraulics.

(a) Determination of the general dimensions for a single cylinder steam engine, given the indicated horse power, speed and boiler pressure.

(b) Design of lattice girders, bridges, roof trusses, retaining walls and dams. Complete working drawings and design of a boiler, engine, machine or structure.

(c) Complex harmonic motion and graphical harmonic analysis.

(d) Preparation of complete working drawings and specifications from sketches and notes obtained by actual observation, investigation and measurement of details.

FINAL B.Sc. EXAMINATION (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING).

GROUP A.

Papers (a) and (b).

Same Syllabus as for Mechanical Engineering, Group A.

GROUP B.

Papers (a) and (b)—Theory of Electrical Machinery.

Direct current machinery. Calculations and measurements connected with the magnetic circuit. Details of field magnet coils. Constructional details of armatures, windings. Commutation. Reactance voltage. Interpoles. Turbo-generators. Efficiency and losses. Direct current motor. Design for special purposes. Shunt series and compound. Alternating current machinery. Single and polyphase generators. Details of poles and windings. Regulation Efficiency. Wave-form synchronous motors. Polyphase induction motors. Circle diagrams. Induction generator. Synchro-Induction motor. Phase advancers.

Single-phase induction motors. Starting devices. Rotary converter. Ratio of transformation, heating and efficiency. The motor converter, series, repulsion and mixed action motors. Transformers. Details of iron and copper circuits. Regulation, efficiency. Auto-transformers.

GROUP C.

Paper (a)—Electrical Generation and Distribution.

Selection of site for generating station. Choice of system. Choice of size and type of plant. Comparison of direct and alternating currents. Constant current system. Choice of voltage and frequency. Equipment of station, auxiliaries. Switchboards and switch-gear. Rotary converters, boosters, batteries, transformers, feeder regulators, rectifiers, regulating and protective devices. Synchronising and parallel running of machines. Use of batteries. Load and diversity factors. Cost of generation. Substations and their equipment. Automatic substations. Systems for distribution of light and power. Voltage drop and current distribution in network size of conductors. Kelvin's Law. Insulation resistance of network. Localisation of faults. Underground mains and their construction. Joints and joint boxes.

Paper (b)—Electric Transmission.

Systems of transmission of electrical energy to substations. Efficiencies of various systems compared. Determination of the most economical system for a given case. Overhead construction. Cables and their constructions. Dielectrics and their properties. Grading of cables. Capacity and inductance. Regulation. Corona effect. Resonance and surges. Lightning protection. Estimation of cost in a given case. Restrictive and protective regulations. Earthing. High tension d.c. transmission. Thury system.

GROUP D.

Paper (a)—Electric Traction.

Systems of operation for tramways and railways traffic and requirements. Direct current tramway and railway motors. Series parallel control, efficiency. Mechanics of traction. Estimation of power and energy required. Description of typical tramway system. Description of typical d.c. railway system. Multiple unit control. Use of alternating current. Single-phase motors. Control and equipment of single-phase

system. Board of Trade regulations. Polyphase traction motors. Description of system. Regenerative control.

Paper (b)—Telegraphy, Telephony and Radio Communications.

The principles, construction and applications of repeat coils, impedance coils, lamps, jacks, cords, plugs, indicators, relays, magneto-bells, magneto-generator, C.B.S. subscribers' instruments.

Various transmitters and receivers in common use. Polarising of receivers.

Simpler systems of telephony including house telephones. Operators' telephone circuits at magneto and C.B.S. exchanges. The principles of trunk working and automatic exchanges. The principles and construction and application of: Keys, relays, line galvanometers, sounders, and Wheatstone transmitter, receiver and perforator. Simpler systems of manual telegraphy including single and double current duplex central battery telegraph systems. Elementary description of the Wheatstone Automatic System.

Series and parallel circuits, coupled circuits, working ideas of damping of circuits and effect of resonance. Construction and theory of thermionic valves, two electrode characteristic curves of valves. Production and propagation of wireless waves. Essential components. Y spark transmitter. Production of oscillations in a valve circuit. Essential components of a valve transmitter.

Detecting devices for wireless waves. Crystal and valve detectors.

Thermionic valve amplifier and note magnification. Methods of modulating continuous waves for transmission of speech. Component parts and action of receiver in reproduction of speech. Heterodyne reception, general principles. Directional wireless and wireless direction finders.

GROUP E.

Paper (a)—Heat Engines.

Same syllabus as for Mechanical Engineering, Group E, Paper (a).

Paper (b)—Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Stress in two dimensions and strains related to them, including the ellipse of stress, maximum obliquity and maximum strain. Distribution of shear in beams on vertical section.

Principal stress, combined torsion and bending with or without end thrust in shafts. Determination of principal stress and

maximum shear stress. Equivalent bending moments and equivalent twisting moments. Close and open-wound helical springs. Extension under axial pull and maximum shear stress.

Angle of twist under torsion and maximum direct stress. Eccentric loading. Effect in ties and short columns of non-axial loads applied in the principal planes. Limit of eccentricity in simple sections for direct stress of one kind.

Shells and cylinders, stresses and strains due to internal pressures in their spherical and cylindrical shells; stresses and strains in simple thick cylinders and hollow spheres under hydrostatic pressure.

Resilience, stress effects of suddenly applied tensile loads and also of compressive loads on short pieces. Impact variation and repetition of stress.

Methods of testing and appliances used in determining the elastic constants and in testing materials to destruction under tension, compression, shearing, torsion and bending. Load-extension diagrams. Impact and hardness tests. Results of tests. Methods of testing under repeating and alternating stresses. Fatigue. Some knowledge of the principal experimental work on the testing of materials. An elementary knowledge of the physical properties of the common materials used in engineering.

GROUP F.

Electrical Engineering Design and Drawing.

(a) Design of D.C. Generator and Motor :—

(i) Design of Armature. Selection of materials for the construction of different parts. Output coefficient. Specific electric loading. Specific magnetic loading. "D²L" formula. Determination of the number of poles. Usual proportions of diameter and length of armatures. Ratio of polar arc to polepitch. Airgap, flux-density, airgap flux per pole. Maximum peripheral speeds permissible. E.M.F. equation. Determination of the total number of armature conductors. Type of armature winding suitable for a particular case. Sizes of conductors. Current densities in conductors. Determination of the proportions and dimensions of slots and teeth. Space factor. Apparent and corrected tooth densities. Depth of Armature iron below teeth. Gross and net armature lengths. Ventilating ducts. Permissible temperature rise in armatures. Max. armature IR-drop. Calculation of the resistance of the armature. I²R loss in the armature. Armature hysteresis and eddy current losses. Considerations for the design of the armature spider.

Design of armature shaft.

(ii) Design of Commutator. Current per brush, current densities allowable for different types of brushes. Current per segment. Diameter of commutator. Number of commutator segments. Reactance voltage. Volts per bar allowable in different types. Thickness of mica insulation. Length of the commutator. Details of construction of the commutator. Number of sets of brushes. Number of brushes in one set. Contact size of each brush.

(iii) Design of field magnets. Magnetic densities at load in different parts of the magnetic circuit. Full load flux. Full load ampere-turns. Ampere-turns for different parts of the magnetic circuit. Apportioning of total ampere-turns between the main and the other windings. Allowance for temperature rise in the field coils. Leakage coefficient. Dia. of pole core. Depth of winding of the field coil allowable for satisfactory radiation of heat generated inside.

Surface area of each field coil for proper dissipation of heat. Watts to be dissipated per unit area of surface of field coils for satisfactory working. Determination of the cross-section of wire for field coils. Length of pole core. Pole-shoe, its construction and the method of fixing on the pole core. Different types of the field system. The yoke and its design. Design of interpoles.

(iv) Brush-gear, its design and construction. Rocker. Different types of brush holders. Holders for radial brushes, etc. Construction of the performance and efficiency curves.

(b) Design Alternator (Single-Phase and Three-Phase) :—

Usual types of Alternators. Stators and rotors, Poles and pole-shoes. Number of poles. Maximum peripheral speed. Output coefficient. " D^2L " formula. Determination of the suitable proportions of length to diameter of armature. Ratio of pole-arc to pole-pitch. Net and gross length of armature. Specific electric loading. Total ampere conductor per phase. Conductors per phase. Turns per phase. Number of slots per pole per phase. Total slots. Conductors per slot. Types of slots in use. Ampere conductors per slot. Current density in armature conductors. Conductor size. Dimensions of slots. Slot-space factor. Slot-pitch on the pole side. Slot-pitch on the armature side. Tooth width at root. Tooth width on pole-side. Mean slot-pitch. Different winding factors. E.M.F. equation. No-load flux. Magnetic leakage and leakage coefficient. Calculation of Ampere-turns of excitation required per pair of poles. Armature flux per pole. Radial depth of armature core below teeth. Radial depth of airgap. Selection of the most suitable type of stator winding.

Calculation of the number of turns per pole. Size of wire for winding field coils. Depth of winding space. Mean length per turn. Calculation of the field current at normal rating.

Current density in field coils. Calculation of full load losses and efficiency. Power-factor. Core loss. Stator I^2R loss. Excitation loss. Friction and windage loss. Calculation of the temperature rise of the stator. Cooling surface. Temperature rise of end connections. Temperature rise of field coils. Inherent regulation at unity power factor, as well as at other power factors. Calculation of weights of the stator copper. Field copper. Stator iron, magnet pole, magnet yoke, as well as the total active material. Design of the slip rings. Brush gear. Shaft and bearings.

(c) *Design of Transformer :—*

Points in the design of Transformer to specifications. The core type and the shell type transformer. Different methods of cooling transformers. Single-phase and three-phase transformers. Primary induced E.M.F. Flux-factor for transformers employing different methods of cooling, and for different types of transformers. Determination of the number of turns of the primary and the secondary coils. Current density in the coils. Conductor sections. Length of the wound portion of the core. Specific electric loading. Different arrangements of the transformer coil winding. Subdivision of coils for winding for high tension. Insulation of high tension coils. Reinforcement of insulation between adjacent layers of high tension coils. Internal insulation. Method of preventing the concentration of potential upon the outer turns of winding at the instant of switching on. Flux density in the yoke. Dimensions of the yoke. Distance between cores. Total length of magnetic paths in cores and yokes. No-load magnetising current. No-load current and power factor. Determination of the Resistance of windings. Effective Resistance. Calculation of the equivalent resistance. Total I^2R loss at different loads. Iron losses in core and yoke. Copper losses at specified temperatures. Efficiency at unity power factor. Regulation. Heating of windings, and iron parts. Estimation of the temperature rise of iron cooling surface necessary for transformers with different arrangements for cooling. Weights and cost.

(d) *Design of Induction Motor :—*

Single phase and Polyphase. Induction motors. Squirrel. Cage and wound Rotors. Determination of the number of poles. Rated output expressed in watts. Determination of the Polar pitch. Output coefficient. Preliminary estimate of the total net weight. Preliminary estimate of the total works cost. Peripheral speed. Peripheral loading. Efficiency and power factor. Conductors per phase. Number of slots per pole per phase. Slot-pitch. Total number of stator slots. The pressure formula. The magnetic circuit of the Induction motor. Ventilation.

lating ducts. Width of stator tooth. Width of slot. Slot tolerance. Dimensions of the stator conductors. Slot insulation. Slot space factor. Primary proportions for rotor slot. Determination of cross-section of airgap. Radial depth of airgap. Preliminary magnetic data for teeth and airgap. Densities in stator and polar core. Magnetising current. No-load current. Ratio of no-load to full-load current. Circle ratio of induction motor. Kierstead's formula for determination of the circle ratio. Circle diagram. Estimation of the full load power factor. Stator I^2R loss. Stator IR drop at full load. Determination of the core loss. Core loss in rotor. Input to motor and rotor at rated load. Output from rotor conductors. Torque factor. Equivalent resistance of rotor. Equivalent resistance of motor. Starting torque. The squirrel cage. Number of rotor-slot. Pitch of rotor-slot. Ratio of transformation. End rings. Current in the end rings. Calculation of the different losses at full load. The efficiency at full and half loads. Temperature rise. Estimation of the weight of active materials. The breakdown factor. The power factor. The slip. Determination of the rotor I^2R loss at various loads. Design of the slipping induction motor. Rotor slot-pitch. Slots for wound rotors. Rotor winding. Slot lining and insulation. Relative advantages of the squirrel-cage and the wound rotors, as regards efficiency, power-factor heating, depreciation and rough use.

TEXT-BOOKS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. Practical and Solid Geometry, by Harrison and Baxandall.
2. Machine Drawing, by T. Jones and T. G. Jones, Vol. I, published by John Heywood, Ltd., London.
3. Mathematics for Engineers, Part II, by W. N. Rose, published by Chapman and Hall.
4. Physics, by Duncan and Starling.
5. Practical Physics, by Watson.
6. Modern Inorganic Chemistry, by Mellor, published by Longmans.
7. Practical Inorganic Chemistry, by Bruce and Harper, published by Longmans.
8. Chemical Engineering, by Harte.
9. Technical Electricity, by Davidge and Hutchinson *or* Continuous Current Electrical Engineering, by W. T. Maccall, published by University Tutorial Press.

10. Arithmetic of Electrical Engineering, by Whittakar, published by Pitman and Sons.
11. Elementary Applied Mechanics, by Morley and Inchley, published by Longmans.
12. Roorkee Manual of Surveying, obtainable from Thomason College Press, Roorkee.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

In addition to the books for the First Examination in Engineering:—

1. Continuous Current Electrical Engineering, by W. T. Maccall or Direct Current Electrical Engineering, by J. R. Barr, published by University Tutorial Press.
2. Classified Examples in Electrical Engineering, by S. G. Monk, Vol. I, published by Pitman and Sons.
3. Electric Lighting Connections, by Lundberg, published by Pitman and Sons.
4. Dynamo and Motor Testing, by C. F. Smith, published by Pitman and Sons.
5. Machine Drawing, by T. Jones and T. G. Jones, Vols. II and III, and Manual of Machine Drawing and Design, by D. A. Low and Bevis (Longmans).
6. Hydraulics, by Lewitt (Pitman).
7. Heat Engines, by Inchley (Longmans).
8. Theory of Machines, by R. F. McKay (Arnold, London).
9. Alternating Current Electrical Engineering, by P. Kemp or Alternating Current Electrical Engineering, by W. T. Maccall, published by Macmillan and Co., and University Tutorial Press.
10. Arithmetic of Alternating Current, by E. H. Crapper, published by Pitman and Sons.
11. Theory of Structures, by A. Morley.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Mechanical Engineering.

In addition to the books for the First and Second Examinations in Engineering:—

1. Theory of Structures, by A. Morley (Longmans), and Theory and Design of Structures, by E. S. Andrews (Chapman and Hall).
2. Hydraulics and its Applications, by C. H. Gibson (Constable, London).

3. Heat Engines, by D. A. Low (Longmans).
4. Roorkee Manual of Surveying, obtainable from Thomason College Press, Roorkee. (*For 1936.*)
5. Economics of Engineering, by Burnham (Publishers: Sir Isaac Pitman). (*For 1937.*)

Electrical Engineering.

In addition to the books for the First and Second Examinations in Engineering:—

1. Roorkee Manual of Surveying, Thomason College Press, Roorkee.
 2. Practical Alternating Current, by C. F. Smith.
 3. Classified Examples in Electrical Engineering, Vol. II, by S. G. Monk, published by Pitman and Sons.
 4. Electrical Machine Design, by Gray *or* Alternating Current Machinery, by Barr and Archibald (Pitman and Sons).
 5. Electric Traction, by A. T. Dover, published by Pitman and Sons.
 6. Electric Power Transmission, by A. Still (McGraw Hill Co.).
 7. Electrical Technology, by Cotton, published by Pitman and Sons.
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